

**Inventory of
Population Projects
in Developing
Countries
Around the World
1979/80**

- Multilateral Assistance
- Bilateral Assistance
- Non-Governmental
Organization Assistance

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**United Nations Fund
for Population Activities**

Note

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The use of the words "country" or "countries" covers both countries and territories. The use of these designations and the presentation of material in this publication does not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city, region or area or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Preface</u> by Rafael M. Salas, Executive Director, United Nations Fund for Population Activities	i
<u>Overview of International Population Assistance</u> by Halvor Gille, Deputy Executive Director, United Nations Fund for Population Activities	iii
<u>Introduction</u>	xiii
I <u>Country Programmes</u>	3
II <u>Regional, Interregional and Global Programmes</u>	
<u>Regional</u>	
Africa	483
Asia and the Pacific	496
Latin America and the Caribbean	518
Middle East and Western Asia	535
<u>Interregional</u>	544
<u>Global</u>	562
III <u>Sources</u>	
Published sources of information	639
Where to write to get additional information	645
IV <u>Index</u>	653

PREFACE

This seventh edition of the Inventory of Population Projects in Developing Countries Around the World comes at a particularly crucial time.

Because of the general economic conditions that prevail throughout the world, the increased resources needed for population programmes have not kept pace with the requests for such resources. This is true for the UNFPA as well as other agencies and organizations providing population assistance.

The Report of the Independent Commission on International Development Issues under the chairmanship of Willy Brandt pointed out last year that "international assistance and support of population programmes must be increased to meet the unmet needs...". It noted: "International support for population policies is flagging at precisely the time when the commitment to, and political acceptance of, family planning policies is spreading in the Third World".

In the end, the fundamental question to be answered is: whether or not, at a time when the global fertility rates are beginning to decline and after a decade of successfully delivery population assistance to countries in need, the global community can afford to falter in its support for these national efforts. Population programmes, because they are primarily concerned with people, need to be perceived and considered with a longer time perspective than other activities. They cannot be left to periodic enthusiasms or sudden gushes of interest. What is needed is sustained commitment so that we may realize a rational solution to this problem by the early decades of the next century.


Rafael M. Salas
Executive Director

May 1981

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OVERVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL POPULATION ASSISTANCE*

by Halvor Gille, Deputy Executive Director
United Nations Fund for Population Activities

As recently as fifteen years ago, there was little consensus among governments of the need for assistance to the Third World except in the fields of demography and statistics.^{1/} The forces opposing assistance to such activities as family planning and population policy on religious, cultural or political grounds were still generally dominant and, within many developed countries themselves, the promotion of family planning was still, to a large extent, seen as the exclusive concern of voluntary endeavours, supported by private philanthropy. Today, the urgent need for a wide spectrum of population activities in developing countries is fully recognized as the legitimate concern of governments and the international community. Technical co-operation and financial assistance are provided to these countries from a large variety of intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental sources of international population assistance.

Current Levels of Population Assistance

Total international assistance for population activities amounted to only about \$2 million in 1960 and \$18 million in 1965, but it increased rapidly to \$125 million in 1970 and to an estimated net amount, excluding double counting, of around \$450 million in 1979.^{2/} At present (1981), it has passed the half billion dollar mark.

This dramatic increase in population assistance is a clear indication of the growing commitment of many governments and international organizations concerned to collaborate in, and contribute to, tackling the urgent population problems of the developing world. In recent years the amount of population assistance, excluding double counting, has increased annually by around \$50 million or 13-15 per cent, but, measured in constant U.S. dollars, the annual increase has slowed down markedly from 7.5 per cent in 1976-77 to 5.2 per cent in 1977-78 and 3.5 per cent in 1978-79 (Table I and Figure 1).

Sources of Population Assistance

Although nearly 100 governments contributed in 1979 to international population assistance, the major share comes from less than a dozen countries. The largest contributor, the United States, provided \$182 million for population assistance in 1979 amounting to nearly 4 per cent of its total net official development assistance. Before the World Population Year and Conference in 1974, the United States provided three-quarters or more of all governmental population assistance but since then other governments have sharply increased their contri-

*The views are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the policies or directions of the United Nations or any of its Member States.

^{1/}Although a clear-cut definition of the term "population activities" is not available, it is generally agreed upon that it covers much more than demography or delivery of family planning services but not the entire scope of the World Population Plan of Action adopted by the World Population Conference. Population activities covered by international assistance have been broadly classified by the United Nations organizations concerned into the following major subject areas: 1) basic population data; 2) population dynamics; 3) population policy formulation, implementation and evaluation; 4) family planning; and 5) communication and education. It includes a wide spectrum of data collection and analysis, training, research, information and operational activities in population.

^{2/}Differences in definition of population activities and difficulties in identifying population components in multi-purpose or integrated development programmes make it necessary to exercise some caution in interpretation of international statistics on population assistance.

butions and in 1979 for the first time they exceeded that of the United States which provided 41 per cent of assistance from all sources. About one-fifth of the total population assistance was channelled through private and voluntary international organizations based in the United States; about one-fifth constituted grants to universities and other governmental and non-governmental institutions in the United States for research and training related to population issues of developing countries; around one-quarter went to UNFPA and IPPF; and the remainder, over one-third provided direct bilateral support to population and family planning projects in developing countries. In 1980 total population assistance of the United States is estimated to be around \$190 million.

Sweden and Norway are the two largest donor governments after the United States. These two Scandinavian countries along with Denmark provided nearly \$100 million for population assistance in 1979. The Swedish contribution reached a level of \$47 million amounting to 5 per cent of its total development assistance. Norway, which has sharply increased its population assistance since 1974 by nearly quadrupling it, reached the level of \$40 million, representing nearly 10 per cent of its total official development assistance - the highest proportion of any donor country.^{3/} Denmark's contribution to population assistance amounted to \$9 million or 2.1 per cent of total development assistance.

Other major contributors were the Federal Republic of Germany which doubled its contribution in one year to \$35 million in 1979 but which amounted to only 1 per cent of total development assistance. Japan also sharply increased its population assistance from 1978 to 1979 reaching the level of \$25 million, followed by the United Kingdom with \$20 million, the Netherlands with \$14 million and Canada \$13 million. In all these countries, however, population assistance constituted only around 1 per cent of total development assistance.

In relation to gross national product (GNP), the largest contributor to population assistance was Norway which provided over ten times as much as the United States, followed by Sweden and Denmark. Population assistance per capita was in Norway \$8.82, Sweden \$4.92, Denmark \$1.53, the Netherlands \$1.33 and the United States \$0.80 followed by \$0.47 in Canada, \$0.56 in the Federal Republic of Germany and \$0.25 in the United Kingdom in 1979.

Most of major donors of development assistance members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of OECD provide population assistance, but three of them provide little assistance in the fields of population namely, Austria, France and Italy. For the DAC group as a whole, assistance for the field of population amounted to only 1.8 per cent of total development assistance.

A number of donors provide bilateral population assistance, but only in three countries is the population component of the total bilateral programme of major significance, namely in Norway, Sweden and the United States where it constituted around 4-5 per cent of the total. By far the largest bilateral donor is the United States which in 1979 contributed around \$64 million in direct support to population and family planning projects in the developing countries or slightly over one-third of its total population assistance.

Around two-thirds or 65 per cent of total population assistance provided by governments in 1979 were channelled through multilateral organizations. A number of governments utilize multilateral channels for most of their support of population activities, namely Canada, Denmark, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, New Zealand and Sweden. The Netherlands has phased out all bilateral population programmes and concentrates its resources entirely on multilateral aid.

Multilateral population programmes have grown markedly. Until the mid-1960's, the role of the organizations within the United Nations system was restricted, not merely by limited

^{3/}The Norwegian law on development assistance stipulates that 10 per cent of all assistance should be for the field of population.

mandates in the population fields and lack of funds, but also by the fact that few governments had yet formulated national population policies or foreign aid policies on population. At the time of the World Population Conference in 1974, UNFPA had emerged as the largest multilateral source of population assistance. Today, it is the largest source of direct assistance for population activities in developing countries with an overall annual resource level of around \$150 million. Most of the resources available for population activities undertaken by the United Nations organizations are provided by governments as voluntary extra-budgetary contributions and less than one-sixth is provided by assessed contributions to their regular budgets from Member States.

A number of non-governmental organizations have played an important pioneering role in the support of population activities. The four largest in this regard are the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), the Population Council and the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations. A number of other smaller private organizations also contribute. Some of them function exclusively in the population field; others support population activities within a broad range of programmes. All these organizations provide a channel for private financial contributions, though many also draw, to some extent, on governmental or multilateral funds, and some rely on inputs from volunteers and part-time workers.

The role of international non-governmental organizations in the field of population seems to have been generally on the decline recently. IPPF has entered a period of consolidation for a levelling-off of its budget for the time being at less than \$50 million per annum. During the 1970's, the resources available to the Population Council declined (in current US dollars) by some 20-25 per cent. During the same period, the Ford Foundation reduced its level of activity in the field of population by over one-half. The Rockefeller Foundation has barely maintained its level of support in recent years. These three private foundations, which are primarily research-oriented have about \$30 million at their disposal, utilized mainly for population research and institution-building. One organization, however, Family Planning International Assistance which is a division of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, an affiliate of IPPF, has increased its resources for support to family planning programmes in developing countries very substantially in recent years and is now the second largest among the international non-governmental organizations with a budget of \$14 million per annum.

Involvement in population assistance has also spread to some professional organizations in the population field, such as the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population. Other organizations are concerned primarily with assisting special target groups mainly through education, information and advisory services on population.

Mass organizations, such as trade unions, co-operatives, youth and women's organizations and other key institutional forces with international responsibilities are also beginning to support the development of population policies and programmes, although the primary focus of their activities may not be on population issues.

Furthermore, a number of universities and other educational institutions, mostly American but also some European ones, conduct training programmes and research activities relevant to selected population issues in developing countries.

Types and Areas of Assistance

Over 120 developing countries - or nearly all such countries - received population assistance in some form in 1979. Almost all of them were supported by UNFPA. IPPF provided support for family planning associations or programmes in around 80 developing countries. About 54 developing countries or over 40 per cent received assistance from bilateral donors. The largest donor government limited its bilateral population programmes to 33 countries.

Almost all donors make their contributions to population assistance in grants, but a few governments (Canada, Denmark, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States) also make loans available. Inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations all provide

grants except the World Bank, which only gives loans or credit. All donors make contributions in cash, but some also provide grants in kind mainly equipment and contraceptive supplies.

Around 72 per cent of total international population assistance is provided in support of family planning activities. Various activities categorised as communication, education and multisectoral are related to or in support of family planning, increasing the proportion of assistance for family planning to around four-fifths. About one-eighth of total population assistance was for implementation of population policies other than family planning while the donor community as a whole only allocated 4-6 per cent each to the field of basic data collection, population dynamics and communication and education.

A comparison between the assistance provided by the four largest donors illustrates notable differences in programmatic emphasis. While the World Bank concentrated almost exclusively on family planning, the United States spent over 75 per cent of its resources in supporting family planning programmes, Sweden about 50 per cent and the UNFPA slightly less. On the other hand, about 19 per cent of UNFPA resources supported basic data collection, the comparable figure for the United States was around 9 per cent but for the World Bank and Sweden, negligible. Both the United States and the UNFPA devoted around 10 per cent of their population assistance to the field of population dynamics. Bio-medical research, including contraceptive development, received over 40 per cent of Sweden's population assistance, about 5 per cent of the United States' population assistance and around 2 per cent of UNFPA's resources.

The region of Asia and the Pacific received the largest part of the population assistance to countries, namely, 50 per cent, followed by Latin America, 19 per cent; Africa, 11 per cent; and the Middle East and Mediterranean, 7 per cent. On a per capita basis, however, Latin America and the Middle East and Mediterranean received the largest amounts, namely 19 and 17 U.S. cents respectively, whereas the smallest amount, 8 cents, went to Asia and the Pacific, and Africa was in between with 12 cents.

There are important differences between the support provided by the various donors to the different regions (see Figure 2). UNFPA, adhering to the principle of universality, had the most even distribution between regions with 38 per cent for Asia and the Pacific, 16 per cent for Latin America, 15 per cent for Africa and 10 per cent for the Middle East and Mediterranean. Other intergovernmental organizations gave more than half of their funds to projects in Asia and the Pacific and 20 per cent for Latin America, but only small percentages to other regions. The United States also made the largest contributions to projects in Asia and the Pacific (but the amount is difficult to estimate in view of the fact that grants made through various intermediaries are not easily broken down on a regional basis). Other governments contributed heavily in supporting projects in the Asia and Pacific region by devoting 89 per cent of their funds to them. IPPF and other non-governmental organizations supported projects in this region with only 20 per cent, while Latin America's share was higher, namely 29 and 21 per cent for IPPF and other NGOs respectively, and global activities had the largest share amounting to 32 and 47 per cent for IPPF and other NGOs.

Regional differences in the amount of assistance provided to the various types of population activities are significant and reflect to a large extent differences in population problems, policies and needs (Figure 2).

In the Asia and the Pacific region, 85 per cent of all population assistance was devoted to family planning and only small amounts within the range of 2-4 per cent went to each of the other sectors. Almost as large a share, namely 81 per cent of population assistance in the Latin American region supported family planning programmes and no more than 3-5 per cent each for any of the other sectors. In the Middle East and Mediterranean region about two-thirds or 66 per cent of the assistance supported family planning activities (but a part of the some 12 per cent for multisectoral activities included some support of family planning); the next largest sector in that region was population data collection followed by 6 per cent for population dynamics. Among the developing regions, family planning programmes

in Africa received the smallest share of population assistance for such programmes but it still amounted to 58 per cent of the total; population data collection was the second most important sector in Africa receiving 18 per cent followed by 8 per cent for population dynamics, 6 per cent for education and communication and 5 per cent for population policies.

The largest amount of assistance in 1979 was given to Bangladesh, India and Indonesia, in total \$105 or 39 per cent of total population assistance at the country level. Assistance within the range of \$10-19 million was spent in Thailand, the Philippines and Colombia, in all \$44 million or 17 per cent. Six countries received assistance within the range of \$5-9 million and three countries \$3-4 million. All the remaining 113 developing countries received in total \$101 million in population assistance, or 38 per cent or about the same as the amount devoted to the three Asian countries receiving the largest support (see Table II).

Priorities

More and more attention is being devoted to setting priorities in assistance to population programmes. This is due, in part, to the fact that the amount of population assistance has not increased sufficiently in recent years to keep up with the growing needs. Thus, economic slow-down, inflationary trends and needs from other fields have limited contributions from some donors. At the same time, the increasing awareness of the impact of population factors on development and the adoption of population policies by more and more governments of developing countries have led to rapid growth in the demand for assistance. Another factor which has contributed to the setting of priorities is the concern of many donors to review and reassess their development co-operation policies, with regard to population, particularly in the light of the World Population Plan of Action and other international and national strategies recommending a broadbased multisectoral approach to population problems within the framework of overall development efforts.

Policy reviews have been undertaken by many of the donors, particularly Canada, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, UNFPA, World Bank and IPPF, and these reviews have often resulted in new strategies or policies for population assistance. Various concepts of setting priorities for allocation of resources have emerged or have been refined. Most donors apply several criteria for setting priorities.

Some donors intend to concentrate their resources in, or give special attention to, the needs of certain countries. In the case of several bilateral programmes, the political situation of the recipient countries or special geographical, historical, cultural, or trade considerations play an important role (Australia, Canada, Denmark, Japan, New Zealand, Sweden, United States).

Some donors are particularly interested in assisting the poorest of the developing countries based upon criteria of estimated per capita income (UNFPA, Canada, Denmark, Sweden, United Kingdom) or the extent to which they are seriously affected by balance-of-payments problems (New Zealand, United Kingdom).

Sometimes demographic criteria are taken into account in identifying countries with the most urgent need for population programmes (Canada considering birth rate, death rate, infant mortality, current and future potential population growth; the United States concentrating on countries with large populations contributing most to world population growth and where prospects for reducing fertility are best; UNFPA using rate of population growth, fertility, infant mortality, and agricultural population density; and the World Bank taking into account population size, growth rate, population density, governments' policy commitment to reduce fertility, and prospective demographic impact).

Most donors are giving increasing attention to support for population activities as an integral part of development such as rural development, family health, social welfare, participation of women in development, etc., (Finland, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, UNFPA, ILO, FAO, WHO, World Bank, Ford Foundation, and The Population Council). Some support population components in such development programmes (UNFPA, The Population Council).

An increasing number of donors are giving priority attention to promoting activities at the local level through community or family-based programmes (United States, Sweden, UNFPA, UNICEF, World Bank, IPPF). Priority is given by some donors to assisting population activities for the benefit of poverty-stricken and other disadvantaged population groups (UNFPA, ILO). Attempts are being made to determine recipient countries' basic needs in population and related fields (United States, UNFPA, UNICEF, ILO, WHO).

Most donors of population assistance continue to give high priority for family planning activities designed to attain fertility reduction, health, social welfare, or other socio-economic development objectives. Contraceptive supplies are provided by a number of donors (Japan, Sweden, United States, UNFPA, IPPF). Only certain donors provide financial or technical assistance for sterilization programmes (Sweden, United States, UNFPA, World Bank, WHO, IPPF, and a few other non-governmental organizations). Injectables are available only from a few donors (United Kingdom, UNFPA, WHO, The Population Council).

Most donors are also giving high priority to the training of local personnel for population programmes. Many are also giving special attention to research such as in human reproduction and contraceptive development (Canada, Sweden, WHO, Ford Foundation, The Population Council, Rockefeller Foundation); to operational research (United States, UNFPA, World Bank); and to demographic and social science research (United Nations, UNFPA, World Bank, Ford Foundation, The Population Council).

The increase in international population assistance in real terms as well as in percentage of overall development which took place in the early and mid-1970's has slowed down considerably in recent years and most of it is now being absorbed by inflation. At the same time, the need for and interest in as well as absorptive capacity for assistance has substantially increased with the greater availability of data on population phenomena, of trained personnel and with the establishment of population policies by more and more governments. The large majority of population assistance is concentrated in the field of family planning but the need for support for such programmes remains very great -- in developing countries only one-quarter to one-third of women in need of family planning are using it. New community-initiated approaches, generating from the community and the families themselves should be encouraged and supported. The increasing emphasis on auxiliary personnel and traditional workers in community-based programmes require renewed training efforts. Research, particularly in the field of contraceptive development and integration of population in various development programmes, needs to be intensified.

The donor community, faced with financial constraints due to economic slow-down and inflationary trends, has become more conscious of the need for better co-ordinated and effective types and modes of assistance and for making resource allocations in accordance with the needs, goals and policies of recipient countries as well as their own priorities and policies.

A considerable part of international population assistance is still being used to support research, training and other activities located in the donor countries themselves. More attention should be given by all donors to building up the technological infrastructure in developing countries, in some cases on a sub-regional or regional basis. More use should be made of local expertise and production facilities in the recipient countries rather than sending advisers, equipment, and supplies from the industrialized world. The main emphasis in population assistance should be on building up self-reliance of developing countries.

It is, however, not only a matter of stepping up technical co-operation and providing financial assistance to these countries. More concerted action should be made towards developing a global strategy to assist developing countries in dealing with their major population problems, rather than merely effecting a transfer of resources between donors and recipients.

Table I.

Population Assistance by donors, 1974-1979
(thousand U.S. dollars)

<u>GOVERNMENTS</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
Australia	639	1 587	967	1 345	3 021	3 138
Belgium	837	476	934	2 179	2 252	1 810
Canada	5 498	7 183	8 989	9 719	12 063	12 800
Denmark	4 784	3 548	4 978	4 445	7 722	9 282
Finland	2 587	2 026	1 578	1 745	498	538
Germany, Federal Republic of	5 770	13 400	8 739	14 434	17 002	35 255
Japan	5 293	7 971	9 000	11 000	15 743	25 098
Netherlands	5 785	6 695	8 954	9 649	12 083	13 794
New Zealand	580	880	607	573	627	623
Norway	10 800	18 500	27 400	30 000	39 962	40 252
Sweden	21 468	26 169	28 743	31 417	42 339	47 605
Switzerland	190	200	242	500	1 149	1 506
United Kingdom	3 032	6 450	6 983	10 866	14 062	19 917
United States	110 146	106 036	119 027	145 367	177 596	182 358
Others	2 325	3 580	11 356	3 918	2 562	1 565
Sub-total	179 734	204 701	238 497	277 157	348 681	395 541
<u>INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS</u>						
United Nations	20 786	24 234	28 009	22 705	20 000	24 238
UNICEF	5 753	6 725	6 611	6 700	6 700	9 653
UNFPA	57 000	71 213	75 781	72 131	95 592	131 621
ILO	3 827	4 901	6 483	6 775	3 717	5 957
FAO	1 539	2 238	1 400	1 400	2 500	3 603
UNESCO	4 130	5 337	4 042	5 034	4 700	4 803
WHO	18 932	22 979	29 234	34 679	38 200	40 773
World Bank	14 840	20 340	25 940	27 730	31 380	59 100
Others	6 225	6 300	6 300	6 500	7 000	7 000
Sub-total	133 032	164 267	183 890	183 654	209 789	286 748
<u>NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS</u>						
Ford Foundation	14 791	10 586	11 315	10 352	10 000	7 993
International Planned Parenthood Federation	31 108	33 660	33 493	39 230	45 837	46 610
Population Council	15 582	12 076	11 000	11 302	12 624	12 851
Rockefeller Foundation	8 962	8 514	8 264	8 290	8 941	9 780
Family Planning Inter- national Assistance	2 560	3 274	4 471	7 871	12 351	14 120
Others	4 500	4 500	5 000	6 500	7 500	16 500
Sub-total	77 503	72 610	73 543	83 545	97 253	107 854
TOTAL	390 269	441 578	495 930	544 356	665 723	790 143
Total excluding double counting:*						
a) in current U.S. dollars	254 069	280 989	304 427	348 656	394 365	454 613
b) in constant U.S. dollars	200 054	202 734	207 658	223 211	234 741	243 108

Note: The data are expenditures for calendar years except that the figures for United States 1974-78 are annual commitments, for the World Bank are estimated annual commitments prorated according to loan or credit agreement and for International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) are grants made.

*Arrived at by deducting the following from the total: Governments' contributions to UNFPA; U.S. AID contributions to IPPF, Pathfinder Fund, The Population Council and Family Planning International Assistance; UNFPA contributions to organizations in the United Nations system; and Contributions from one foundation to another.

Sources: United Nations, "Report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on Expenditure of the United Nations System in Relation to Programmes", passim; United Nations, Statistical Yearbook and Monthly Bulletin of Statistics; U.S. Consumer Price Index; Report on population assistance by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; and Governments' and annual reports of development assistance agencies and organizations.

Table II. Population Assistance, by Regions and Countries
(in million U.S. dollars)

<u>Level of Assistance</u>	<u>Regions</u>			
	<u>Africa</u>	<u>Asia and Pacific</u>	<u>Latin America</u>	<u>Middle East and Mediterranean</u>
Over \$20 million		Bangladesh (\$44) India (\$37) Indonesia (\$24)		
10-19 million		Thailand (\$18) Philippines (\$14)	Colombia (\$11)	
5-9 million	Kenya (\$7.5)	Republic of Korea (\$8.1) Viet Nam (\$5.4)	Brazil (\$9.7) Mexico (8.3)	Egypt (\$6.6)
3-4 million		Nepal (\$3.4) Pakistan (\$3.1)		Tunisia (\$4.9)
Below 3 million	38 countries (total \$25)	29 countries (total \$26)	30 countries (total \$37)	16 countries (total \$13)

\$US
million

Figure 1. Trends in Population Assistance, by year, 1971-79

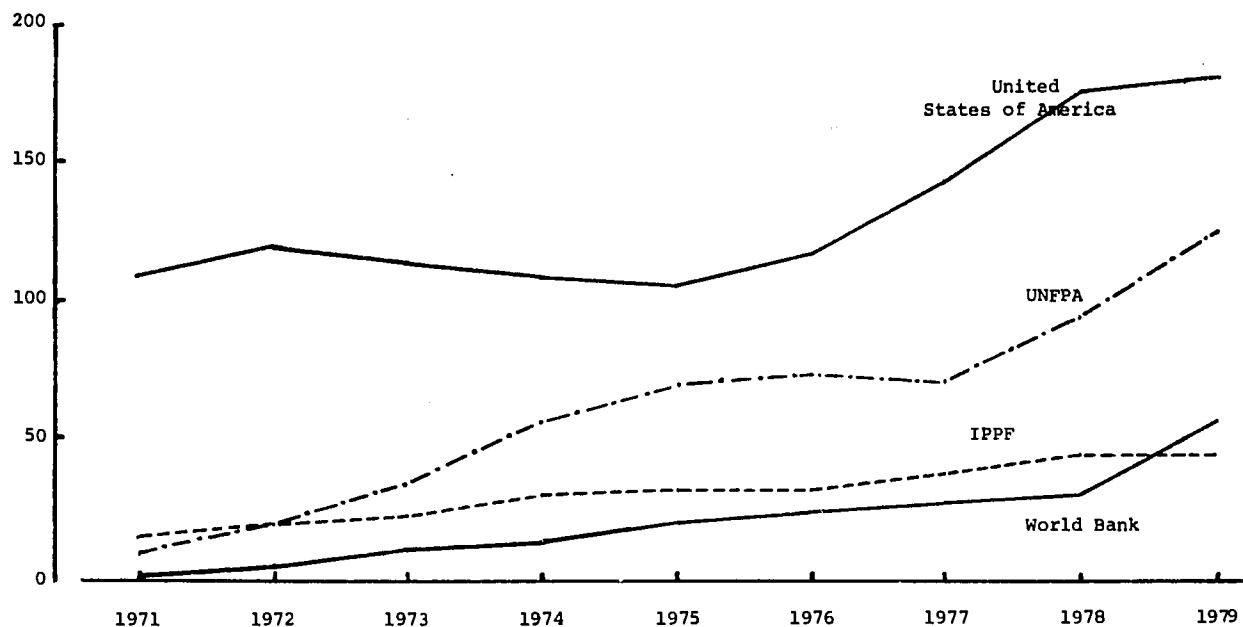


Figure 2. Population Assistance by regions and donors, 1979

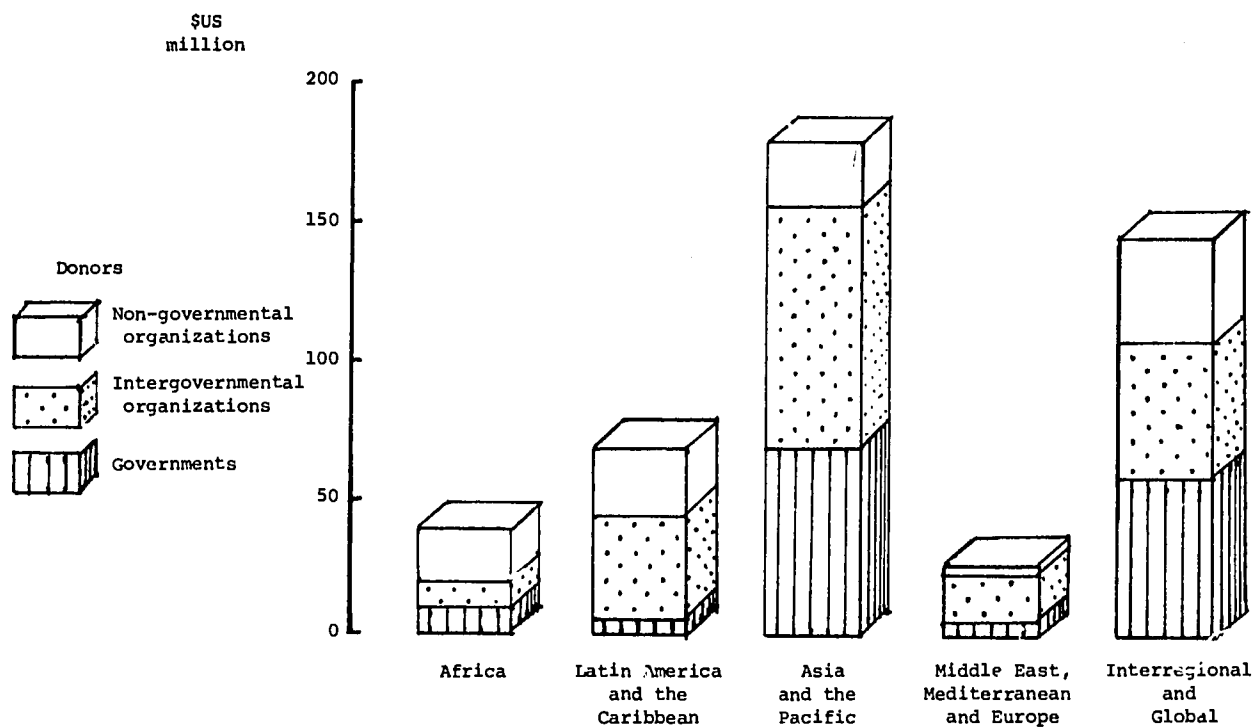


Figure 3. Population Assistance per capita by population size

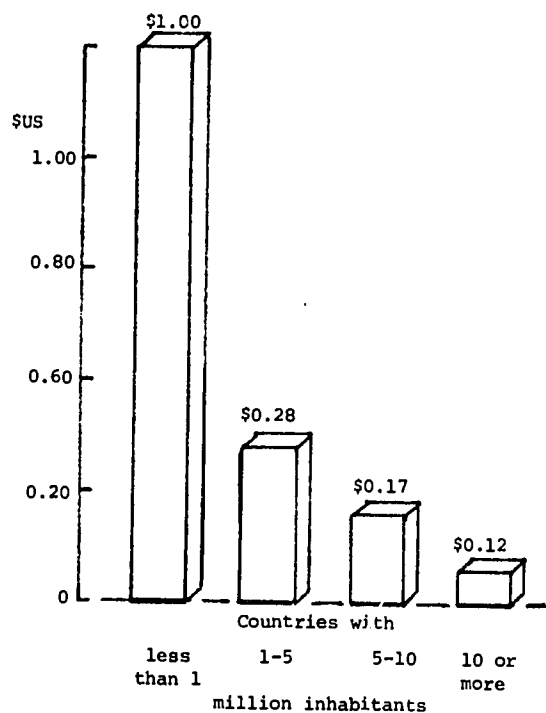


Figure 4. Population Assistance per capita by Gross National Product (GNP)

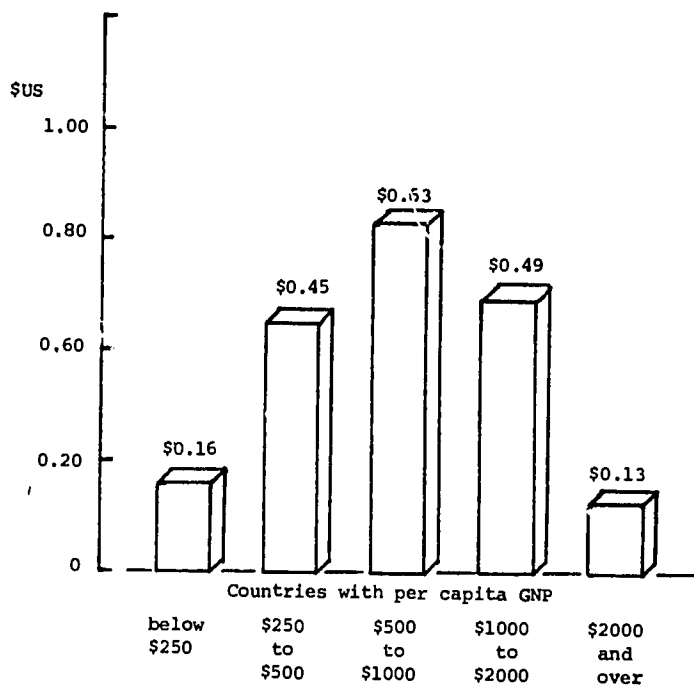


Figure 5. Population Assistance per capita by Government policies to influence fertility*

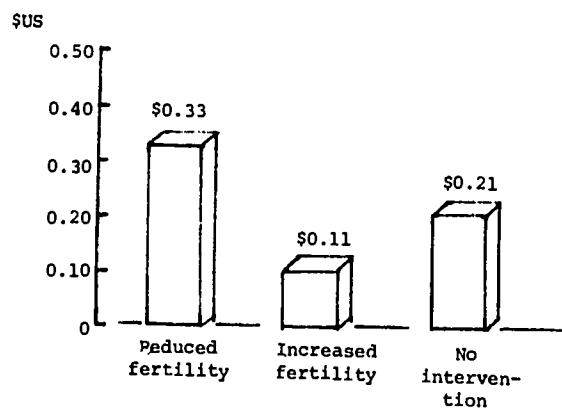
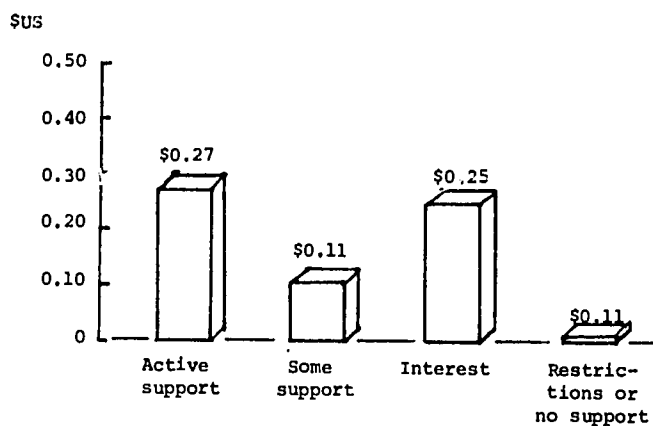


Figure 6. Population Assistance per capita by Government policies on contraceptive services*



* Classification based on United Nations, Report on Monitoring of Population Policies, as applied by IPPF in People, April 1979.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this seventh edition of the Inventory of Population Projects in Developing Countries Around the World remains the same as that of the first six editions: to show, at a glance, by country, internationally-assisted projects funded, inaugurated or being carried out by multilateral, bilateral, and non-governmental and other agencies and organizations during the reporting period.

Period covered

The time frame for this edition is for projects carried out during the period from 1 January 1979 through 30 June 1980. Wherever possible, projects that may have been funded prior to 1979 and that were still being carried out in 1979/80 are shown. In some cases, however, only information about new projects was provided and it would be a good idea to use this Inventory in conjunction with last year's 1978/9 edition of the Inventory. The 18-month period was used as the base period, since, although there was bound to be some duplication between the sixth and present editions of the Inventory, it was felt that coverage would be more complete under the circumstances. In many cases, of course, information was obtainable only for an agency's calendar or fiscal year projects, and in most cases that meant calendar or fiscal year 1979. Where fiscal year 1980 - and in some cases, fiscal year 1981 - data were available, such data were included. However, since reporting periods vary for agencies and since information was not always available for the full 18-month period, it was impossible to list all projects for all agencies for the 18-month period. Financial data for UNFPA programmes and projects reflect the financial status of these programmes and projects as of 30 June 1980 (and do not take into account any rephasing that occurred after that date), except in rare cases.

Sources of demographic data

The basic source of demographic data for individual countries is the provisional demographic estimates and projections as assessed in 1978, prepared by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations, for the twenty-first session of the Population Commission, held in January-February 1980. These projections have been published in a report entitled "Selected Demographic Indicators by Country, 1950-2000: Demographic estimates and projections as assessed in 1978" (ST/ESA/SER.R/38) by the United Nations Secretariat. Sources of data other than the above will be indicated as they appear.

Demographic estimates presented in this Inventory such as population, dependency ratio, child-woman ratio, sex ratio, median age, percentage urban, and distribution of population by broad age groups refer to the year 1980 and other estimates such as rate of growth, natural increase rate, crude birth rate, crude death rate, gross and net reproduction rates, total fertility, general fertility rate, and life expectancy at birth are the five-year averages for 1975-1980. Population density, for those countries where it is listed, has been taken from a previous projection.

In some cases, the estimates presented in this Inventory might differ from the official figures prepared by the Governments because of possible adjustments made by the Population Division to maintain the international comparability.

Government's views regarding population

The basic source of information for this section of the Inventory was the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

Efforts to improve coverage and readability

It should be noted that efforts are being made continually to improve the usefulness of the Inventory. With certain changes in the format this year, it is felt that the readability of the publication is enhanced considerably. In addition, the activities of a number of agencies and organizations are reported in this edition for the first time.

Listing of programmes and projects

While this Inventory is primarily concerned with population projects being assisted or carried out by donor agencies in the developing countries, in the process of compiling the information, the question arose: How best to present the collected material?

Basically, of course, the idea of the Inventory is to show "who is doing what" without regard to the funding source - and it was this thought that primarily guided the presentation. But it was not always that easy to classify or categorize activities.

In the case of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, for example, since the Fund is primarily a grant-awarding agency and executes few projects on its own, it was felt that there was some justification in making an exception to the rule of showing "who is doing what". Because the Fund is the only agency within the United Nations family whose efforts are devoted 100 per cent to population activities, it seemed logical to show the funding source in this case. (The name of the executing agency for each UNFPA-funded project is also provided.) In some instances the Fund provides or has provided some budget support to non-governmental organizations, either on a continuing basis (such as IPPF) or for a special project (such as International Alliance of Women) and in this case, the activity is listed by organization without reference to the funding source.

There was also a similar categorizing problem with regard to some of the activities of the U.S. Agency for International Development. The question was: How should its many contractors which include business firms, colleges and universities, U.S. Government agencies, research institutions, non-governmental organizations, and so on, be listed? The final decision was, of necessity, arbitrary: If the contractor is a non-governmental organization in the usual sense of the term (for example, Association for Voluntary Sterilization), it is listed under "Non-Governmental Organization Assistance".

Other points to be made about this publication

The dollar value of projects or total country programmes is given where such figures were available. (All figures are expressed in terms of U.S. dollars. Figures provided in foreign currencies were converted to U.S. dollars at then current rates of exchange).

Activities in the developed countries (for example, grants of the International Planned Parenthood Federation to family planning organizations in the countries of Western Europe, etc.) are not included in this Inventory. Nor are projects funded or carried out within the country of origin of the funding source (e.g., a foundation grant to a university within the foundation's home country), unless information has been received that such a project concerns a specific developing country.

Many donors - multilateral, bilateral and non-governmental organizations - provide grants to economists, physicians, nurses, social scientists, demographers, statisticians, home economists, communicators, etc., either directly or through another agency for special training, for travel to international conferences, for university study, for participation in workshops and seminars, for fellowships, and so on. The UNFPA provides funds for fellowships on a global basis as does U.S. AID, and many other organizations. It was felt that individual listings for each of these would be an impossible task. It can generally be assumed that most donor agencies provide such grants, although, of course, some agency programmes in this area are much larger than others. Where information about specific research studies are available, that information is included on the ground that such research might prove valuable to donors.

Many donors also supply equipment or supplies. For example, Family Planning International Assistance, as a regular programme, provides contraceptive, education and other materials, upon request, and to date has provided such materials to many institutions in countries around the world. In some cases, however, a request may consist of only three or four packets of literature. Arbitrary decisions about what to include in this and similar instances have had to be made.

In the multilateral and bilateral categories within each country, donors are generally listed in the order of their financial commitment, where such information was known. In the non-governmental organization category, however, the donors have continued to be listed alphabetically, because of the large number of non-governmental organizations and because of the difficulty of obtaining financial figures from some of these organizations.

Wherever possible, original sources of information have been used - annual reports, special listings prepared for UNFPA by the funding source, replies to letters, other reports, personal contact, etc. In most cases, the project listing used is taken verbatim from these sources of information. (See list of Published Sources of Information at the end of the Publication. Also included is a listing of "Where to write to get additional information --", for those who might want more information about specific projects.)

Where no assistance is shown in a particular category, it simply means that no information has been received about any such assistance, or in fact, no such assistance may exist.

A final note

Every attempt has been made to make the research for this publication as complete as possible. However, because of the great number of agencies working in the population field, there is no doubt that there may be omissions in the listings in this Inventory. The United Nations Fund for Population Activities would welcome suggestions for additions.

If users of this Inventory find it helpful and valuable, the UNFPA would also welcome comments and suggestions for future editions.

Special thanks are due to all the individuals, organizations, and agencies which provided information for this edition.

May 1981

I Country Programmes

AFGHANISTAN

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	15,940	Proportion of urban (%)	15.35
Population, males (in 1000)	8,155	Population density (per sq. km.)	25
Population, females (in 1000)	7,785	Rates of growth (%)	2.54
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	25.4
0-14	44.9	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	48.5
15-64	52.6	Crude death rates (per 1000)	23.2
65+	2.4	Gross reproduction rates	3.35
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	3,526	Net reproduction rates	2.07
Dependency ratios (per 100)	90.1	Total fertility rates (per 1)	6.90
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	815	Life expectancy, males (years)	40.0
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	104.8	Life expectancy, females (years)	41.0
Median ages (years)	17.4	Life expectancy, total (years)	40.5

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Government considers that, although increasing population could create a number of problems in the distant future, at this point it needs more information on the demography and natural resources of Afghanistan before formulating a long-term population policy. However, even with the present information, the Government considers that the levels of morbidity and mortality are extremely unsatisfactory and severely affect the quality of family life. The new health policy ratified by the Government in April 1978 provides for a family health programme through basic health services and primary health care, giving priority to maternal and child health and welfare, and aiming to achieve, through family guidance services, a level of population growth commensurate with the social and economic programme of the state. The Government also has a policy of assisting nomads, (estimated number between 1 and 2 1/2 million) settling those who are willing to settle or assisting those who wish to continue nomadic life. Programmes of land redistribution and agricultural development are in effect to modify the spatial distribution of the population. The level of international migration is not considered to be significant.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . At the twenty-fifth session of the Governing Council in June 1978, UNFPA proposed a programme of assistance, to be concluded under a country agreement with the Government of Afghanistan, in the amount of up to \$15 million over a period of five years for the strengthening of the Government's demographic data gathering and family health programmes, some of which UNFPA has assisted in past years. Estimated value of the Government's contribution is expected to be \$10 million, and the starting date was January 1978. Executing agencies are the United Nations, UNESCO, WHO, and UNICEF; the Government co-operating agency is the Ministry of Planning.
- . In 1978, a comprehensive needs assessment on population assistance was undertaken by the UNFPA on the basis of which future assistance to Afghanistan will be decided upon.

Current projects are:

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations

Afghanistan

- . Population census (initiated in 1974). Executing agencies: United Nations/UNFPA. To assist the Government (Central Statistics Office) in preparing for the first national population census, which took place in June 1979. This two-phase population census programme will serve the needs of all economic and social planning on national and sub-national levels. It will also form the factual basis for the determination of a national population policy. Finally, it will provide the benchmark data and the frame for further collection of data on population characteristics and population growth. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: United Nations, \$944,588; UNFPA, \$1,262,997; budgets: 1980, United Nations, \$237,280; UNFPA, \$11,000; 1981, United Nations, \$61,789; UNFPA, \$5,109; 1982, United Nations, \$21,000.
- . Communication support to the Afghan population census (initiated in 1976). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide consultant services to the Central Statistics Office to recommend and to assist with the implementation of a plan for communications support for the Government's first national population census. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$197,663.
- . Family health, family life education through mass education programmes (initiated in 1974, reformulated and broadened in 1978). Executing agencies: UNESCO/UNFPA. To assist the Ministry of Education in the development of a five-year plan to eradicate illiteracy by the incorporation of messages relating to health, family life and population factors in basic learning materials, design further reading materials and prepare instruments for monitoring, controlling and evaluating the Mass Literacy Campaign. Funds are for fellowships and study tours, training costs, and production of teaching materials, equipment and a four-year international expert. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNESCO, \$571,811; UNFPA, \$20,370; budgets: 1980, UNESCO, \$134,500; UNFPA, \$59,819.
- . Family health services development (initiated in 1976). Executing agencies: WHO/UNFPA/UNICEF. The long-term objective is the development of family health care throughout the country in order to decrease the present high rates of infant and childhood mortality, maternal morbidity and mortality and high fertility by: a) promoting the development of an integrated family health service, including MCH and family planning; b) developing a system of co-ordinated supervision of field staff in basic health services and MCH/FP care; c) providing training through suitable courses, with revised curricula wherever necessary, through in-service training within the country as well as fellowships for training abroad to help develop suitable health manpower; and d) upgrading MCH/FP care at provincial levels. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: WHO, \$48,876; budgets, 1980, WHO, \$123,091; UNICEF, \$10,760; UNFPA, \$17,000; 1981, WHO, \$39,563.
- . Civil registration, Phase II (initiated in 1977). Executing agencies: United Nations/UNFPA. This phase of this project is concerned with establishing larger pilot registration areas in which registration of births and deaths will take place in conditions closely approximating those under which the future nationwide civil registration system will itself have to operate. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: United Nations, \$103,594; UNFPA, \$16,862; budgets: 1980, United Nations, \$150,237; UNFPA, \$34,795.
- . Communication support to civil registration (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Department of Civil Registration of the Ministry of Interior in establishing a Communication/Training Division to assist in Phase II of the civil registration project (see above) and particularly to design a suitable communication/ training methodology for training of Maliks (village headmen) and other registration personnel. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$25,235; budgets: 1980, \$31,165; 1981, \$2,100.
- . National Dai Training Programme (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Basic Health Services Division of the Ministry of Public Health in developing an

- expanded training programme for dais (traditional birth attendants who deliver the bulk of maternal care services in rural villages) in such areas as ante-natal care, labour and delivery, postpartum care and family planning education. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$246,876; budget: 1980, \$322,812.
- . Population data computer processing (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Government's Central Statistical Office by providing modern computer facilities in support of data processing requirements for UNFPA-support projects. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$357,961; budgets: 1980, \$304,537; 1981, \$101,204.
 - . Manpower and human resources planning (initiated, but not yet operational). Executing agency: ILO. To assist the Government in the establishment of a Human Resources Planning Unit in the Ministry of Planning, which would be responsible for the various aspects of population, employment and manpower policy in the context of development planning. Budgets: 1980, \$135,600; 1981, \$146,350; 1982, \$134,350; 1983, \$24,200.
 - . Communication for demographic projects (initiated, but not yet operational). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Government in the better utilization of census data through the creation of a system between the Central Statistical Office, Government Ministries and other data users for utilization of census and other demographic materials; the creation of awareness in the general public of ways the Government can use such data; the preparation of communication and training strategies for future demographic surveys; and the design and implementation of a training programme for staff of the Central Statistical Office. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,309; budgets: 1980, \$113,691; 1981, \$77,000; 1982, \$50,500.
 - . Assistance to Afghan Family Guidance Association (AFGA) (initiated, but not yet operational). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the AFGA through the provision of vehicles to be used to extend the outreach activities of clinics and transport personnel from provincial centres to Kabul for training. Budgets: 1980, \$65,500; 1981, \$11,625; 1982, \$7,750; 1983, \$3,875.
 - . Field approval of population-related activities (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To permit field approval of local activities, such as providing funds for representatives of national organizations for travel to international conferences and seminars, study tours, research studies, etc., requiring limited funding. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$3,800.
 - . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing, including UNFPA co-ordinator and programme support): \$4,319,259; budgets: 1980, \$1,890,121 (including UNFPA co-ordinator); 1981, \$444,731; 1982, \$213,600; 1983, \$28,075 - grand total, \$6,895,786 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

Bilateral assistance

British Overseas Development Administration

- . Census enumerators training. An adviser was sent under technical co-operation arrangements to the Central Statistics Office. Duties were to review and revise existing training of census field staff and training materials and to supervise the training programme. The adviser worked as part of a United Nations team from April 1978 to July 1979. Enumeration took place in June 1979. Expenditure: 1978, \$29,000; 1979, \$21,000. Landrovers have also been provided for census work. Expenditure: 1979, \$19,000.

Afghanistan

Non-governmental organization assistance

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Afghan Family Guidance Association.
- . The Association was established in 1968 and has been a member of IPPF since 1971. In co-operation with the Ministry of Health, it has developed a network of clinics mainly in Government premises and the role of the Association is flexible, responding to priorities within the national programme. The Ministry of Health plans to integrate the Association's programmes with the existing health infrastructure, phased over several years. By 1984, the Ministry should be supporting one-half of the total AFGA programme. It has concentrated extensively on education and training, using the network of family guides which are a special feature of the programme. In 1979, AFGA remained the primary provider of family planning services through its own 41 clinics which served 104,422 acceptors, including 18,699 new acceptors. It co-operates with other development groups such as the National Campaign against Illiteracy and rural development agency to integrate family planning with their activities.
- . Financial summary: IPPF grant - 1979 actual, \$275,800; 1980, estimated, \$259,000; 1981 projected, \$191,700.

ALGERIA

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	18,919	Proportion of urban (%)	60.85
Population, males (in 1000)	9,395	Population density (per sq. km.)	8
Population, females (in 1000)	9,525	Rates of growth (%)	3.33
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	33.2
0-14	47.3	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	47.4
15-64	49.1	Crude death rates (per 1000)	14.2
65+	3.6	Gross reproduction rates	2.55
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	4,106	Net reproduction rates	2.75
Dependency ratios (per 100)	103.6	Total fertility rates (per 1)	7.28
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	878	Life expectancy, males (years)	54.4
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	98.6	Life expectancy, females (years)	56.3
Median ages (years)	16.2	Life expectancy, total (years)	55.3

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

In its meeting of 26-30 December 1979, the Central Committee of the "Front National de Liberation" concluded that if the present rate of population growth continues, it will place a heavy burden on the economy, limiting both the development process and an improvement in standards of living. However, the main thrust of policy of the Government is still to resolve by means of vigorous economic development the remaining problems of underdevelopment, which include problems associated with population. The establishment of a self-sufficient industrial economy is visualized as a prerequisite to the generation of desirable demographic changes. Specific objectives are the rapid reduction of morbidity and mortality, including improvement of maternal and child health and child spacing and regional development including industrialization and comprehensive rural developments designed to achieve a satisfactory distribution of population and a decreased flow of migrants to urban areas. The Public Health Code states that contraception is based on the concern to protect the life and health of the mother and child as well as the mental and social balance of the family. The Government considers that the only guarantee of the acceptance of family planning techniques is economic and social development in which the population will adopt voluntarily improved means of regulating its fertility. In the area of international migration the Government is exploring the possibility of new recipient countries for its emigrants, while at the same time accommodating newly repatriated emigrants.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . At its nineteenth session in January 1975, the Governing Council approved a major UNFPA-funded programme of assistance to the Government of Algeria for a national census and related demographic activities. The total UNFPA contribution is \$1,300,000 and the equivalent value of the Government's contribution is \$11,000,000. Executing agency of the project is the United Nations. The Government co-operating agency is the Ministry of Planning. The major project under this programme is:

Census programme (initiated in 1974). Executing agency: United Nations. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,583,551; budget: 1980, \$185,699.

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

Algeria

- . In 1981, it is expected that the UNFPA will undertake a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years, and, on the basis of which, future assistance to Algeria will be decided upon.

Other UNFPA-funded projects are:

- . Child-spacing and development of MCH infrastructure (initiated in 1974). Executing agencies: UNFPA/WHO/UNICEF (This project is a continuation of a "Maternity-centered family planning programme" initiated in 1971). To assist the Government in a) improving and promoting education and training in family planning and family life for all levels of health personnel in order to expand family planning programme; b) pursuing the integration of birth spacing into primary health care and MCH in order to ensure wider coverage and to bring family planning care, including the management of infertility and sterility, to the population most at risk; and c) improving and strengthening health education activities related to family health/family planning. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: WHO, \$221,983; UNFPA, \$107,200; UNICEF, \$875,490; budget: 1980, WHO, \$133,667; UNICEF, \$41,315.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing): \$3,026,667; budget: 1980, \$360,681 - grand total, \$3,387,348 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

ANGOLA

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	7,078	Proportion of urban (%)	21.0
Population, males (in 1000)	3,479	Population density (per sq. km.)	6
Population, females (in 1000)	3,599	Rates of growth (%)	2.46
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	24.5
0-14	43.9	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	47.6
15-64	53.1	Crude death rates (per 1000)	23.1
65+	3.0	Gross reproduction rates	3.15
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	1,633	Net reproduction rates	1.98
Dependency ratios (per 100)	88.4	Total fertility rates (per 1)	6.39
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	764	Life expectancy, males (years)	39.5
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	96.7	Life expectancy, females (years)	42.6
Median ages (years)	18.0	Life expectancy, total (years)	41.0

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Government considers that the rates of natural increase, population growth and fertility are satisfactory. The principal long-term objectives of the Government are to increase the knowledge and understanding of the composition and growth of the population, to improve the health standards of the population, especially of mothers and children in rural areas and to increase skilled manpower. A census scheduled for 1983 is intended to provide the country with reliable demographic, social and economic data on the characteristics of the population needed for development planning. In the future, the Government intends to adopt a population policy which would help meet national goals, and to institutionalize a research programme in human reproduction. The Government supports a comprehensive health development policy which aims at integrating maternal and child health care service to reduce morbidity and mortality. There is a desire to reverse the flow of rural to urban migration, adjust the urban and rural configurations, maintain the significant level of international emigration and to deal with the problems of the refugee population now residing in Angola.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- In June 1979, the UNDP Governing Council at its twenty-sixth session approved a UNFPA programme of assistance to the Government of Angola, in the amount of \$5 million over a five-year period, to assist it in taking a national population census in 1983, in developing the country's maternal and child health care services and in training women in technical skills that will allow them to participate in development activities. Project work plans and budgets are under preparation; estimated value of the Government's contribution will be determined for each project. Government co-operating agency is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Division for International Co-operation; executing agencies will be the United Nations, WHO, UNICEF, FAO, ILO, and UNFPA.
- In 1981, it is expected that the UNFPA will undertake a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years, and, on the basis of which, future assistance to Angola will be decided upon.

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

Angola

- . Population census (initiated in 1978 with pre-project activities). Executing agencies: United Nations/UNFPA. To assist the Government in taking a national population census in 1983; to collect data at country level to provide a factual basis for planning. Budgets: 1980, United Nations, \$15,000; UNFPA, \$25,000; 1981, United Nations, \$147,000; UNFPA, \$236,000; 1982, United Nations, \$192,300; UNFPA, \$101,000; 1983, UNFPA, \$43,000.
- . Preparatory assistance to Organization of Angolan Women (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide services of consultant to assist OAW in the organization and planning of educational activities for women in such fields as education, agriculture, and family health at the Centre for Women Training in Huambo. Budget: 1980, \$21,920.
- . Budgets: 1980, \$61,920; 1981, \$383,700; 1982, \$293,300; 1983, \$43,000 - grand total, \$781,920 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

ANTIGUA

Demographic Facts^{1/2/}

Population, 1980.....	75,000
Annual rates of growth (1976-80).....	1.34 ^{3/}
Crude birth rates (per 1,000, 1975-80).....	30.5 ^{3/}
Crude death rates (per 1,000, 1975-80).....	6.7 ^{3/}
Gross reproduction rates (per woman, 1975-80).....	1.90 ^{3/}
Life expectancy at birth (males, 1975-80).....	67.4 ^{3/}
Life expectancy at birth (females, 1975-80).....	70.9 ^{3/}

Government's views regarding population^{1/2/}

In 1973, the Ministry of Health and the Antigua Planned Parenthood Association agreed on a pilot family planning programme operated on the concept of community-based distribution of contraceptives. The pilot activity was revised in 1975 and an information and education programme initiated along with the CBD project. Some of the goals enunciated by the Government for the period 1980-1982 are the meeting of the physical, social, emotional and intellectual needs of the young, strengthening the health and family education for parents and promoting appropriate legislation for children and their families.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . Youth involvement in family life education (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: WHO/PAHO. The project is directed mainly at the youth population, with emphasis on the 13-24 year age group. Its strategies include 1) providing training to family life educators to develop and implement educational and motivational activities for youth; 2) establishing a youth centre to house project activities; 3) conducting family life education training for teaching and nursing professionals and students; 4) developing and implementing educational and informational activities; and 5) promoting the integration of family life education into existing educational programmes. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$57,130; budgets: 1980, \$155,470; 1981, \$34,250.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$57,130; budgets: 1980, \$155,470; 1981, \$34,250 - grand total, \$246,850. (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

^{1/}Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

^{2/}Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the sources of the demographic facts.

^{3/}Figures are for Antigua, Bahamas, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, U.S. Virgin Islands, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Saint Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, and Turks and Caicos Islands.

Antigua

World Food Programme

- . Supplementary feeding of vulnerable groups. The Government has recognized that the high incidence of malnutrition is mainly due to the lack of nutrition education and the low purchasing power of the families, and is aware of the high priority that should be given to improving the nutritional standards of the vulnerable groups. WFP food will be distributed to prevent and treat malnutrition among children under five years of age, improve the diet of pregnant and nursing women and improve the general attendance at health clinics where the project staff will not only distribute the commodities but will also conduct talks and demonstrations on general aspects of nutrition education, consumer education, family planning and the general improvement of the nutritional and health status of the community as a whole, and will be augmented with a recently-established Health Education Unit which will have the overall responsibility for this part of the project. The total cost of the project to WFP amounts to \$429,000 of which \$336,000 is for food alone. The project was approved on 29 June 1978 for a three-year duration. Distribution commenced in January 1980.

Non-governmental organization assistance

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Antigua Planned Parenthood Association (APPA).
- . Programme highlights: The only family planning agency in the country, the APPA has in less than a decade provided family planning services to half of approximately 14,000 women at risk. In 1979 the latest year with complete data, APPA attracted 984 new acceptors, 104 of whom requested sterilization. Many of the new acceptors (325) were attracted through community-based services, a delivery system that this Association pioneered in the Caribbean area. About 555, however, were attracted through clinical services, provided in three locations. Viewing APPA as working for the benefit of the nation, the Government responded by removing import duties on contraceptives (in 1978) and by giving the Association a central role in a youth education project supported by UNFPA.
- . Financial summary: Total expenditures - 1979 actual, \$58,200 (including IPPF grant, \$47,300 and \$9,700 in commodities); 1980 estimated, \$57,000 (including IPPF grant, \$51,700 and \$3,500 in commodities); 1981 budget, \$52,000 (including IPPF grant, \$51,100 and \$3,200 in commodities).

ARGENTINA

Demographic Facts**

Population, total (in 1000)	27,036	Proportion of urban (%)	82.40
Population, males (in 1000)	13,506	Population density (per sq. km.)	10
Population, females (in 1000)	13,531	Rates of growth (%)	1.27
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	12.4
0-14	27.9	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	21.2
15-64	63.4	Crude death rates (per 1000)	8.8
65+	8.7	Gross reproduction rates	1.40
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	6,551	Net reproduction rates	1.32
Dependency ratios (per 100)	57.8	Total fertility rates (per 1)	2.87
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	407	Life expectancy, males (years)	66.0
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	99.8	Life expectancy, females (years)	72.5
Median ages (years)	28.5	Life expectancy, total (years)	69.2

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

In December 1977, a new presidential decree was issued on "National Population Objectives and Policies". It called for, among other things, raising the quality of life, achieving a more balanced relationship between population and land resources and assuring an acceptable population level in the disadvantaged provinces. Other objectives were the strengthening of Argentina's natural growth by encouraging fertility and reducing general and especially infant mortality, and increasing immigration for permanent settlement. Incentives to child-bearing, working through the systems of taxation and access to services have been the principal methods employed to stimulate fertility. Although the Government's pro-natalist policy was maintained during 1977, the Family Planning Association has resumed contraceptive services in some hospitals and plans to provide instruction for professional health workers as well as programmes of responsible parenthood education in schools. Because of the extreme concentration of activity in Buenos Aires Province, measures such as settling population in sparsely populated frontier areas and restricting industrial expansion in the federal capital have been adopted in order to adjust the country's spatial distribution.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- Population effects of development projects (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist FUDAL in studying the population impact of the major processes of historic development, especially the demographic impact of development projects since 1960, the interrelationship between development projects and population, and the short-term and long-term effects of development projects on surrounding populations. Total cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$128,737; budget: 1980, \$25,000.
- Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing): \$512,225; budget: 1980, \$25,000 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

Argentina

World Health Organization

- . In 1979 and 1980 the Collaborating Centre for Research and Training in Human Reproduction, Latin American Institute of Reproductive Physiology (ILAFIR), received \$449,400 as core support for research on plants for fertility regulation, methods for determining the fertile period, for the development of primate facilities and for strengthening its research capabilities. Two research training grants were awarded to Argentinian scientists totalling \$39,500.
- . WHO support for research and institutions strengthening during the period 1972-1980 amounts to approximately \$2,041,400.

World Health Organization/Pan American Health Organization

- . Maternal and child health. This project aims at assisting the Government to extend coverage and improve the quality of health services offered to mothers and children with a view to reducing morbidity and mortality in these groups. Emphasis is placed on the reduction of perinatal deaths and on the gradual expansion of activities aimed at improving the health of youth and adolescents. PAHO provides technical advisory services, courses and seminars, fellowships and supplies and equipment. Funds - WHO: \$16,000, 1979; \$27,600, 1980.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Ford Foundation

- . Grant to Center for Population Studies for support for multi-disciplinary research on population in Argentina (grant : \$50,000; term: 7/77-7/79; grant, \$90,000; FY 1979 for 36 months).
- . Grants to Institute of Biology and Experimental Medicine in Buenos Aires for 1) support of a study on the physiology of the human epididymis (grant: \$72,171; term: 4/78-3/81); 2) investigations on the relationship of specific epididymal proteins and sperm maturation (grant: \$48,000; term: 8/78-7/80).
- . Grant to individual researcher, Centro de Estudios de Poblacion, for study toward a doctoral degree in demography at the University of Montreal, Canada (grant: \$23,968; FY 1979 for 24 months).
- . Grant to individual researcher, Center for Population Studies, to complete field work for a Ph.D. in rural and population geography at the London School of Economics and Political Science, United Kingdom (grant: \$7,500; term; October 1979 to September 1980).
- . Grant to individual researchers, FLACSO, to undertake research on "causes and consequences of international labour migration in Latin America -- The Southern Cone"(grant: \$43,700; term: October 1979 to December 1980).

International Development Research Centre

- . Correlates of rural mortality. A grant to the Centro de Estudios de Poblacion (CENEP) to study the social, economic and sanitary correlates of rural mortality in Argentina. Total grant: \$26,700; allocations up to 1979, \$20,000; budget, 1980, \$6,700.

International Fertility Research Program (IFRP)

- . Contraceptive training for rural private physicians. This project provides high-level training in recent contraceptive technology to physicians in the Argentine interior.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Asociacion Argentina de Proteccion Familiar (AAPF).
- . Programme highlights: The Argentine association continues to be the only institution in Argentina offering subsidized family planning information, education and services while the Government promotes demographic growth via increasing fertility, decreasing mortality and encouraging immigration from other countries. The association has been successful in working with various provincial and municipal governments (primarily in the under-developed northeast and northwest of Argentina), integrating family planning and sex education into governmental activities in community development, health, education, and nutrition. The AAPF provides technical and material assistance to 11 clinics (principally in university hospitals), trains professionals (teachers, nurses, doctors, journalists, rural extension workers, social workers), offers seminars, and develops special interest audio-visual materials (most recently a film and pamphlet entitled "Adolescence"). The FPA is also developing activities with women's groups, labor unions, and youth.
- . Financial summary: Total expenditures -- 1979 actual, \$221,600 (including IPPF grant, \$152,000 and \$11,100 in commodities); 1980 estimated, \$210,000 (including IPPF grant, \$173,100 and \$2,000 in commodities); 1981 budget, \$247,700 (including IPPF grant, \$178,700 and \$11,000 in commodities).

The Rockefeller Foundation

- . Grant to individual to continue research on the changes in the female labour force in Argentina (1978 grant, \$18,550, terminated December 1979; 1979 grant, \$3,162, terminates June 1980).

ARUBA

Demographic Facts^{1/}

Population, 1980	257,000 ^{2/}
Annual rates of growth (1975-80)	1.35 ^{3/}
Crude birth rates (per 1,000, 1975-80)	30.5 ^{3/}
Crude death rates (per 1,000, 1975-80)	6.7 ^{3/}
Gross reproduction rates (per woman, 1975-80)	1.90 ^{3/}
Life expectancy at birth (males, 1975-80)	67.4 ^{3/}
Life expectancy at birth (females, 1975-80)	70.9 ^{3/}

Government's views regarding population^{1/}

In March 1975 the Netherlands Government stated that economic conditions, including a high rate of unemployment, showed clearly the need for a policy of comprehensive socio-economic restructuring, including a fully integrated population policy. It noted, however, that fertility had already begun to decline, and that natural increase rates were projected to fall to 1.5 per cent in 1985 and to 1.2 per cent in 2000, assuming that fertility of cohort born in 1952 and afterwards would be at replacement level. Substantial support has been given by trade unionists and others for a family planning programme designed to contribute to further fertility decline, and the Government supports the activities of the Foundation for the Promotion of Responsible Parenthood, founded in 1965, in order to ensure further fertility decline and family welfare.

External assistance

Non-governmental organization assistance

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Foundation for the Promotion of Responsible Parenthood (FAMIAPLANEA).
- . Programme highlights: A smoothly functioning co-operative arrangement characterizes Aruba, where the Government of the Netherlands Antilles provides the association with 90 per cent of its support, where the association provides family planning information at the request of the Government and where private physicians provide family planning services at the request of the association. Voluntary sterilization is offered in a hospital. In 1979, this arrangement attracted 1,521 new and continuing acceptors to family planning, and 161 acceptors who requested sterilization.
- . Financial summary: Total expenditures - 1979 actual, \$49,300 (including IPPF grant, \$6,200 and \$1,200 in commodities); 1980 estimated, \$53,300 (including IPPF grant, \$7,200 and \$2,600 in commodities); 1981 budget, \$64,400 (including IPPF grant, \$8,200 and \$2,800 in commodities).

^{1/} Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations. Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the sources of the demographic facts.

^{2/} Figures are for the Netherlands Antilles.

^{3/} Figures are for Antigua, Bahamas, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Saint Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Turks and Caicos Islands, and U.S. Virgin Islands.

BAHRAIN

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	313	Proportion of urban (%)	NA
Population, males (in 1000)	170	Population density (per sq. km.)	503
Population, females (in 1000)	143	Rates of growth (%)	2.82
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	28.1
0-14	40.3	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	34.4
15-64	57.3	Crude death rates (per 1000)	6.3
65+	2.4	Gross reproduction rates	2.55
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	68	Net reproduction rates	2.27
Dependency ratios (per 100)	74.6	Total fertility rates (per 1)	5.23
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	728	Life expectancy, males (years)	64.1
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	118.2	Life expectancy, females (years)	68.1
Median ages (years)	19.2	Life expectancy, total (years)	66.1

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

Although the Government considers the current rate of its population growth as satisfactory, it has permitted the establishment of a family planning association, and provides access to modern contraception and support for improved health and welfare services. Emphasis has also been given to the provision of decentralized, polyvalent health centres with expansion of maternal and child health services. Substantial programmes for public housing and environmental improvement for both urban and rural populations are in effect. While no comprehensive spatial plan has been formulated, a number of steps have been taken to reduce excessive population concentrations, such as improvement in public transport and communications systems and re-distribution of population through the establishment of low-cost housing in less densely populated towns. The Government has attempted to limit permanent immigration, while encouraging temporary immigration to meet its manpower demands.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- In 1979, the UNFPA undertook a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years, and, on the basis of which, future assistance to Bahrain will be decided upon.
- Strengthening of population component in the social development programme of the Ministry of Social Affairs' Medium-Term Development Plan (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: UNFPA. Pre-project activity to assist the Ministry of Social Affairs in strengthening the population component in the social development programme (see below). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$6,796; budget: 1980, \$5,204.
- Strengthening population components (family life education and awareness of family planning) in the social development programme (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNESCO. To assist the Ministry of Social Affairs by strengthening the population component in the social development programme. The project proposes 1) to train social workers and community leaders to work in community centres to develop programmes concerned with responsible

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

Bahrain

- parenthood, parental and adolescent guidance and marriage counselling, and maternal and child welfare; 2) to prepare instructional materials on the same subjects; 3) to organize a programme of community activities for raising awareness in respect to a desired family norm; 4) to train community members in skills and knowledge of family health and welfare, and to collect information on socio-economic conditions and income levels in different communities. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$137,000; budget: 1980, \$206,500.
- Training in population statistics, methods and policies (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: United Nations. To provide for Bahraini personnel in the Directorate of Statistics and relevant ministries and institutions in the collection, analysis and interpretation of population data. The immediate objectives are: 1) to train students in census techniques, vital statistics and civil registration and other related data collecting techniques; 2) to develop and implement a training scheme in population data techniques; 3) to develop a curriculum in population statistics for training courses to be conducted in Bahrain; 4) to enhance the capacity of the Directorate of Statistics to prepare for and follow up on the 1981 census; 5) to improve the quality of vital statistics and civil registration; and 6) to improve the quality of statistical information on foreign labour in Bahrain. Budgets: 1980, \$129,500; 1981, \$108,500.
 - Development of FP services and training of health personnel in family planning (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: WHO. To help upgrade family health services, the project seeks to: 1) rapidly raise the standard of family planning services in the health centres which are to be adequately staff and equipped; 2) develop within the next two years the services for marriage guidance/counselling through the health centres; 3) develop a training programme in health centres for the medical staff on comprehensive MCH care, including ante-natal, natal, postpartum and family planning; and 4) provide on-the-job training for all categories of health personnel in relation to the above-mentioned comprehensive care. Budgets: 1980, \$190,000; 1981, \$115,000; 1982, \$14,000.
 - Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing): \$143,796; budgets: 1980, \$531,204; 1981, \$223,500; 1982, \$14,000 - grand total, \$912,500 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

Non-governmental organization assistance

Family Planning International Assistance

- As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$5,843 in family planning commodities to two institutions in Bahrain.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- Affiliated organization: Family Planning Association of Bahrain.
- The Association was formed in 1976 and became a member of IPPF in 1977. Its volunteer-based programme covers education and training. It is recognized as an effective social welfare agent in the country and responds to local needs. The Ministry of Health has assigned an Information and Education role to the FPA with a limited demonstration role in services and providing family planning training to Ministry personnel. In view of local financial support, Bahrain is now a non-grant receiving Association.
- Financial summary: IPPF grant - 1979 actual, \$3,500.

BANGLADESH

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	88,164	Proportion of urban (%)	11.24
Population, males (in 1000)	45,481	Population density (per sq. km.)	612
Population, females (in 1000)	42,683	Rates of growth (%)	2.82
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	28.1
0-14	45.8	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	46.8
15-64	51.6	Crude death rates (per 1000)	18.7
65+	2.6	Gross reproduction rates	3.25
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	19,190	Net reproduction rates	2.20
Dependency ratios (per 100)	93.6	Total fertility rates (per 1)	6.66
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	842	Life expectancy, males (years)	46.0
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	106.6	Life expectancy, females (years)	45.5
Median ages (years)	16.9	Life expectancy, total (years)	45.8

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

In January 1979 the President of Bangladesh stated at the fourteenth session of the National Population Council that population control activities must be integrated with efforts to boost employment, particularly among women, rural electrification and over-all economic development as well as maternal and child health care and education. Population is officially recognized as the primary socio-economic problem of the country. With the launching of an elaborate multi-sectoral population control programme, the Ministry of Health and Population Control sees an urgent need for reorientation of strategy from the previous clinic-oriented isolated birth control programme to an all-out multi-dimensional family welfare programme with emphasis on domiciliary delivery of integrated Maternal Child Health and Family Planning Services involving community participation. The Population Control and Family Planning Programme is an integral component of total social mobilization and national development efforts. The Government is committed to follow a deliberate policy of fertility reduction with supportive legal, administrative and socio-economic measures implemented through community involvement. Both the level of immigration and emigration are considered satisfactory and not significant by the Government. Because of the problems associated with migration to urban areas the policy has been to reverse this flow and encourage migration to rural sections.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

World Bank **

. First Population Project.

Total project cost: \$45.7 million. Bank financing: \$15 million, IDA credit. Other financing: Government of Australia (\$2.6 million); Canadian International Development

**"World Bank" refers also to an affiliate, the International Development Association (IDA) unless specified otherwise, and the term "loan" may refer to an IDA credit. These terms are used throughout this "Inventory" in this regard.

Bangladesh

Agency (CIDA) (\$2.0 million); Federal Republic of Germany (\$6.1 million); Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD) (\$8.5 million); Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) (\$3.0 million); British Overseas Development Administration (ODA) (\$3.2 million); and Government of Bangladesh (\$5.3 million). All the donors are financing specific project components (parallel financing), except the Government of Australia (joint financing with IDA) and SIDA (joint financing with the Government of Bangladesh). Period of implementation: five years. Effective date: September 25, 1975.

The purpose of the project is to reduce fertility by providing more mother and child health and family planning (MCH/FP) services. The project is helping: a) to increase capacity for training MCH/FP workers; b) to increase the number of MCH/FP fieldworkers in villages and to enlist the support of community leaders for their activities; c) to establish pilot schemes for women's vocational training and for introducing family life education into the rural development programmes of five ministries; d) to strengthen the capacity of the mass media to deal with population topics; and 3) to build up capacity for evaluation and research.

Funds are provided for: a) constructing, furnishing and equipping: i) one college for training nurse tutors, (ii) eight training schools for family welfare visitors, (iii) eight rural health complexes and 104 family welfare centres (health sub-centres) for the field training of medical and paramedical personnel, and (iv) four model FP clinics attached to medical colleges; b) salary support for nearly 12,000 rural MCH/FP workers and transport for their supervisors; c) audio-visual equipment, vehicles, technical assistance, salaries, materials and travel allowances for nine education/motivation pilot schemes and general programme support to the ministries concerned, viz., Local Government; Labor; Agriculture; Education; Information and Broadcasting; Health and Population Planning; d) the FP training of village council chairman and village leaders; e) establishing 19 mobile teams for training field workers; f) training middle-level programme managers; g) technical assistance; h) salary support and operating costs for the establishment of an External Evaluation Unit in the Planning Commission and for evaluation and research studies; and i) support for voluntary organizations and innovative activities.

• Second Population Project.

Total project cost: \$110 million. Bank financing: \$32 million IDA credit. Other financing: Government of Australia (\$4.0 million); Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) (\$5.0 million); Federal Republic of Germany (\$18.2 million); Government of the Netherlands (\$7.9 million); Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD) (\$20 million); Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) (\$11 million); and Government of Bangladesh (\$7.7 million). All the co-financing will finance specific components (parallel financing) except SIDA (joint financing with the Government of Bangladesh). IDA, as lender of last resort, will finance components not selected by the others. Period of implementation: 4 years. Effective date: December 4, 1979.

The purpose of the project is to continue and expand the activities begun under the first project by: a) strengthening the delivery of health and family planning services in rural areas; b) increasing the capacity to train health and family planning workers and improving the quality of training; c) strengthening evaluation and research capacity; and d) improving programmes and project implementation.

Funds are provided for: a) salary support, about 250 ambulances, four vehicle maintenance vans, 19 vehicles for supervision, two-way radios, and 4000 bicycles for the fieldworkers recruited under the first project; b) constructing, furnishing and equipping 19 rural health complexes and 700 family welfare centres; c) drug and dietary supplement kits for fieldworkers; d) constructing, furnishing, and equipping 23 training centres for paramedical workers and additional classrooms and staff quarters for an existing training centre and training facilities for supervisory staff; e) the operating expense of four existing model family planning clinics; f) technical assistance, fellowships, stipends vehicles and operating expenses for training activities; g) vehicles, equipment and in-

cremental operating expenses for: (i) mass media activities of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, (ii) training community leaders, (iii) extending the education/motivation pilot schemes to additional areas and districts, (iv) establishing a marketing and design unit to promote sales of the products of the women's vocational training activities under the pilot schemes, and (v) strengthening the Health Education Bureau of the Ministry of Health and Population Control; h) equipment, technical assistance and incremental operating costs for strengthening: (i) the External Evaluation Unit of the Planning Commission, and (ii) the units responsible for health and family planning statistics in the Ministry of Health and Population Control; i) support for voluntary and innovative activities; and j) equipment, vehicles, consultants' services and incremental operating expenses for project implementation.

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- In the early part of 1973, UNFPA sent a mission to Bangladesh to develop outlines for a country programme. The mission was followed by visits of consultants, and, by the end of 1973, UNFPA was able to elaborate a detailed and comprehensive programme for assistance, totalling \$10 million for three-year period, which was approved by the Governing Council at its eighteenth session in June 1974. A country agreement between the UNFPA and Bangladesh was signed on 5 July 1974.
- Following a comprehensive needs assessment on population assistance held in 1978, the UNFPA proposed to the Governing Council at its twenty-sixth session in June 1979 a continuation of UNFPA's assistance programme to the Government of Bangladesh in the amount of \$25 million for a five-year period, beginning in January 1980. (It is hoped that an additional \$25 million will come from multilateral sources.) UNFPA support will be in the areas of MCH/FP service delivery, health and population manpower training, education and communication, management, research, evaluation, multi-sectoral activities, non-governmental organization support, and basic data collection and analysis. The estimated value of the Government's contribution is expected to be \$12 million. The Government co-operating agency is the Population Control and Family Planning Division of the Ministry of Health and Population Control. Executing agencies are the United Nations, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, UNIDO, UNICEF, The Population Council, Western Consortium for Continuing Education for the Health Professions (a non-governmental organization), and UNFPA.

Specific projects funded by UNFPA under the country agreement and the new assistance programme are:

- Census development, data processing (initiated in 1974). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide advisory assistance and fellowships for data processing of the 1974 population census and paper for publication of census results and to cover advisory services, equipment, fellowships, and rental of premises to house census operations for the twelve-month period. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: 1979: \$455,905; budget: 1980, \$80,432.
- Rural development, co-operatives and population education (initiated in 1975). Executing agency: ILO. To train rural co-operative officers and other development officers in population education and motivational techniques at the Academy for Rural Development, Comilla, and to create an awareness of population problems amongst rural, co-operative and other leaders, and to enlist their support in spreading family planning to the villagers. Completed: 1979. An expansion of the project has resulted in the approval of a new project, "Family Welfare education motivation and services through rural development co-operatives". Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$149,530.
- Pilot project for family planning motivation and services in industry and plantations (initiated in 1975). Executing agency: ILO. To support the national programme for promotion of family planning through educational and motivational action in the organized

Bangladesh

sector, to facilitate the utilization of existing medical services, and to promote the concept of providing family planning services as part of other labour welfare services among workers and employers. Expected completion date: 1980. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$84,407; budget: 1980, \$150,821.

- Population education and training for labour welfare officers, trade union officials, personnel officers and others (initiated in 1974). Executing agency: ILO. To create awareness of population problems among trade union leaders at the national, sub-national and plant level and amongst other worker-leaders in industry, supervisory staff in industry, and officials in the Labour Ministry. Expected completion date: 1979. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$122,952; budget: 1980, \$32,378.
- Organization and management of comprehensive health and family planning supplies and equipment delivery system including transport maintenance (initiated in 1974). Executing agency: UNICEF. This project is intended to ensure the availability and replenishment of all supplies, equipment and transportation to meet all needs of the nation's health and family planning programme. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,002,231; budget: 1980, \$30,094.
- Training of health personnel in family planning (initiated in 1974). Executing agencies: WHO/UNFPA. To develop and implement a training programme for a new category of multi-purpose health workers, tentatively called the family welfare visitors, who will work in rural areas. The project also trains auxiliary-level workers called family planning assistants and family welfare assistants to work primarily in rural villages. A beginning has been made in the training of traditional birth attendants. The project was expanded in 1978 to include assistance to medical schools, the College of Nursing, family planning training centres and other health division training activities. Execution by WHO terminated at the end of June 1979, and the Government has assumed responsibility for this project since then. Cumulative expenditures through 1979; WHO, \$2,181,945; UNFPA, \$2,000.
- Teaching of human reproduction, population dynamics, demography and family planning including MCH-based family planning in medical colleges (initiated in 1974). Executing agency: WHO. To provide a comprehensive training programme in integrated family planning and health care (family health) for medical undergraduates to enable them to function in rural and urban areas effectively and with the competence necessary to achieve national aspirations. Execution by WHO terminated at the end of June 1979, and the Government has assumed responsibility for this project since then. Cumulative expenditures through 1979; \$160,959.
- Strengthening the MCH-based family planning clinical programme (initiated in 1974). Executing agencies: WHO/UNICEF. To develop the clinical programme in family health in a phased manner with special emphasis on family planning based on maternal and child health. Execution by WHO terminated at the end of June 1979, and the Government has assumed responsibility for this project since then. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: WHO, \$2,554,673; UNICEF, \$40,278; budget: 1980, UNICEF, \$14,922.
- Comprehensive population communications programme (initiated in 1974). Executing agency: UNESCO. To help the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to develop and test various information and public education activities in order to design a broad, coherent and comprehensive population communications programme. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$105,400.
- Mobile sterilization teams (initiated in 1975). Executing agency: WHO. To equip mobile sterilization teams to provide sterilization services to the rural areas and train staff in peripheral institutions. Execution by WHO terminated at the end of June 1979, and the Government has assumed responsibility for this project since then. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$273,814.

- Strengthening the Information, Education, Motivation (IEM) Unit in the Population Control and Family Planning Division (initiated in 1975). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Ministry of Population Control and Family Planning in developing IEM programmes, especially in rural areas and to assist the IEM Unit in providing teaching aids for field-worker training and producing aids which fieldworkers can utilize as well as producing materials for the mass media. Funds are primarily for consultants, equipment, and training. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$270,020; budget: 1980, \$369,867.
- Population awareness for out-of-school youth (initiated in 1975). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Department of Social Welfare in a co-ordinated comprehensive programme for the out-of-school youth population, especially the newly-married or about-to-be-married young persons and to promote all-around development of the youth community in general and especially to enable youth to understand the dynamics of population change, its effect on the development efforts of the country, and the necessity for responsible parenthood. Funds are particularly for project personnel, training and equipment. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$177,226; budget; 1980, \$131,088.
- Introduction of population education in the formal school system (initiated in 1975). Executing agencies: UNESCO/UNFPA. To assist the Ministry of Education in introducing population education into the curricula of educational institutions at all levels in the formal school system, including development of resource materials, training programmes for teacher educators and others, production of instructional materials, etc. Funds are for teacher training specialists, training programmes, study tours, equipment, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNESCO, \$24,939; UNFPA \$619,902; budgets: 1980, UNESCO, \$22,761; UNFPA, \$135,798.
- Planning for the 1981 census; development of a Population Section in the Bureau of Statistics (initiated in 1976). Executing agencies: United Nations/UNFPA. To provide the services of a census planner and a demographer who will advise on the detailed needs for planning the operations and the analysis of the 1981 census and of the development of a Population Section; and to provide fellowships in cartography and census planning. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: United Nations, \$32,843; UNFPA, \$10,801; budget: 1980, United Nations, \$31,305.
- Population education in agricultural extension training (initiated in 1974). Executing agencies: UNFPA/FAO. To assist the Agricultural Extension and Management Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture in its programme to reach farmers at the grassroots level with motivational projects in family planning, working through Village Extension Agents trained at Agricultural Training Institutes. To assist in the production, testing evaluation and distribution of population materials for the Agricultural Training Institute's courses on population education, and for village extension agents to use in their field work. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNFPA, \$137,937; FAO, \$18,121; budget: 1980, UNFPA, \$263,532.
- Strengthening the planning and project finance cells in the Population Control and Family Planning Division. (initiated in 1977). Executing agencies: United Nations/UNFPA. To provide, through fellowships, higher training and education for the Planning Cell personnel in order to improve their knowledge and skills in population policy and programme development, resource and manpower planning and programme implementation. Two fellowships have been implemented: one in population economics and planning and one in demographic research and evaluation. Cumulative expenditures through 1979; United Nations, \$20,054; UNFPA, \$11,189; budgets: 1980, United Nations, \$36,690; UNFPA, \$13,301; 1981, United Nations, \$18,066; UNFPA, \$7,202.
- Expansion of integrated MCH/FP services and support to PCFP (initiated in 1979). Executing agencies: UNFPA/UNICEF. To provide consultancy services to the PCFP. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNFPA, \$396,353; UNICEF, \$136,957; budgets: 1980, UNFPA, \$3,276,390; UNICEF \$2,727,221; 1981, UNFPA, \$3,305,714.

Bangladesh

- Support to the 1981 census (initiated in 1979). Executing agencies: United Nations/UNFPA. To assist the Ministry of Planning's Bureau of Statistics in preliminary testing for the 1981 census, the results of which will determine the method of enumeration and data processing, and the related financial requirements. Budgets: 1980, United Nations, \$814,300; UNFPA, \$200,000; 1981, United Nations, \$42,000; 1982, United Nations, \$72,472; 1983, United Nations, \$33,600.
- Assessment of Zero Population Growth programme in selected areas (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA (Columbia University). To assist the PCFP Division in establishing criteria for evaluation and evaluating Government-run Zero Population Growth programme in selected areas to determine effectiveness of the programme in terms of MCH/FP services, individual acceptance, community involvement, demographic impact, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$12,625; budget: 1980, \$44,682.
- Feasibility study on production of contraceptives (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNIDO. To assist Government in determining capabilities for local production of contraceptives, and particularly whether Government support should be provided to the private sector in this area. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$34,000.
- UNFPA consultancy for annual country review (initiated in 1975). Executing agency: UNFPA. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,714; budget: 1980, \$1,286.
- Nutrition education for family planning and welfare (initiated in 1976). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Government in its health centre programme for family planning acceptors and others through 1) food supplements project of World Food Programme (see below) and 2) educational programme, audio-visual materials which are being provided by Japanese Organization for International Co-operation in Family Planning. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$38,253; budget: 1980, \$57,046.
- Population education in work-related training programmes (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: ILO. In support of the national effort at moderation of population growth, to create awareness and knowledge of the population issues among the trainees in work-related training programmes and worker trainees, and, where appropriate, to motivate these trainees to the acceptance of the practice of family planning and the small family norm; it is expected that a multiplier effect will be achieved in transmitting the knowledge as well as motivation to other members of the community. Expected completion date: 1982. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$19,138; budgets: 1980, \$24,262; 1981, \$4,400.
- Project formulation consultancies (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide experts to assist in the formulation of projects in such areas as population policy and socio-economic development, basic data collection, research and evaluation, MCH/FP service delivery, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$46,574; budget: 1980, \$3,426.
- Institutionalization of sterilization services (initiated in 1978). Executing agencies: UNFPA/UNICEF. To assist the PCFP Division in its objective of providing sterilization services as ongoing programmes in hospitals and health centres. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNFPA, \$326,939; UNICEF, \$560,912; budgets: 1980, UNFPA, \$516,626; UNICEF, \$385,488.
- Rural fertility and female economic activity in Bangladesh (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: ILO. To undertake an in-depth empirical study of rural female work activity and fertility, to make policy recommendations on action required in order to influence rural fertility through female participation in economic life, and to increase capacity for action-oriented research on population interrelationships in Bangladesh by appropriate institution-building activities. Expected completion date: 1983. Budgets: 1980, \$43,740; 1981, \$3,940.

- . Seminar of the United Nations Association of Bangladesh (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA. To aid seminar of UNA on the role of the United Nations in helping developing countries cope with their population problems. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$2,770.
- . Advisory services, MCH/FP (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide advisory services to the Government on its MCH/FP planning services delivery programme. Cumulative expenditures through 1979. \$138,560; budget; 1980, \$5,520.
- . Population and development planning (initiated in 1979). Executing agencies: The Population Council/UNFPA. To assist Government's Ministry of Planning in ensuring that population factors and policies are integrated into the development planning process through improving demographic data inputs, broadening the understanding of relationships between population and development, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: The Population Council, \$2,000; UNFPA, \$30,075; budgets: 1982, UNFPA, \$43,000; 1983, UNFPA, \$25,425.
- . Population manpower development (initiated in 1979). Executing agencies UNFPA/Western Consortium for Continuing Education for the Health Professions (a non-governmental organization). Assistance primarily to develop and expand the National Institute for Population Research Training, primarily in teachers' training and field staff training. The strengthening of the Population Control and Family Planning Division and Family Welfare Visitor Training Institute is also envisaged. Expected completion date: 1985, Budget: Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$151,796; budget: 1980, \$273,852.
- . Improved communication support (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. Seeks to improve the communication skills of fieldworkers and professionals; to improve co-ordination and feedback of communication inputs; and to strengthen research and communication programme evaluation. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$32,773; budgets: 1980, \$582,727; 1981, \$198,500.
- . Family Welfare education motivation and services through rural development co-operatives (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: ILO. To continue and expand the effort to integrate population education and FP motivation with numerous schemes, especially schemes working through co-operatives. Cumulative expenditures through 1979; \$6,559; budgets: 1980, \$296,681, \$54,662.
- . Family Welfare education, motivation and services through rural development co-operatives (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: ILO. This is an extension of the project on "rural development, co-operatives and population education" which was completed in 1979. To train co-operatives' officers and other development officers in population education and motivational techniques, and to create an awareness of the population amongst rural co-operatives and other village leaders, enlisting support in spreading the family planning message to the villagers in the areas selected for the project. Expected completion date: 1982. Cumulative expenditures through 1979; \$6,559; budgets: 1980 \$296,681; 1981, \$54,662.
- . National Population Information System (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To contribute to the implementation and improvement of the national population control/family planning programme through the establishment in the Population Control and Family Planning Division of a National Population Information System which will collect, process and store reference documents, data and relevant materials, as well as offer referral services to agencies with specific information needs. Budgets: 1980, \$117,979, \$85,396; 1982, \$45,276.
- . Health Division Manpower Development (initiated July 1979). Executing agency: Western Consortium for Continuing Education for the Health Professions (a non-government organi-

Bangladesh

- zation). The project envisages improving and expanding diploma and orientation courses in medical colleges and National Institute of Preventive and Social Medicine (NIPSOM). NIPSOM and field worker training centres will also be assisted to develop refresher courses for field cadres. Village doctors training and upgrading effort will be launched through workshops, short courses and fellowships. Budget: 1980, \$39,066.
- Matlab MCH/FP Project Assistance to the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research Bangladesh (ICDDR). (initiated July 1980). Executing agency: UNFPA. The primary objective is to determine the most inexpensive delivery system and fertility control technology for use in Bangladesh. Among other activities, the project will: 1) assess the impact of an intensive MCH/FP delivery service on the health of the population; 2) assess the relationship between cost and output of a simple household distribution system versus a more intensive and supportive system; and 3) assess the demographic impact of an intensive family planning delivery system. Budget: 1980, \$29,167; 1981, \$65,264.
 - Population Education for the Formal Education System of Bangladesh (initiated in July 1980) Executing agency: UNFPA/UNESCO. The central activity will be the development of curricula and materials and training programme for Madrashes (religious educational institutional), vocational, technical and commercial institutions, orientation and men's and women's colleges and radio and television programmes for schools. Budgets: 1980, \$110,770; 1981, \$324,220.
 - Population Education in the Agriculture Sector. Executing agency: UNFPA (initiated in July 1980). Assistance to expand significantly capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests to undertake population education among farm facilities through its various field extension programmes. Includes strengthening capability Agriculture Training Institute (ATIs), Central Extension Resources Development Institute (CERDI). and to develop a field programme in population education for Jute extension staff. Budget: 1980, \$21,000.
 - Field approval of population-related activities (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To permit field approval of local activities, such as providing funds for representatives of national organizations for travel to international conferences and seminars, study tours, research studies, etc., requiring limited funding. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$5,199; budget: 1980, \$9,218.
 - Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing, including UNFPA co-ordinator and programme support): \$11,341,154; budgets: 1980, \$11,131,911 (including UNFPA co-ordinator); 1981, \$4,109,364; 1982, \$160,748; 1983, \$59,025 - grand total, \$26,802,202 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

World Food Programme

- Feeding and rehabilitation of vulnerable groups. At a total cost of \$27,737,000 the programme has been helping the Government in its efforts to alleviate malnutrition existing among mothers and children all over the country to the extent that their combined resources will allow. This programme, which includes instruction in family planning and child care, has been worked out in co-operation with other interested aid agencies and programmes working for the improved well-being of the mother and child in Bangladesh, namely WHO, FAO, UNICEF and UNFPA. The original project was approved in August 1975 and a two-year expansion of it with additional resources in the above amount in October 1978. Commodities supplied are wheat, soy-fortified sorghum grits, vegetable oil, dried skim milk, fish protein concentrate and pulses.

World Health Organization

- . In 1980 WHO supported a project on service research by the Bangladesh Fertility Research Programme in the amount of \$13,000. The National Institute of Population Research and Training received \$16,000 for strengthening its research capabilities. Three research training grants were awarded to scientists from Bangladesh totalling \$37,100.
- . WHO support for research and institution strengthening to date amounts to approximately \$66,100.

Bilateral assistance

U.S. Agency for International Development

- . Population/family planning programme - Phase II. To assist the Government's national family planning programme. Under Phase I of this project, over 100 family planning programme administrators received training; 300,000 voluntary sterilizations were performed, technical assistance was provided in logistics, research and training, and 20 operations research projects were undertaken. In Phase II of this project, U.S. AID, in co-operation with other major donors, will continue to help strengthen the Government's programme. Simultaneously, U.S. AID will finance rapid expansion of family planning activities of NGOs. In FY 1981, the project will provide \$6.9 million for contraceptive commodities, training, and operations research and \$4.1 million for grants to six non-governmental organizations. Two of the contractor agencies are Population Services International and the Asia Foundation. Initial obligation, FY 1981; estimated final obligation, FY 1983; proposed initial obligation, \$11,000,000; estimated total cost of project, \$37,300,000.
- . Fertility survey. Through the International Statistical Institute, U.S. AID is assisting the Government in conducting a national fertility survey (for description, see below under International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey). U.S. AID funding through ISI for this project is expected to amount to \$180,000.

Norwegian Agency for International Development

- . Participation in the population project in co-operation with the World Bank and other donors (see above); specifically,

a) under phase 1: establishment of seven Family Health Visitor Training Schools, 30 Union Family Welfare Centres, in-service training of Family Planning Assistance and Population and Family Planning Officers, and salaries of fieldworkers.

b) under phase 2: establishment of 19 Family Welfare Assistants Training Centres, 198 Union Family Welfare Visitors Training and twenty-seven percent of salaries and allowances of the population project officers stationed in the World Bank Dacca office.

For phase 1: Total commitments: approximately \$9,000,000; cumulative disbursements as of 1 January 1980, approximately \$4,788,320; disbursements 1980 approximately \$1,800,000; budget 1981, approximately \$2,420,000.

For phase 2: Total commitments, approximately \$20,000,000; no disbursements as of 1 January 1980 and no disbursements during 1980; budget 1981, approximately \$4,000,000; budget 1982, approximately \$5,000,000.

Federal Republic of Germany

- . Population programme 1. In the field of financial co-operation, the Federal Republic of Germany is, together with seven other bilateral donors, assisting the Bangladesh Govern-

Bangladesh

ment in its efforts to curb population growth. Since 1975, the Federal Government has contributed DM 15 million to the financing of phase 1 of the population programme, the prime aim of which is to set up a comprehensive family planning infrastructure involving the employment of 13,500 female family planning advisers. The 3,700 advisers for whose training and remuneration the major portion of the FRG's financial contribution is intended have already taken up their assignments.

- . Population programme 2. In 1979 the Federal Government made available DM 35 million as its contribution to the co-financing of population programme 2, the total costs of which amount to U.S. \$110 million. The financing agreement was concluded on 12 May 1980.
- . Population programme (Munshiganj subdivision). At the request of the Bangladesh Government, the Federal Republic of Germany has, in addition to the financial co-operation projects, made available DM 3,200,929 for a technical co-operation project. The funds for this project, which will last 2 1/2 years (1979-81), were authorized on 23 October 1978. The project arrangement was concluded on 23 April 1979. The aim of the project is to reduce population growth within a limited area (Munshiganj subdivision, 1 million inhabitants). The project, which will be assisted with FRG equipment and manpower, will be designed so that it can be reproduced in other parts of Bangladesh. It will establish the minimum family planning and health care requirements (buildings, manpower, material, training, etc.) for achieving a successful family planning programme, the family planning measures acceptable to the population, and the necessary control measures. The project activities will be co-ordinated in Bangladesh with other bilateral and multilateral donors.

British Overseas Development Administration

- . Participation in five-year population project in co-operation with World Bank and other donors (see above). This included provision of 19 Land Rovers for use in UNFPA sterilization project. Expenditure: 1978, \$205,000; 1979, \$636,500. Participation in World Bank Review, 1979 \$4,000.
- . Funded through Oxfam (1977-70): A project run by the Association of Population Control, Manikganji, providing contraceptive advice, education in family planning and sterilization, as well as medical care for children. Expenditure: 1979, \$5,000.
- . Funded through Save the Children Fund: An MCH/FP project (1976-1977) in the Jamuna River district. Most of the family planning activities were subsequently taken over by the Government. Expenditure 1979, \$4,500.

Swedish International Development Authority

- . Participation in a five-year population project in co-operation with the World Bank and other donors. Commitment for 1975/76 to 1979/80, \$3,400,000. Sweden will contribute \$8,200,000 to the second population and family health project beginning in 1980/81.

Australian Development Assistance Bureau

- . Participation in the First Bangladesh Population and Family Health Project in co-operation with the World Bank/IDA and other donors (see above). The Australian contribution was to be \$A2 million over the project period 1975-79, of which \$A250,000 was paid to IDA in 1978/79. The final \$A250,000 will be paid in 1980, and Australia will contribute \$A4 million through IDA to the Second Bangladesh Population and Family Health Project beginning in 1980/81.

Canadian International Development Agency

- Participation in a second five-year population project in co-operation with World Bank/IDA and other donors (see above). Canadian component of the World Bank project consists of support of an Integrated Rural Development pilot project within the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives, aimed at raising the status of women as well as their level of participation in income-producing activities through development of viable economic co-operative societies and credit facilities. The programme also contains literacy, nutritional and family planning components, the inputs of which are designated to achieve the objectives of increasing economic independence, improving quality of life and of developing interdependence. Allocation of \$6 million Canadian covering period 1980 to June 1985. Support for salaries and technical assistance is also being provided to the External Evaluation unit, Statistical Service cell and Health Information Unit to enable local organizations to conduct essential demographic research and evaluation studies and provide badly needed and relevant statistics for policy and programme purpose..

Japan International Co-operation Agency

- Assistance to the Government, initiated in 1976, for a period of five years, supplying contraceptives, vehicles, audiovisual training equipment for IEC programme. Project budget: \$543,800. Disbursement, 1 January 1979 - 30 June 1980: \$543,800.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Association for Voluntary Sterilization, International Project

- Special equipment grant of \$59,225 (8/1/78 - 7/31/79) to the Bangladesh Association for Voluntary Sterilization (BAVS) to provide 250 mini-laparotomy and 250 vasectomy kits for the Dacca area.
- Grant of \$140,089 (3/1/79 - 2/29/80) to BAVS to enable that organization to equip 12 of its satellite clinics for future performance of voluntary surgical contraception.
- Grant of \$52,728 (1/1/80 - 12/31/80) to BAVS to enable that organization to provide 275 mini-laparotomy kits and 240 vasectomy kits to newly trained physicians in its branch clinics.
- Grant of \$4,610 (12/1/79 - 11/30/80) to BAVS to hold a medical workshop to allow physicians in Chittagong, Bangladesh to review standard procedures for treating, managing, and reporting emergency complications.
- Fourth year grant of \$46,155, (1/1/79 - 12/31/79) to BAVS to support that organization's national information and education (I&E) programme. The national I & E programme complements and supports voluntary sterilization service delivery activities conducted by BAVS, the Government of Bangladesh and other agencies. A fifth year grant of \$44,622 (1/1/80-12/31/80) has been awarded to increase operation and co-ordination among I & E field-workers of the Health and Family Planning Departments and BAVS personnel.
- Fourth year grant of \$54,157 (7/1/78 - 6/30/79) to BAVS so that it may continue to develop a strong, efficient and active organizational and administrative structure. A fifth year grant of \$67,211 (7/1/79 - 6/30/80) was awarded to BAVS to improve its management capability with a view to expanding its branch programme and providing comprehensive support to its projects and subgrants. A sixth year grant of \$113,444 will be awarded for the enhanced BAVS management and programme planning capability to allow effective consolidation and administration of its major programmes.

Bangladesh

- Fourth year grant of \$223,814 (7/1/78 - 6/30/79) BAVS to support its Dacca clinic and the satellite clinic at Tongi. A fifth year grant of \$243,253 (7/1/79 - 6/30/80) was awarded for continued support and to strengthen the training efforts for physicians, paramedics and counselors, and for the addition of a child health component.
- Grant of \$47,076 to BAVS Pabna Branch to renovate its clinical facilities in order to continue offering voluntary sterilization services to male and female acceptors.
- Second year grant of \$48,677 (4/1/78 - 6/30/79) to the BAVS satellite clinic at Rangpur to expand and improve facilities and services for males and females at the centre and to continue an information and education programme. Third year grant of \$55,701 (7/1/79-6/30/80) provided continuation support.
- Grant of \$25,105 (11/1/77 - 1/31/79) to the BAVS branch clinic at Maijidi Court (Noakhali) to establish a satellite clinic to provide male and female voluntary surgical contraception services for southeast Bangladesh. Second year grant of \$38,668 provided continuation support.
- Second year of \$72,567 (1/1/79 - 6/30/80) to enable BAVS Khulna Branch to continue male and female voluntary surgical contraception programmes at this satellite clinic in southwestern Bangladesh.
- Grant of \$25,786 to the BAVS clinic at Faridpur (6/1/78 - 6/30/79) to establish a satellite clinic for a male and female voluntary surgical contraception programme. Second year grant of \$32,943 continued the project.
- Grant of \$48,264 (1/1/79 - 6/30/80) to BAVS to establish a satellite clinic at Jessore to provide voluntary surgical contraception services and conduct an information and education campaign.
- Grant of \$47,341 (1/1/79 - 6/30/80) to BAVS to establish a satellite clinic in the district of Comilla and to conduct information and education activities.
- Grant of \$44,738 (1/1/79 - 6/30/80) to BAVS to establish a satellite clinic at Dinajpur for voluntary surgical contraception services.
- Grant of \$46,528 (1/1/79 - 6/30/80) to BAVS to initiate voluntary surgical contraception services at Sylhet Satellite Clinic.
- Grant of \$45,098 (1/1/79 - 6/30/80) to BAVS to initiate voluntary surgical contraception services in satellite clinic at Kushtia and to initiate a supportive information and education campaign.

Church World Service, Family Life and Population Programme.

- Support for the YWCA Crafts Centre begun in 1976 continues. It is a programme for women living in poverty-stricken areas of Dacca of vocational training, informal education in health, child care, family planning, nutrition and homemaking. There are also educational programmes for the children attending the child care centre while the mothers are learning skills. The present project in Mirerbag is an extension of the original Dacca project funded by CWS in 1976. Grant of \$8,000 per year.
- A grant of \$4,000 in 1979 to the Mohsina Maternity Hospital to improve its facilities and add medical staff to the hospital in Chittagong.

Family Planning International Assistance

- Grant to Concerned Women for Family Planning. This grant continues support for CWFP's highly successful contraceptive distribution programme that covers 18 districts of Dacca and has branch programmes in four other district towns. Aside from providing contraceptive services, the programme also has established Mothers' Clubs, MCH Centers and extension programmes. Total grant: \$331,246 (1 January 1976 - 30 September 1980). Current grant: \$117,643 (1 May 1979 - 30 September 1980).
- Grant to Ministry of Health, Population Control, Social Welfare and Labor. This project provides family planning services and trains medical students, interns, and doctors in sterilization procedures at Model Clinics attached to four medical college hospitals. Total grant: \$372,331 (1 August 1977 - 30 November 1980). Current grant: \$238,363 (1 April 1979 - 30 November 1980).
- Grant to Narayanganj Atmanivedita Mahila Sangstha. This grant supports NAMS, the only door-to-door family planning programme in Narayanganj; it is also the programme in this area that is managed by women for women. Its staff works in densely-populated low-income areas to reach women in their homes with effective, comprehensive and personalized family planning services. Total grant: \$27,233 (1 October 1978 - 31 March 1981). Current grant: \$13,312 (1 April 1980 - 31 March 1981).
- Grant to Chittagong Women Working for Family Planning and Welfare. The grantee started out as a branch of the Concerned Women and Family Planning in Dacca. Now independent, the organization will implement an education and house-to-house contraceptive distribution programme in poor and densely populated areas of Chittagong. Total grant: \$20,336 (1 June 1980 - 31 May 1981). Current grant: same.
- Grant to Jatio Tarun Sangha. This grant supported a JTS effort to become involved in family planning. The project operated in four thanas to distribute IEC materials and serve family planning acceptors. An income-generation component, consisting of fishponds, was started during the final six months of the grant. Total grant: \$25,705 (1 January 1979 - 30 June 1980). Current grant: same.
- Grant to Bangladesh Literacy Society. This grant enabled the Literacy Society to offer family planning services through its established network of literacy classes. Total grant: \$103,876 (1 December 1978 - 31 May 1980).
- Grant to Family Planning Services and Training Centre. This grant enables the Centre to provide financial and technical assistance to small voluntary agencies that want to initiate family planning projects. Total grant: \$98,933 (1 February 1979 - 31 January 1981). Current grant: same.
- Grant to Barisal Muktijudha Sangsad. This grant supports a community-based contraceptive distribution programme carried out by Muktijudhas. The programme covers three thanas and Barisal District. Total grant \$261,554 (1 June 1979 - 30 November 1980). Current grant: same.
- Grant to Bangladesh Medical Union. This grant has helped to establish a national family planning service unit in the Bangladesh Medical Union. It provides for the training of National Doctors to perform vasectomy operations and to distribute oral contraceptives and condoms. BMU is the indigenous medical school in Bangladesh and its graduates generally practice in small towns and villages where health and services are most needed; because of their professional status, National Doctors are usually well respected and influential in their communities. Total grant: \$445,224 (1 June 1979 - 30 September 1980).

Bangladesh

- Grant to International Union for Child Welfare. This grant continues to complement, with family planning services, the economic development efforts of IUCW in 19 Thanas. The project is CBD-oriented and includes training of field co-ordinators. Total grant: \$168,446 (1 March 1979 - 28 February 1981). Current grant \$80,791 (1 March 1980 - 28 February 1981).

As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$4,333,149 in family planning commodities to 618 institutions in Bangladesh.

Ford Foundation

- Grant to Institute of Bangladesh Studies of University of Rajshahi for graduate village studies training programme (grant: \$10,375, part of total grant; term: 7/77-6/79).
- Grant to Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies for support for research and training in economics, population and agriculture and rural development policy (grant: \$91,667, part of total grant; term: 7/77-6/79; extension grant in FY 1979: \$170,000 for 24 months).
- Grant to Christian Commission for Development in Bangladesh for support for evaluation activities of an experimental integrated health and family planning programme (grant: \$52,000; term: 9/77-8/79).
- Foundation-administered project for Ph.D. training fellowships in social sciences and population (grant, \$20,000, part of total grant; term: 8/77-7/79).
- Foundation-administered project for development of an International Institute for Research on Health, Nutrition and Population (Cholera Research Laboratory) (grant: \$90,000; term: 10/77-3/79; extension grant in FY 1979; \$141,200 for 12 months).
- Grant to Institute of Statistical Research and Training in Dacca for in-country short-term population training and Master's Degree Programme in demography (grant: \$61,000; term: 3/78-2/80).
- Grant to Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Dacca, for support for improved management of the National Family Planning Program (grant: \$138,000; term: 9/78-8/80; extension grant, \$114,000; term: 10/79-9/31).
- Grants to individual researchers, 1) at Institute of Business Administration, University of Dacca, to undertake research on Indian management institutions active in the population field prior to developing a similar programme in Bangladesh (grant in FY 1979 of \$640); 2) at the University of Chittagong, to undertake dissertation research on population education at the University of Michigan (grant in FY 1979 of \$5,000 for 4 months); 3) at Institute of Business Administration, University of Dacca, to observe population management and related research activities at Indian institutions (grant in FY 1979 of \$725); 4) at London School of Economics to undertake dissertation research on "An Economic Approach to Fertility" (grant in FY 1979 of \$5,000 for 12 months); 5) to Concerned Women for Family Planning, Dacca, to participate in the twelfth workshop on "Management Problems of Family Planning Programmes" in Washington (grant in FY 1979 of \$3,061); and 6) Sir Salimullah Medical College Hospital, Dacca, for attendance at the Third International Seminar on Maternal and Perinatal Mortality, Pregnancy Termination and Sterilization, India (grant in FY 1980 for \$507).
- Grant to Institute of Business Administration, University of Dacca, for consulting, research and training in population programme management (grant in FY 1979 of \$200,000 for 6 months).

- . Grant to the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Dacca, for support for the research, training and outreach programmes of the Centre (grant: \$400,000; term: 10/79 to 3/1981).

International Alliance of Women

- . The Bangladesh Mahila Semity, the national IAW affiliate, together with the Bangladesh Family Planning Association and with funding from the IPPF, is implementing a project in which about 100 families are given information and instruction on family planning, nutrition, mass communication adult education and handicrafts.

International Committee on Applied Research in Population

- . Grant to the National Institute of Preventive and Social Medicine to conduct a study of the characteristics and attitudes of vasectomized and non-vasectomized couples (time frame: September 1979 to December 1980; amount, \$4,950).

International Federation for Family Health

- . Pre-project recruitment for community-based distribution of contraceptives and medicines through government workers and volunteers in Bangladesh. The purpose of the project is implied by the title. In rural Bangladesh there are high incidences of morbidity and malnutrition in association with an excessive fertility rate. Through a carefully designed and monitored CBD program, contraceptives (oral contraceptives and condoms) and medicines for symptomatic treatment of common illnesses could be dispensed at the rural and village levels of Bangladesh by training volunteers and government family planning workers. The long-range objectives would be the delivery of basic health care simultaneously with family planning services to the rural population. The project is funded by a grant from the Population Crisis Committee. Time frame: July 1979 to December 1979, amount, \$2,222.

International Fertility Research Program (IFRP)

- . Support to the Bangladesh Fertility Research Program (BRFP) continued. Through BRFP, IFRP provided technical support to the Government in dealing with population problems, and improving health and family planning services. A number of fertility research studies were completed and conferences and seminars were held to discuss these findings. IFRP has also provided technical support to the Government in dealing with population problems and improving health and family planning services. Assistance was provided to the nationwide female sterilization programme.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Bangladesh Family Planning Association.
- . The Association in its present form has been a member of IPPF since 1975. Following a recent division of labour with the Government, the FPA, like other NGOs, is concentrating its work in the urban areas, industrial establishments and in certain tribal areas. It has an extensive communication programme using all media. In 1979, 11 clinics served 19,874 new and 9,836 continuing acceptors. Experimental programmes for young people and for raising the status of women have been undertaken and have been successful in mobilizing community and volunteer support for family planning. Youth volunteer bodies have been established in universities and schools. In the period under review, the FPA has trained over 1,000 young people to motivate and disseminate information about family planning to their friends and colleagues and out-of-school youth. It has undertaken several rural and urban projects to increase population awareness among out-of-school youth and to involve them in vocational training and family life education. An experiment involving traditional healers in the provision of family planning services has been initiated.

Bangladesh

The concept of integrated self-help in community development is well-advanced in Bangladesh and the FPA has found many different partners with which to combine its efforts, including the Diabetic Association, the Anti-TB Association and the Bangladesh Women's Association. The FPA has co-ordinated and provided leadership to the other NGOs in its field of activities and has acted as a resource both to the Government and other NGOs. With JOICFP, it is involved in integrated family planning, nutrition and parasite control projects. (See separate entry).

- . Financial summary: IPPF grant - 1979 actual, \$718,000; 1980 estimated, \$640,200; 1981 projected, \$623,300.

International Projects Assistance Services (IPAS)

- . Direct mail programme. IPAS has organized direct mail programmes to identify providers of surgical family planning services in both urban and rural areas. The programmes offer respondents training through a Pathfinder Fund project.

International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey

- . In co-operation with the Office of Population Control and Family Planning, Ministry of Health and with Funding from U.S. AID (see above, the ISI/WFS is assisting the Government in acquiring, through a national fertility survey, the scientific information that will permit it to describe and interpret its populations' level of fertility, strive to identify meaningful differentials in patterns of fertility and fertility regulation, and to clarify factors affecting fertility as well as to increase national capacities for fertility and other demographic research and to collect and analyze data on fertility which are internationally standardized in order to permit comparisons from one country to another. Preparatory work began in February 1975. A report was published in March 1979. The number of individual questionnaires involved in the survey is 6,513.

Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning, Inc.

- . Grant and commodities assistance to the Steering Committee of the Integrated Family Planning-Nutrition-Parasite Control Project composed of Ministry of Health and Population Control, Bangladesh Family Planning Association, Community Health Research Association, Institute of Nutrition and Food Science of Dacca University, Bangladesh Association for Community Education, Family Planning Services and Training Centre and Bangladesh Association for Parasite Control. The Project was initiated in July 1979 at three pilot areas for a duration of six years. 1979/1980 expenditures: \$148,919.

Mennonite Central Committee (Canada)

- . Grant from Canadian International Development Agency to assist in family planning education and services to complement comprehensive agricultural development programme in three districts (Dacca, Rangpur, and Noakhali). Total project cost: \$584,230, CIDA commitment, \$424,922.

Oxfam

- . Gonoshasthaya Kendra. Health and family planning project, Savar. Further expansion of health and family planning project in addition to an evaluation survey. Allocations: 1979/80, \$78,014.
- . Manikganj Association of Population Control. Further salaries and supplies for sterilization and child health programme. Allocations: 1979/80. \$10,471.

The Pathfinder Fund

- . Support for doctoral programme in demography. Grant to an individual towards costs for first year of doctoral studies in demography at the Population Studies Center, University of Michigan. Time frame: September 1978 to October 1979; amount, \$1,000.
- . International Conference on Population and Development in Sri Lanka. Grant to enable three parliamentarians to attend this Conference which was held in Colombo. Time frame: August 1979 to September 1979; amount \$2,130.
- . Community-based distribution of contraceptives, Moulvibazar. A door-to-door contraceptive distribution programme in the town of Moulvibazar managed by the Municipal Council. Eight field workers and two supervisors were recruited to serve a population of approximately 30,000, of which 6,000 were eligible couples. Time frame: October 1979 to December 1980; amount, \$12,680.
- . Community-based distribution of contraceptives, Chittagong. A door-to-door contraceptive distribution programme in Municipal Ward No. 15 of Chittagong managed by a women's organization. Twenty-six field workers and four supervisors were recruited to serve a population of approximately 125,000, of which 25,000 are eligible couples. Time frame: October 1979 to December 1980; amount, \$28,448.
- . Community-based distribution of contraceptives, Bhola. A door-to-door contraceptive distribution programme in the town of Bhola. Six field workers and one supervisor were recruited to serve a population of approximately 12,800, of which about 2,555 were women of fertile age. Time frame: February 1980 to January 1981; amount, \$8,771.
- . Family planning services for industrial workers. Continued operation of clinics established at the Adamjee Jute Mill and at labour welfare centres in Tongi and Scree Mongul. The clinics complement available community-based family planning services by concentrating on supplying of IUDs, injectable contraceptives and female sterilization services. Time frame: January 1980 to December 1980; amount, \$28,467.
- . Metropolitan Dacca satellite family planning clinics. Continued the operation of clinics established in the Mirpur, Bashaboo, Rangpura and Narayangang areas of metropolitan Dacca. The clinics offer a full range of family planning methods: minilaparotomy, injectable and oral contraceptives, IUDs and condoms. Time frame: January 1980 to December 1980; amount, \$84,323.
- . Menstrual regulation programme. Introduction of menstrual regulation services and training at ten sites throughout the country. The estimated high incidence of induced abortion and the experience of the few sites which have been providing menstrual regulation services led to the Ministry of Health's conclusion that making these services widely available will decrease maternal morbidity and mortality, and increase family planning practice. The project was implemented in response to the Government of Bangladesh's call for assistance in training enough providers so that menstrual regulation services may be available in each of the country's 413 thanas (countries). Over the four-year period, the ten sites are scheduled to train about 1,100 physicians and 1,900 family welfare visitors in the provision of services. The physicians also learn how to treat incomplete abortions and act as referral agents for the family welfare visitors. An equally important objective is the institutionalization of menstrual regulation training and services so that activities will continue with reduced and eventually no Pathfinder funding. Time frame: May 1980 to August 1984, amount, \$710,000.

Bangladesh

Planned Parenthood Federation of Canada

- . Women's clubs in rural areas. An income-generating project involved 250 women in income activities as well as the marketing of their goods. A total of 500 women participated in adult education classes. Family planning was taught to all women involved in the projects. A large number of women have adopted temporary methods of family planning (693) and 30 women adopted permanent methods of ligation. Total donation, \$7,119.

Population Concern

- . Grant through IPPF to the Family Planning Association of Bangladesh for provision of clinic services, a women's development programme and a mother's clubs programme. \$62,000 (including co-financing from the EEC).

The Population Council

- . International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research (MCH/FP Evaluation). In 1975, the Centre, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Population, initiated a simple, yet intensive house-to-house distribution of oral contraceptives and condoms. A modified programme, in 1979, introduced a new cadre of better-educated and better trained female village workers to provide family planning and basic health services. The objectives of this project were: 1) to determine an inexpensive, acceptable, effective and appropriate fertility control service programme; and 2) to determine the health and family welfare impact of this programme as integrated with a MCH services programme. The project began in February 1980; 1980 estimated \$42,245; 1981 budget, \$39,232.
- . Grants to the University of Dacca to carry out: 1) a bi-modal delivery system for Bangladesh's free initial household distribution/commercial resupply (time frame, December 1977 to February 1980; expenditures in 1979, \$7,480; total support, \$12,900); and 2) a longitudinal study in rural areas of contraceptive use-effectiveness (time frame: December 1978 to June 1980; expenditures in 1979, \$8,000; total support, \$15,745).
- . A grant to the Ministry of Public Health for a self-instruction training programme for community family planning workers (time frame: September 1978 to June 1980; expenditure in 1979, \$4,000; total support, \$4,460).

Population Services International (PSI)

- . Family planning social marketing project. In co-operation with the Family Planning and Population Control Division of the Ministry of Health and Population, and funded by U.S. AID, PSI organized an intensive marketing effort to promote the sale of highly subsidized contraceptives through commercial channels. Distribution has continued to increase since sales commenced on a national scale in late 1975. During the period January 1979 to June 1980, the project distributed 46,530,800 condoms (Raja Brand), 1,044,270 cycles of oral contraceptives (Maya Brand), and a new product, 3,473,060 vaginal contraceptive foaming tablets (Joy Brand). Assuming a requirement of 100 condoms, 13 cycles and 100 tablets used for a year of effective protection against pregnancy, this distribution represents protection for 580,366 couples. During the same period, the net management cost (i.e., salaries, advertising, packaging, but excluding contraceptives, less sales income), was \$1,240,064, for a cost of \$1.42 per couple-year of protection. The cost of the contraceptives for the period was in the range of \$3.99 per couple-year of protection. Sales, particularly of condoms and foaming tablets, have continued to increase. PSI involvement in the programme is now projected to continue beyond 1981.

Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT)

- . Country programme. A grant to the Bangladesh Fertility Research Programme provides funds to the Bangladesh country programme. The country programme carries out activities related to the development, adaptation and supply of methods for the regulation of human fertility that are appropriate to the needs of Bangladesh; supports research on matters that may influence the acceptance of continued use of contraceptive methods; and designs, tests and makes available educational and informational materials related to these methods. Time frame: June 1979 to December 1983; budget, \$57,500.
- . Development of communication aids for illiterate contraceptive acceptors. The national family planning programme of Bangladesh makes available oral contraceptives and condoms through a household distribution system. This grant to the Bangladesh Fertility Research Programme provides suitable educational materials for use with illiterates or semi-literates. Time frame: May 1978 to December 1982; budget, \$69,300.
- . Regular and low-dose oral contraceptive acceptability study for rural women. This grant to the Bangladesh Fertility Research Programme provides funds to ascertain whether lower estrogen levels are better tolerated and accepted by Bangladesh women than regular-dose contraceptives. Time frame: May 1978 to November 1979; budget, \$10,300.
- . Low-dose and regular dose oral contraceptive acceptability study for urban women. This grant to the Bangladesh Fertility Research Programme is for an urban companion study to the PIACT-funded low-dose oral contraceptive study above. The study is being conducted at the Mohammadpur Model Family Planning Clinic in Dacca. Time frame: August 1978 to December 1979; budget, \$7,900.
- . Acceptability of injectable contraceptives for breastfeeding women. This study by the Bangladesh Fertility Research Programme is to determine whether there is an association in the use of injectable (medroxyprogesterone acetate) contraceptives and the physical development of breastfed children in comparison to those children whose mothers use oral contraceptives or non-hormonal contraception. Time frame: May 1978 to December 1979; budget, \$9,100.
- . Measurement of the incidence of abortion related mortality in rural Bangladesh. The purpose of this study by the Bangladesh Fertility Research Programme is to document the health problems of abortion as they are perceived by those health workers (midwives, family welfare visitors, nurses, obstetricians and rural physicians) who are most likely to be knowledgeable about deaths related to pregnancy. Information on all known pregnancy related deaths is being collected as a basis for estimating the proportion of pregnancy-related mortality attributable to induced abortion. Time frame: October 1978 to November 1979; budget, \$11,500.
- . Development of instruction package inserts for illiterate and/or low-literate purchasers of contraceptive foaming tablets. A pictorial package insert has been developed and is being tested by Concerned Women on instructions and proper use of "Joy", a foaming contraceptive tablet that will be distributed as part of the Government's subsidized commercial retail sales programme. Time frame: March 1979 to October 1979; budget, \$6,540.
- . Condom quality assurance laboratory. A quality assurance laboratory for condoms has been established under PIACT/Bangladesh. This laboratory is part of an international network for testing condom quality. Time frame: March 1980 to December 1983; budget, \$17,891.

Bangladesh

- Support materials for potential acceptors of vasectomy. The Bangladesh Family Planning Social Marketing Program will produce a picture story booklet on vasectomy that will counteract myths, erroneous beliefs, gossip, etc., and will reinforce men's decisions to accept this procedure. Funds for this project were provided by the British Overseas Development Administration. Time frame: November 1979 to October 1980; budget, \$10,378.
- Development of instructional package inserts and promotional charts for low-literate purchasers of oral contraceptives. Inserts and charts will be developed by the Bangladesh Family Planning Social Marketing Program to reinforce the sale and use of oral contraceptives to illiterate and low-literate consumers. Funds for this project were provided by the British Overseas Development Administration. Time frame: July 1979 to June 1980; budget, \$14,907.
- Contraceptive support materials for indigenous medical practitioners. An educational pamphlet on oral contraceptives will be produced by the Bangladesh Family Planning Social Marketing Program which will focus on the positive support for family planning, proper use of oral contraceptives and the instructions for handling side effects and contraindications. Funds for this project were provided by the British Overseas Development Administration. Time frame: September 1979 to February 1981; budget, \$15,950.
- Prospective study of complications of sterilization procedures. The study defines the rate of medical complications of sterilization procedures to increase the safety, acceptability and efficiency of sterilization in the national family planning programme. A prospective population-based surveillance system will identify and provide prompt individual follow-up of all clients undergoing sterilization in a sample of the estimated 200 centres currently conducting these procedures. Time frame: October 1979 to September 1980; budget, \$19,307.

World Vision of Canada

- Grant from Canadian International Development Agency to assist in programme (title: Champara Family Planning) to provide family planning education and motivating people to accept and practice family planning. Total project costs, C\$83,070; CIDA contribution, \$32,600.

Western Consortium for Continuing Education for the Health Professions, Inc.

- A non-governmental organization affiliated with the University of California at Berkeley and Los Angeles, and the University of Hawaii, the Western Consortium for Continuing Education for the Health Professions, Inc., is executing two projects in Bangladesh for the UNFPA. Major institutions receiving support include the National Institute for Population Research and Training, Family Welfare Visitor Training Institutes, and Medical Assistants Training Institutes. The projects are assisting the Government to develop and introduce 1) revised curricula 2) new training methods; 3) team training for integration of programmes; 4) improved donor agency co-ordination; 5) revised manpower policies; 6) experimental field courses for trainers; 7) systems for managing and evaluating training programmes; and 8) research. All of these activities are designed to strengthen and upgrade the quality of training and supervision of health and population field workers. Expected completion date: 1985.

World Young Women's Christian Association

- An extension programme of the YWCA of Bangladesh in the Char, Mirerbag-Jingira area near Dacca was started in May, 1978. This programme was begun as a result of a survey carried out by the YWCA which indicated a need by women in the area for sewing courses, literacy classes, family planning motivation, health care, nutrition, child care and income producing activities. This is an ongoing programme with a budget estimated at \$4,600 for 1981.

BARBADOS

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	263	Proportion of urban (%)	39.29
Population, males (in 1000)	125	Population density (per sq. km.)	609
Population, females (in 1000)	137	Rates of growth (%)	1.36
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	13.6
0-14	28.9	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	22.4
15-64	62.2	Crude death rates (per 1000)	8.8
65+	8.9	Gross reproduction rates	1.30
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	69	Net reproduction rates	1.25
Dependency ratios (per 100)	60.8	Total fertility rates (per 1)	2.63
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	367	Life expectancy, males (years)	67.6
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	91.3	Life expectancy, females (years)	72.5
Median ages (years)	24.1	Life expectancy, total (years)	70.0

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Government continues to give its steady support to population activities in Barbados, in an effort to lower the rate of population growth and thereby attain a better socio-economic status. While Barbados has had a low population growth rate, caused partly by the high emigration of the 1950's and the 1960's, there is a fear that this trend may be reversed as a result of immigration being practically halted and the improvement of health conditions. The Government favours strengthening and expanding the work of the Barbados Family Planning Association which it supports financially and materially and has introduced a family planning component in clinics throughout the island. Neither the level of immigration nor the level of emigration is perceived to be a problem. The spatial configuration is viewed as appropriate.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- Youth involvement in family life education (initiated in 1974). Executing agency: UNFPA. This project which began in November 1975 includes such components as information and education and youth involvement. It aims at institutionalizing population and health education in all schools and colleges and includes training of personnel, the production of information and education materials, the holding of seminars and meetings in co-operation with a variety of groups (church, union, etc.), the establishment of special informational and educational programmes for youth centres, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$171,499; budgets: 1980, \$117,244; 1981, \$54,076.
- Law and population study (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: UNFPA. To review and compile selected laws bearing on population and family planning. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$15,896; budget: 1980, \$10,179.
- Assistance to family planning components of polyclinics and training of personnel (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Ministry of Health in

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

Barbados

implementing its new health plan designed to operate from polyclinics and hospitals throughout the island, with UNFPA assistance to be utilized for family planning components and supplies for various polyclinics. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$25,311; budgets: 1980, \$186,177; 1981, \$53,564; 1982, \$22,360.

- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and on-going): \$241,204; budgets: 1980, \$317,438; 1981, \$107,640; 1982, \$22,360 - grand total, \$688,642 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

United Nations Development Programme

- . Continuous household sampling survey. Executing agency: United Nations. To enable the Government to develop the capacity to collect and analyze relevant household data. This data is to be used in the design and evaluation of social and economic policies. Allocation: \$72,262. Completed June 1979.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Association for Voluntary Sterilization, International Project

- . Grant of \$85,180 (2/1/79 - 10/31/80) to the Barbados Family Planning Association to establish a voluntary surgical contraception clinic which will offer both male and female services. The programme contains an information and education campaign, including a special motivational effort aimed at male acceptors.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Barbados Family Planning Association (BFPA).
- . Programme highlights: After a quarter of a century in which the Association carried out the national family planning programme with the Government providing two-thirds of the financing, talks have begun as to whether the Government should develop its own national programme. Discussions are expected to continue for another two years, although the Government has begun training its health personnel to deliver family planning services. The Association's service programme has been a major factor in a reduction in the national birth rate to about 16.0 per thousand in 1979. Since a Government service programme would doubtless redirect the Association towards a stronger emphasis on information and education, the BFPA has already begun to move in that direction. It has worked with youth in collaboration with the UNFPA-funded programme in the Ministry of Labour and Community Development. It is campaigning to bring family life education into the schools. It is developing a nationwide survey that will determine gaps in information and failures in motivation that will have direct application to the delivery of services. In 1979, the Association completed the construction of a facility so that sterilization could be provided to those who request it. With the Government actively considering the legalization of abortion, the Association plans to explore a role in providing abortion services.
- . Financial summary: Total expenditures -- 1979 actual, \$245,600 (including IPPF grant, \$97,700 and \$22,500 in commodities); 1980 estimated, \$292,700 (including IPPF grant, \$98,200 and \$16,600 in commodities); 1981 budget, \$320,100 (including IPPF grant, \$91,600 and \$20,700 in commodities).

BELIZE

Demographic Facts^{1/2/}

Population, 1980	162,000
Annual rates of growth (1975-80)	2.90

Government's views regarding population^{1/}

Although no explicit statement is known to have been made in recent years, it is believed that the authorities still consider that the maintenance of moderately high rates of fertility and natural increase are appropriate for a country with a small total population and large under-utilized natural resources. Accordingly it has not adopted a policy designed to reduce these rates. Immigration of selected persons capable of contributing to economic development is encouraged but large-scale immigration projects suggested during an earlier period are no longer considered appropriate in the context of current development plans, which emphasize capital intensive agriculture.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . 1980 census of population and housing (initiated in 1978). Executing agencies: United Nations/UNFPA. To assist the Department of Statistics of the Central Planning Unit in conducting its own census for the first time and to help build up the local capability for future work in this area. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: United Nations, \$105,311; UNFPA, \$894; budgets: 1980: United Nations, \$64,903; 1981: United Nations, \$3,163.
- . Fellowship in advanced nursing education (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: WHO/PAHO. To provide for a fellowship for one year, commencing September 1979, for a family nurse practitioner to attend a course in advanced nursing education at the University of the West Indies in Jamaica. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$5,150.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and on-going): \$111,355; budgets: 1980, \$64,903; 1981, \$3,163 - grand total, \$179,421 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

World Health Organization/Pan American Health Organization

- . Maternal and child health. The purpose of this project to assist the Government in improving and extending maternal and child protection and care activities throughout the country. Emphasis is placed on training of health personnel and community health education. PAHO co-operation includes the provision of technical advisory services and fellowships. Funds: PAHO: \$11,000, 1979; \$13,200, 1980.

^{1/}Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

^{2/}The two sources used for demographic facts for this publication provided only limited demographic information about Belize. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here.

BENIN

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	3,530	Proportion of urban (%)	30.81
Population, males (in 1000)	1,739	Population density (per sq. km.)	31
Population, females (in 1000)	1,791	Rates of growth (%)	2.97
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	29.6
0-14	46.1	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	48.8
15-64	51.1	Crude death rates (per 1000)	19.1
65+	2.8	Gross reproduction rates	3.30
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	793	Net reproduction rates	2.27
Dependency ratios (per 100)	95.7	Total fertility rates (per 1)	6.70
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	830	Life expectancy, males (years)	44.3
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	97.1	Life expectancy, females (years)	47.5
Median ages (years)	16.9	Life expectancy, total (years)	45.9

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Government considers that its fertility and natural increases are satisfactory, its principal population concern being high levels of morbidity and mortality and an unbalanced spatial distribution of population. Although there is no expressed Government population policy, the Ministry of Public Health is in favour of the integration of family health maternal and child health/child-spacing) in the basic health services. The Government has also expressed its interest in introducing population education into the school curriculum. The level of international migration is considered not significant and satisfactory. In March 1978 the Government established the Land Usage Commission whose functions are to elaborate a land use and urbanization policy and propose methods of financing any proposed improvements. While the spatial distribution of the country is considered inappropriate, there is a desire to maintain the level of migration from rural to urban areas.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . In 1980, the UNFPA undertook a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years, and, on the basis of which, future assistance to Benin will be decided upon.
- . Population census (initiated in 1972). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Government in planning and conducting a population census in 1977/78 in a two-phase operation: 1) a full count of the population of the country for collection of data on the size and structure of the Benin population, 2) a post-sample survey to provide supplementary information on fertility, natality, and mortality. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,061,640; budget: 1980, \$255,158; budget, 1981: \$46,000.
- . Introducing population and sex education into the school curriculum (initiated in 1976). Executing agency: UNESCO. To assist the Ministry of Education in providing an educational response to the needs of students in sex and population education by the conducting of surveys, dissemination of information through awareness seminars of nationals at

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

regional levels and the preparation of didactic materials. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$139,406; budget: 1980, \$15,504.

- . Census communication (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Government's Central Census Bureau in its census programme through the development of multi-media strategy to reach citizens in regard to positive benefits, both short-term and long-term, of the Benin census project. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$79,062; budget: 1980, \$1,174.
- . Demographic sample and fertility survey (initiated in 1979). Executing agency (fertility survey): UNFPA. For description, see below under International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey. Budget: 1980: \$125,100.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and on-going, including programme support): \$1,280,108; budget: 1980, \$405,736 1981, \$46,000 - grand total, \$1,731,844 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

Non-governmental organization assistance

Association for Voluntary Sterilization, International Project

- . Grant of \$23,279 (6/1/80 - 5/31/81) for an information and education campaign in Benin. The Benin National Committee for Family Planning proposes to initiate an information and education campaign for fertility management, introducing the basic principles of permanent fertility control to both medical professionals and the general public.

Family Planning International Assistance

- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$18,679 in family planning commodities to six institutions in Benin.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Comité National du Bénin pour la Promotion de la Famille.
- . A member of IPPF since 1975, the association centres its work on the promotion of the health and social welfare for the family and provides its services in Government Maternal and Child Health centres. It collaborates closely with other agencies and with Government ministries. It aims to extend its information, motivation and education activities to all the six provinces of Benin with a view to encouraging the acceptance of family planning through child spacing. The association also intends to ensure that back up contraceptive services are available, primarily as an integrated part of the MCH services in Government hospitals, maternity centres and dispensaries, thus working towards the abrogation of the 1920 law against all anti-conceptional propaganda. Another aspect of the association's work is the training of medical and paramedical personnel in the delivery of contraceptive services, in collaboration with all the other agencies involved in family planning service delivery in the country, e.g. the University of Benin Medical School, the Schools of Nursing and Midwifery. The number of clinics rose from two in 1977 to seven in 1979 when there were 3,878 new acceptors. Non-clinical programmes provided for about 4,500 acceptors in 1978.
- . Financial summary: IPPF grant - 1979 actual \$203,700; 1980 estimated \$149,900; 1981 projected \$154,500.

International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey

- . In co-operation with the Ministère du Plan de la Statistique et de l'Analyse Economique and with funding from the UNFPA (see above), the ISI/WFS is assisting the Government

Benin

in acquiring, through a national fertility survey, the scientific information that will permit it to describe meaningful differentials in patterns of fertility and fertility regulation, and to clarify factors affecting fertility as well as to increase national capacities for fertility and other demography survey research and to collect and analyze data on fertility which are internationally standardized in order to permit comparisons from one country to another. Preparatory work began in 1980. Field work is expected from October 1981 to January 1982. Report expected at the beginning of 1980. The number of individual questionnaires involved in the survey is expected to be 5,000. Report is expected in 1983.

BHUTAN

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	1,296	Proportion of urban (%)	3.9
Population, males (in 1000)	668	Population density (per sq. km.)	28
Population, females (in 1000)	628	Rates of growth (%)	2.21
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	22.1
0-14	41.8	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	42.7
15-64	55.1	Crude death rates (per 1000)	20.6
65+	3.1	Gross reproduction rates	3.00
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	295	Net reproduction rates	1.89
Dependency ratios (per 100)	81.5	Total fertility rates (per 1)	6.16
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	709	Life expectancy, males (years)	44.0
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	106.4	Life expectancy, females (years)	42.5
Median ages (years)	19.0	Life expectancy, total (years)	43.3

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

In the 1970's the Government perceived no population problems with regard to population size or rate of growth. While it had been felt that the anticipated increase in population could be absorbed, due to the availability of unused resources and the potential for their development, recently officials have expressed the belief that it is only a matter of time before population exceeds desirable limits in various parts of the country. The Government's policy in respect to fertility has been basically one of providing maternal/child health services and including family planning in health programmes. A new development plan (1981-1985) has been prepared and although specific targets for the social sector have not been announced yet, it is expected that high priority will be given to the provision of drinking water, improvement of primary health care, particularly in the less accessible interior regions, women's activities and pre-school education.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- A UNFPA mission to Bhutan was underway in October/November 1980 to gather and assess information on population sectors relevant to the mandate of the Fund. The results of this mission will be taken into account in submitting the Government's proposal in the health and family planning field to the 1981 Governing Council. Preparatory activities for this project proposal, described below, had been authorized for 1980, pending the approval of the overall project by the Council.
- Development and strengthening of MCH and FP services (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: WHO. The project is to: 1) strengthen the administrative organization responsible for the Family Welfare Co-ordination at Central, Zonal and peripheral levels in order to establish well-organized MCH/FP services programmes; 2) set up a Family Welfare Training Centre to train and orient in family health, the health workers in the country as well as workers from other sectors; 3) set up a training programme to train health workers as well as to generate teaching manpower; 4) to introduce appropriate health education, particularly school health; 5) evaluate MCH/FP training programme in the context of service delivery and to contribute to improved planning for the future; etc. Budget: 1980, \$679,483.
- Total budget: 1980, \$679,483 - grand total, \$679,483 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

BOLIVIA

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	5,570	Proportion of urban (%)	32.94
Population, males (in 1000)	2,744	Population density (per sq. km.)	5
Population, females (in 1000)	2,826	Rates of growth (%)	2.59
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	27.4
0-14	43.5	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	44.8
15-64	53.3	Crude death rates (per 1000)	17.5
65+	3.3	Gross reproduction rates	3.12
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	1,295	Net reproduction rates	2.25
Dependency ratios (per 100)	87.7	Total fertility rates (per 1)	6.39
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	738	Life expectancy, males (years)	46.5
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	97.1	Life expectancy, females (years)	50.9
Median ages (years)	18.2	Life expectancy, total (years)	48.6

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

While the Government has not yet formulated a global population policy, it has implemented programmes designed to incorporate demographic variables in comprehensive and sectoral plans. The official policy is to increase population growth by encouraging immigration and at least maintaining current levels of fertility, while decreasing mortality and emigration. Measures undertaken to achieve these objectives are economic and social restructuring, closing of family planning clinics and programmes of primary health care, with priority given to rural areas and development zones. The Government has announced its intention of encouraging large numbers of foreigners to immigrate to Bolivia by offering nearly two million acres of choice agricultural land as an inducement. In order to improve the unsatisfactory internal distribution of the population, the Government has undertaken policies to bring about a more rational distribution of population by fortifying the "fundamental territorial system". Preference is being given to the location of key development projects, economic and social infrastructure is being constructed around the principal urban centres and migration is being re-directed to encourage new lands development.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- At its twenty-seventh session in June 1980, the Governing Council approved UNFPA assistance to the Government in the amount of \$2.3 million for four years to aid the Government in reinforcing its maternal and child health project. The project forms an integral part of the national MCH programme, which is also designed to extend health services to marginal urban areas; encourage community participation in the delivery of health services; and provide food supplements to mothers and children. Scheduled starting date was July 1980; estimated value of the Government's contribution is \$1.8 million. Executing agency is WHO/PAHO. Government co-operating agency is the Ministry of Public Health. Major project under this programme is:

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

Integrated maternal and child care (PRONIMA) (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: WHO/PAHO. The project aims at improving the level of health of the Bolivian population by 1) extending coverage of health services; 2) improving the quality of MCH care; 3) strengthening the technical and administrative infrastructures of the Ministry of Health; and 4) conducting research activities to assess the health status of mothers and children. It includes the active participation of community health personnel, including traditional birth attendants, health promoters and community volunteers. Activities will focus on the following areas: provision of supplies and equipment, research, development of an information system, training and education, social communication, administration and construction of health facilities. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$36,064; budget: 1980, \$203,446.

- . In 1981 it is expected that the UNFPA will undertake a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years, and, on the basis of which, future assistance to Bolivia will be decided upon.

Other projects being funded by UNFPA are:

- . National population and housing census, Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE) (initiated in 1974). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Government in the taking of a population and housing census. The census, the first since 1950, was enumerated in the latter half of 1976. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,565,560.
- . Population policies in development planning (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Ministry of Planning and Co-ordination in establishing a population unit within the Department of Planning and Social Policy and in carrying out a series of studies which will permit the formulation of population policies as part of a general economic and social development strategy. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$167,697; budgets: 1980, \$229,498; 1981, \$81,995.
- . Demographic post for National Institute of Statistics (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: United Nations. To strengthen the capacity of the Institute, particularly in the analysis of census data. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$21,284; budgets: 1980, \$54,200; 1981, \$7,516.
- . Migration and employment (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: ILO. To assist the Directorate of Statistics and the Ministry of Planning and Co-ordination in designing a labour migration policy consistent with the development plans for ameliorating rural poverty. To analyze magnitude and characteristics of current migratory flows and their effect on both the areas of origin and of destination. Expected completion date: 1981. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$155,900; budgets: 1980, \$313,700; 1981, \$180,500.
- . Women, family and social organization in integrated rural development (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Ministry of Planning and Co-ordination in studying the role of women and the family in the rural society and how to integrate these into rural development projects. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$58,204.
- . Analysis and dissemination of census results (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the National Institute of Statistics in further analysis of data from population and housing census of 1976, to disseminate these analyses to professionals for additional study, and to train Institute personnel and others in analysis of census data. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$27,798; budget: 1980. \$119,702.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing, including UNFPA co-ordinator): \$2,634,034; budgets: 1980, \$946,346; 1981, \$270,011 - grand total, \$3,850,391 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

Bolivia

Non-governmental organization assistance

Church World Service, Family Life and Population Programme

- . Continuation of support to the Fundacion Ecumenica para el Desarrollo (FEPADE) in Cochabamba and Chapare. Since 1977, the CWS commitment has been \$15,000 a year. The programme provides medical services for both in- and out-patients, OB/GYN and paediatrics, family life education, agricultural development, nutrition, and an extension programme in public health and integrated rural development.

Family Planning International Assistance

- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$17,940 in family planning commodities to ten institutions in Bolivia.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Centro de Orientacion Familiar (COF).
- . Programme highlights: The centre concentrates exclusively on information and education activities which include courses and lectures on family life, health, sexuality and population and development-related issues. It is seeking to develop a favourable environment for the development of a national service programme.
- . Financial summary: Total expenditures 1979 actual, \$100,200 (including IPPF grant, \$86,800 and \$3,100 in commodities); 1980 estimated, \$122,100 (including IPPF grant, \$95,600 and \$3,000 in commodities); 1981 budget, \$119,600 (including IPPF grant, \$105,100 and \$3,700 in commodities).

The Pathfinder Fund

- . Grants to individuals to: 1) establish clinics in Cochabamba, Santa Cruz and Potos (time frame: February 1979 to June 1980; amount, \$75,000); 2) continue the La Paz clinic offering women gynaecological services (time frame: April 1979 to June 1980; amount, \$25,000); 3) travel to Johns Hopkins University for advanced training in gynaecology (period: June 1979, amount, \$2,047); and 4) provide gynaecological equipment (period: August 1979; amount, \$3,260).

University of North Carolina, International Program of Laboratories for Population Statistics (POPLAB)

- . See entry in Global Section.

World Neighbors

- . Provides assistance to the Cochabamba Maternal Child Health Programme which offers family planning education and referral services to low-income families of Cochabamba and surrounding areas through mothers' clubs organized through FEPADE. Total expenditure on the programme, which began in 1974 with a maternity hospital, is \$89,342 (approximately 30 per cent family planning). Budget: 1979-80, \$25,000; 1980-81, \$23,000.
- . Assists the Chapare REACH Programme to train local health promoters to diagnose and treat common illnesses and promote preventive health measures through vegetable gardens, latrines and community water supplies. Family planning is introduced as a normal part of the health promoters' activities, and represents about 10 per cent of their total work. Initiated in 1979, cumulative expenditures through June 1980, \$75,383. Budget 1979-80, \$20,000; 1980-81, \$23,000.

BOTSWANA

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	807	Proportion of urban (%)	29.43
Population, males (in 1000)	373	Population density (per sq. km.)	1
Population, females (in 1000)	434	Rates of growth (%)	2.83
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	33.2
0-14	49.7	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	50.7
15-64	47.5	Crude death rates (per 1000)	17.5
65+	2.7	Gross reproduction rates	3.20
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	191	Net reproduction rates	2.30
Dependency ratios (per 100)	110.3	Total fertility rates (per 1)	6.50
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	842	Life expectancy, males (years)	46.7
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	86.1	Life expectancy, females (years)	50.0
Median ages (years)	15.1	Life expectancy, total (years)	48.3

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

In its National Development Plan 1973-1978, the Government indicated that "at Botswana's stage of development, economic growth is in no way assisted by the rapidly rising population" and that "a conscious and planned effort must therefore be made to stabilize the growth of the population". The Fifth National Development Plan (1979-1985) continues the strategy of earlier plans, namely, the channeling of mineral revenues into social and physical infrastructure and rural development. Rural health services, water supplies and primary schools will be improved. The Fifth Plan stresses a primary health care approach to improve the general health of the population and to promote socio-economic development. The country's health care strategy emphasizes the active participation of communities in preventing, controlling and treating diseases. Integrated rural development has been adopted as the most important method of curbing rural migration and the explosive growth of urban areas. The rural development programmes pursue the three main objectives of increasing agricultural production, improving the marketing of rural industry products and improving social services. Because the Government considers the level of emigration too high, its policy is to decrease the out-migration through programmes of job creation. In addition, the Government has established resettlement camps for refugees now residing in Botswana.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- Assistance to Botswana national family planning programme (initiated in 1971). Executing agencies: WHO/UNFPA/UNICEF. To consolidate the existing gains in the planning, management and delivery of services in the MCH/FP sector, and especially to improve and strengthen family health, education and health statistics system, laying the foundation for a national cytology service for contraceptive users and establishing a training programme in this area, providing for refresher courses for family welfare educators as well as family health workshops/seminars for community and youth leaders, etc. WHO: Organization of health seminars for community leaders (family health education) with the assistance of the Health Education Unit, training of public health workers, in-service

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

Botswana

- training (ten seminars in 1979) for educators and for public health and senior nurses; teachers' workshops (in collaboration with the Ministry of Education). Procurement of contraceptives (totalling \$110,000) and for vehicles, bicycles, health education material, supplies and equipment. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: WHO, \$285,879; UNICEF, \$124,268; UNFPA, \$49,719; budgets: 1980, WHO, \$326,920; UNICEF, \$7,241; UNFPA, \$69,895; 1981, WHO, \$291,700; UNFPA, \$43,200; 1982, WHO, \$26,400; UNFPA, \$42,000.
- . 1981 Population and housing census (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Central Statistics Office in preparing for forthcoming 1981 census through the execution of preliminary field work and pilot census. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$167,099; budgets: 1980, \$275,701; 1981, \$225,000; 1982, \$59,000; 1983, \$35,000.
 - . Training programme in demography (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the University of Botswana to develop basic training courses in demography by providing a lecturer as well as inter-disciplinary population studies in the Departments of Statistics, Geography, Sociology and Economics. Budgets: 1980, \$77,970; 1981, \$67,180; 1982, \$63,740.
 - . Medical statistics fellowships (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide two fellowships for a one-year training course in health statistics and medical records conducted in Sydney, Australia. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$5,800; budget: 1980, \$15,000.
 - . Participation in international seminar (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To enable a representative of Botswana to participate in a colloquium of experts and an International Seminar of Rural Women sponsored by the International Council of Women and held in Manila in February 1979. Completed. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$2,533.
 - . Survey of mortality and fertility patterns (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: WHO. To measure the impact of family planning programmes on fertility patterns and to determine levels and causes of foetal, infant and early childhood mortality. It aims at providing the Government with data which could be used for evaluation and planning activities in MCH and other health sectors. Budgets: 1980, \$5,500; 1981, \$5,500; 1982, \$36,710; 1983, \$105,218; 1984, \$71,236; 1985, \$38,414.
 - . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing, including programme support): \$909,105; budgets: 1980, \$818,346; 1981, \$738,798; 1982, \$304,586; 1983, \$190,732; 1984, \$71,236; 1985, \$38,414 - grand total, \$3,071,217 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

Bilateral assistance

Norwegian Agency for International Development

- . Development of basic health services in rural areas. Financial assistance to establish approximately 50 rural clinics and 160 health posts. Commitments for 1975/80, \$6,000,000; cumulative disbursements as of 1 January 1980, \$6,000,000. New agreement 1980: Commitments \$2,000,000; estimated, 1980 \$580,000; allocation, 1981 \$500,000.

British Overseas Development Administration

- . Assistance to the Government to expand MCH/FP programme (initiated in 1978). Two public health and family planning nurse/tutors to train student nurses, and provision of vehicles. Expenditure: 1978, \$58,000; 1979, \$74,000; estimated expenditure: 1980, \$78,000.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Family Planning International Assistance

- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$18,759 in family planning commodities to 12 institutions in Botswana.

Ford Foundation

- . Grant to individual researcher, University of Botswana and Lesotho, to undertake doctoral thesis at the University of Sussex and to take courses in demography (grant in FY 1979 of \$7,738 for 6 months).

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Government of Botswana.
- . The Government of Botswana became a member of IPPF in 1971, and IPPF provided regular financial support to the national programme up to 1980, after which assistance is being gradually phased out as other sources of financial support become available. There were almost 22,000 acceptors in 1978/79.
- . Financial summary: IPPF grant - 1979 actual, \$31,700; 1980, nil.

BRAZIL

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	122,320	Proportion of urban (%)	65.02
Population, males (in 1000)	61,601	Population density (per sq. km.)	14
Population, females (in 1000)	60,718	Rates of growth (%)	2.42
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	24.1
0-14	39.2	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	33.3
15-64	56.8	Crude death rates (per 1000)	9.1
65+	4.0	Gross reproduction rates	2.20
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	29,566	Net reproduction rates	1.89
Dependency ratios (per 100)	76.1	Total fertility rates (per 1)	4.50
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	640	Life expectancy, males (years)	60.1
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	101.5	Life expectancy, females (years)	63.6
Median ages (years)	19.9	Life expectancy, total (years)	61.8

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

While the Brazilian Government has in the past considered its population growth to be satisfactory, there appears to be an evolution in this perception as shown by recent statements on the part of Government officials expressing the view that Brazil's growth places a burden on the Government. At the same time the Government has also indicated awareness of its responsibility to provide information and access to family planning to all Brazilians who voluntarily choose to plan their families. Some states and municipalities have entered into agreements with the Brazilian Civil Society for Family Welfare (BEMFAM) - Sociedade Civil de Bem Estar Familiar no Brasil - a private organization, which is the IPPF affiliate, and which has been particularly active in working through Government agencies at the state and municipal levels. Still, the official position of the Brazilian Government is to encourage regional growth in order to settle the sparsely inhabited north and west regions of the country and to create a strong internal market for trade and industry. The resettlement of the Amazon basin, comprising 57 per cent of the territory of Brazil, is planned and executed under the aegis of the National Institute for Colonization and Agrarian Reform. The level of international migration is viewed as satisfactory and not significant.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- During 1977-1978, UNFPA provided assistance to activities preparatory to an integrated maternal/child care demonstration system in Rio de Janeiro. WHO/PAHO was the executing agency during the first semester of operations; subsequently, the project became a directly-executed activity of UNFPA. Activities were designed to assist the Integrated Maternal-Child Care Research Centre (CPAIMEC) to reduce maternal and infant morbidity and mortality rates and to lower risk levels associated with pregnancy, delivery and infancy. The aims were to demonstrate the effectiveness of a regionalized maternal/child health care and responsible parenthood delivery system providing broad coverage and low-cost services. (Cumulative expenditures through 1979: WHO/PAHO, \$108,729.)

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations

- . In June 1979, the UNDP Governing Council at its twenty-sixth session approved a UNFPA programme of assistance to the Government of Brazil in support of maternal and child health and family planning services in Rio de Janeiro. The purpose of the project, in the amount of \$1.1 million over two years, is to develop an integrated family health services information and evaluation system, promote the adaptation of these services and systems by other agencies and institutions, and train an integrated multidisciplinary Brazilian project team. Scheduled starting date was January 1979; estimated value of the Government's contribution is \$1.4 million. Government co-operating agency is the Integrated Maternal-Child Care Research Centre (CPAIMC); executing agency is the UNFPA. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$431,628; budgets: 1980, \$431,157; 1981, \$421,425.

Other projects being funded are:

- . Population studies for the Regional Development of Maranhao. Executing agency: United Nations. This project is being undertaken by the Planning Secretariat of the State of Maranhao, with the assistance of the United Nations. The general goal of the project is to contribute to the strengthening of the technical and institutional capability of the State planning system, so as to ensure the explicit incorporation of population variables in planning for socio-economic development. UNFPA is providing the cost of one expert in demography, several consultants, training costs, data processing and audio-visual equipment. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$255,848; budgets: 1980, \$408,130; 1981, \$288,800; 1982, \$61,600.
- . Development of demographic-economic model (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: ILO. To assist the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics in its development of a demographic-economic simulation model for medium and long-term regional planning based on the ILO's BACHUE model. Assistance is for an international expert to assist the Institute. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$74,836; budget: 1980, \$35,100.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing): \$871,041; budgets: 1980, \$874,387; 1981, \$710,225; 1982, \$61,600 - grand total, \$2,517,253 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

World Health Organization

- . In 1979 and 1980, WHO supported research on the safety and effectiveness of current oral and injectable contraceptives and intrauterine devices: the development of new and improved injectable contraceptives, intrauterine devices, plants for fertility regulation and the causes of infertility. The Collaborating Centre for Clinical Research, Universidade Federal da Bahia received \$135,200 for research in most of the above-mentioned areas and for strengthening its research capabilities. Universidade Federal, Centro de Biologia da Reproducao received \$39,000 and Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, \$45,400. Research training grants were awarded to four Brazilian scientists at a total cost of \$55,400. The Universidade Federal de Rio Grande do Sul received \$3,000 and the Universidade Federal, Centro de Biologia da Reproducao \$4,000 for the purchase of ad hoc supplies.
- . WHO support for research and institution strengthening during the period 1972-80 amounts to approximately \$1,138,200.

World Health Organization/Pan American Organization

- . Maternal and child health. This project provides assistance to the Government in improving the coverage and quality of MCH services, training personnel in MCH-related areas, and conducting research on perinatal care and on appropriate technologies for delivery of primary health care. PAHO support includes technical advisory services,

Brazil

fellowships, seminars and courses, grants to local institutions, and supplies and equipment.
Funds: PAHO: \$107,600, 1979; \$114,800, 1980.

Bilateral assistance

Canadian International Development Agency

- . Grant for urban-regional planning with CNPU (National Commission for Metropolitan Regions and Urban Policy) in Brasilia to develop methodologies for development of a medium-size city programme in Brazil, as well as provide training and research support to planners working at federal, state and municipal levels. Between January 1, 1979 and June 30, 1980 one six-week training programme has been conducted at Carleton University in Ottawa and a consultant has been appointed to CNPU in Brasilia. Disbursements for the same period amount to \$200,000 Canadian.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Association for Voluntary Sterilization, International Project

- . Fourth year grant of \$49,650 (5/1/79 - 4/30/80) to provide continuation support to Centro de Pesquisa Assistencia Integrada a Mulher e a Crianca (CPAIME) for its services and training programme. A fifth year grant of \$116,170 (5/1/80 - 4/30/81) provides continuation support only for the service component of the grant.
- . Third year grant of \$32,000 to CPAIME (2/1/78 - 4/30/79) to establish space for services and to support the continuation of its laparoscopy training centre.
- . Grant of \$12,775 (6/1/79 - 5/31/80) to provide support to CPAIME for a female service and training programme at the Maternidad do Provo Hospital in Belem, Brazil. A second year grant of \$44,350 (6/1/80 - 5/31/81) will continue and expand CPAIME-Belem's service programmes.
- . Grant of \$84,149 (3/1/80 - 2/28/81) to the Conselho Londrinense de Assistencia a Mulher (CLAM) to initiate a service and training programme based in Londrina, Brazil.

Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers

- . See entry under Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers in Global section.

Church World Service, Family Life and Population Programme

- . A grant of \$5,000 in 1979 to build an extension clinic for the Centro de Pesquisa Assistencia Integrada a Mulher e a Crianca (CPAIME), Rio de Janeiro.
- . A grant in 1979 of \$2,000 to CPAIME for consultant and miscellaneous service for the MCH clinic in Belem.

Columbia University, Center for Population and Family Health

- . In 1979, a large subcontract was initiated between BEMFAM, the private family planning association of Brazil, and the CPFH calling for collaboration and assistance in several operational research studies relating to more effective ways to deliver family planning and sample health services to rural inhabitants, together with ongoing general assistance in planning and implementing a management-oriented evaluation system both at central and local levels. In 1980, a resident advisor from CPFH was posted in Brazil.

Family Planning International Assistance

- . Grant to Centro de Pesquisas de Assistencia Integrada a Mulher e a Crianca (CPAIME). This grant has helped CPAIME establish a postpartum-gynaecological/family planning service system consisting of a network of ten family planning clinics in Rio de Janeiro. The clinics will provide contraceptive services, including sterilizations, to 23,000 women during a two-year period. Total grant: \$243,500 (1 October 1979 - 30 September 1980). Current grant: same.
- . Grant to CPAIME. This grant has enabled CPAIME to expand its ongoing family planning service programme in one of the large cities of northern Brazil. Some 3,000 new contraceptive users are expected during the project's first year of operations. IEC activities will be carried out in maternity wards and appointments will be made for interested women at the hospital's postpartum clinic. Total grant: \$56,427 (1 April 1980 - 31 March 1981). Current grant: same.
- . Grant to Sociedade Civil de Bem-Estar Familiar no Brasil (BEMFAM). This grant has enabled BEMFAM to provide services in the large metropolitan area of the State of Rio de Janeiro. The project will cover 14 municipalities with an estimated total population of 7,080,661, representing 79 per cent of the state's population. Total grant: \$358,367 (1 February 1980 - 31 January 1981). Current grant: same.
- . As of 30 June, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$80,641 in family planning commodities to 23 institutions in Brazil.

Ford Foundation

- . Grants to Brazilian Association for Population Studies for 1) partial support for the Association (grant: \$35,000; term: 8/77-8/80; extension grant in FY 1979 of \$175,000 for 24 months); and 2) support for ABEP meeting held in Campos do Jordao from 11 to 14 October 1978 (grant: \$2,553 for 4 months).
- . Grants to Foundation for Environment Research for 1) support for the introduction of a new graduate specialization in urban demography (grant: \$90,000; term: 10/77-10/79); and 2) research projects to analyze reproduction of the labour force in the area of state intervention in Sao Paulo, Villa do Encontro and Migration (grant: \$25,000; term: 10/79-9/80).
- . Grant to Maternal and Child Health Institute of Pernambuco, Recife for partial support for activities of Brazilian Association of Reproduction and Nutrition in maternal and child health (grant: \$11,456; term: October 1979 to September 1980).
- . Grant to University of Brasilia for development of new concentration in demography in a Master's programme in sociology (grant: \$64,000; term: September 1977 to September 1979).
- . Grant to the Civil Society for Family Welfare in Brazil for experimentation and research in family planning (grant: \$185,000; term: February 1977 to February 1979).
- . Grants to individual researchers: 1) at University of Brasilia, to undertake research on "Consensual and Legal Unions: Their Influence on Reproduction" (grant in FY 1979 of \$1,039 for 4 months); 2) at University of Sao Paulo to undertake research on "The Labour Force and Reproduction in an Intervened Area: Villa do Encontro" (grant in FY 1979 of \$14,900 for 13 months); 3) at University of Brasilia to undertake research on "Social Networks Between the Place of Origin and Destination of Migrant Families" (grant in FY 1979 of \$749 for 12 months); 4) at Institute de Demographie, University de Paris I, to

Brazil

undertake a study toward a doctorate de 3eme cycle in demography (grant in FY 1979 of \$17,752 for 12 months; grant in FY 1980 of \$1,583 for 1 month; 5) at University of Manchester, England, to undertake a study toward a Ph.D. degree in sociology with emphasis in demography (grant in FY of \$2,000 for 12 months; grant in FY 1980 of \$3,100 for 12 months); 6) at Centro of Brasileiro de Analise e Planejamento, to undertake post-doctoral studies at the European Center of Sociology (grant in FY 1979 of \$6,460 for 6 months; grant of \$3,483 for 4 months); 7) at University of Sao Paulo, to undertake post-doctoral studies in demography at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (grant in FY 1979 of \$10,342 for 10 months; grant in FY 1980 of \$1,037 for 10 months); 8) at CEDEPLAR, University of Minas Gerais, towards preparation of thesis on population sciences on "Infant Mortality -- Fertility Relationship and Social-Economic Change--Case of Sao Paulo" at Harvard University (grant in FY 1979 of \$3,088 for 4 months); 9) at State Department of Sao Paulo, to undertake research project on "Nuptiality in the State of Sao Paulo, 1900-1973" (grant in FY 1979 of \$15,275 for 18 months); 10) at NAEA, Para, to undertake research on "Population Change in the Xingue and Tapajos Valleys: Level of Living and Colonization During the Rubber Era" (grant in FY 1979 of \$10,390 for 12 months); 11) at Federal University of Minas Gerais for participation in the CLASCO Migration Workshop, Argentina, (grant in FY 1980 of \$888 for 1 month); 12) at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, England, to undertake a study toward a Ph.D. degree in medical demography (grant in FY 1980 of \$13,600 for 24 months); 13) at CEBRAP, Sao Paulo, for participation in the CLASCO Migration Workshop, Argentina (grant in FY 1980 of \$770 for 1 month); 14) to Center for High Level Studies on the Amazon Para, to undertake dissertation research for a doctorat d'etat at the University of Paris I (grant in FY 1980 of \$4,500 for 4 months); 15) to NAEA, Belem, to undertake a study toward a Ph.D. degree in population geography and geography of development at the University of Paris I (grant in FY 1980 of \$17,981 for 15 months).

General Service Foundation

- . Grant of \$38,750 to Columbia University, Center for Population and Family Health, to cover the cost of providing a professional family planning advisor to the BEMFAM community-based clinics programmes in Brazil.

International Committee on Applied Research in Population

- . Grant to the University of Campinas to prepare, implement and evaluate an educational programme to stimulate breastfeeding practices in hospitals and community settings (time frame: April 1978 to March 1980, amount: \$18,000).

International Development Research Centre

- . Frontier development policies. A grant to enable CEDEPLAR to study the social and economic changes resulting from the influx of settlers as well as investments into the frontier area of Sao Felix de Xingu; to compare the frontier expansion policies followed in this area with those in other areas; to develop hypotheses on the processes through which such policies are implemented; and to prepare a study design to test the hypotheses formulated. Total grant: \$43,000; allocations up to 1979; \$30,000; budget, 1980, \$6,000.

International Fertility Research Program

- . Provided training in IUD insertions and management of side effects; assistance to BEMFAM for conducting a contraceptive prevalence survey in Northeastern Brazil; training in laparotomy. The report of contraceptive prevalence survey which was conducted in Sao Paulo was presented at a conference held in Campinas.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Sociedade Civil de Bem Estar Familiar no Brasil (BEMFAM).
- . Programme highlights: The largest of IPPF's affiliates has from the outset designed its programme so as to persuade its own Government to assume responsibility for the provision of family planning on a nationwide scale. While BEMFAM remains the only significant source of subsidized family planning in the country, the Government has been slowly moving toward a service programme since the World Population Conference in 1974. Meanwhile, in a country that recognizes states' rights, BEMFAM has signed agreements with five state governments in the underdeveloped northeast, and these agreements have led to the development of the world's largest private programme of community-based services. The association has now signed an agreement to begin such a programme in Rio de Janeiro, a developed part of the nation which also receives a constant influx of immigrants from poorer sections. BEMFAM directly operates 17 clinics and provides support and technical assistance to the delivery of family planning services in 60 additional clinics. In 1979, BEMFAM attracted 47,346 new acceptors through its clinical services and 167,806 new acceptors through its community programmes. These service activities are supported by an extensive programme of information and education directed both to the general public and to special audiences. BEMFAM also carries out training on a national scale.
- . Financial summary: Total expenditures -- 1979 actual, \$5,735,300 (including IPPF grant, \$2,726,400 and \$675,000 in commodities); 1980 estimated, \$7,873,500 (including IPPF grant, \$3,235,000 and \$1,250,000 in commodities); 1981 budget, \$9,386,100 (including IPPF grant, \$2,776,600 and \$765,000 in commodities).

Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning, Inc.

- . Grant and commodities assistance to the Steering Committee of the Integrated Family Planning-Nutrition-Parasite Control Project composed of BEMFAM, Ministry of Social Security and Welfare, Department of Health of State of Piaui and Federal University of Piaui. The Project was initiated in November 1979 for a duration of three years. 1979/1980 expenditures: \$86,457.

The Pathfinder Fund

- . Grant to Sociedade Civil de Bem Estar de Familiar no Brasil to continue community-based contraceptive distribution programme (time frame: January 1979 to June 1980; amount, \$1,200,000).
- . Grants to the University of Minas Gerais to 1) offer three courses in family planning methods to rural Minas Gerais physicians (time period: May 1979 to June 1979; amount, \$11,584); 2) provide short courses to physicians in family planning procedures (period: July 1979; amount, \$1,600); and 3) continue instructions to medical students in family planning methods (time frame: September 1979 to June 1980; amount, \$40,078).
- . Grant to Centro Materno Infantil to establish a family planning service and training centre in Sao Paulo (time frame: July 1979 to June 1980, amount, \$115,000).
- . Grants to individuals to provide an opportunity for Brazilian health leaders to be aware of family planning activities in other Latin American countries and discuss plans for their own federal and state programmes (time frame: February 1979 to March 1979; amount, \$43,270).
- . Grant to five professors of obstetrics and gynaecology in Brazilian medical schools to attend post-graduate course at Tulane University (period: May 1980; amount, \$9,848).

Brazil

The Population Council

- Assistance to the Instituto de Tocoginecologia e Patologia Mamaria in the form of a grant and a contract for a comparative clinical study of contraceptive rings and an oral contraceptive (grant: time frame: July 1977 to November 1980; total support, \$129,242; contract: time frame: July 1977 to November 1979; expenditures in 1979, \$25,560; total support, \$104,942); and assistance in the form of a contract for clinical and laboratory studies of contraceptive methods (time frame: July 1977 to August 1979; expenditures in 1979, \$16,882; total support, \$79,382).
- Assistance to the Universidade de Bahia, Salvador, Bahia, in the form of contracts for 1) studies on female implants and a contraceptive vaccine (time frame: September 1977 to June 1980; expenditures in 1979, \$20,000; total support, \$88,458); 2) clinical and laboratory studies of contraceptive methods (time frame: July 1971 to February 1980; expenditures in 1979, \$27,500; total support, \$521,972); and 3) comparative studies on contraceptive rings and oral contraceptives (time frame: February 1978 to November 1980; expenditures in 1979, \$63,740; total support, \$202,435).
- The Council's representative who is resident at the State University of Campinas, Faculty of Medicine, provides advisory assistance to: the Association for Reproduction, Nutrition and Maternal and Child Health (RENUMI) in the development of a regionalized training programme for medical personnel in family planning and new approaches to services; to the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at the University of Campinas for the development of specialized high-risk user-oriented services with an emphasis on training and demonstration; and to the Federal Ministry of Health in Brasilia in planning MCH/family planning services for the public sector. In addition, the Council's representative collaborates with Brazilian institutions in the promotion of breastfeeding. The Council supported financially and assisted in the organization of two seminars to promote breastfeeding. The project began in January 1977. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$134,088; budget in 1980, \$38,695; 1981, \$55,000.
- Grant to the Associacao Brasileira de Estudos Populacionais (ABEP), to contribute to the creation of a fund honouring Professor Joao Lyra Madeira, the purpose of which is to award prizes for the best projects on formal demography submitted under ABEP's annual research competition (time frame: December 1979 to November 1984: amount \$5,000).
- Grant to the Fundacao para a Pesquisa Ambiental (FUPAM), Sao Paulo, to analyze the reproduction of the labour force in an area of state intervention in the city of Sao Paulo, the Villa do Encontro, and also to study migration movements and labour force structure (time frame: January 1980 to December 1980; amount \$10,000).
- Grant to Centro de Recursos Humanos, Universidade Federal da Bahia, Salvador, Bahia, for capacity building activities including analysis of data of studies on the population of the Northeast, seminars, and closer interaction with other centres in Brazil through technical exchanges and publications of research results (time frame: January 1980 to December 1980; amount \$3,700).
- Assistance to the Maternal and Child Health Institute of Pernambuco in the form of a grant for the development of demonstration and training centres on assistance and prevention of high risk pregnancies (time frame: July 1978 to December 1980; expenditures in 1979, \$15,000; total support, \$15,000).

a grant for the development of demonstration and training centres on assistance and prevention of high risk pregnancies (time frame: July 1978 to December 1980); expenditures in 1979, \$15,000; total support, \$15,000).

- . Assistance to the Centro Brasileiro de Analise e Planejamento in the form of a grant to conduct a study of policies that affect the organization of production and thereby the labour force participation of the family (especially of women) (time frame: December 1979 to May 1981; total support, \$20,000).

The Rockefeller Foundation

- . Grant to Associacao Brasileira Para Estudos Populacionais, Rio de Janeiro, toward the costs of its general programme (grant period January 1978 to December 1980, \$35,000).
- . Grant to the Federal University of Minas Gerais, for use by its Centre for Regional Planning and Development towards the costs of a training and research programme in economic demography (1976 grant, \$15,000, terminating December 1980; grant for additional \$263,000, terminating December 1983).
- . Grant to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, for use by its Development Centre towards the costs of a study to determine the effectiveness of dissemination methods for demographic research in Brazil (1977 grant, \$12,200, terminating April 1979).
- . Grant to Centro de Pesquisas e Controlada Doencas Materno-Infantis de Campinas (Cemicamp) towards the costs of a study of menstrual ovulatory cycles as a risk factor for breast cancer (1979 grant, \$25,000, terminating May 1979).
- . Grant to the Federal University of Bahia, for research and training in reproductive biology (grant period January 1980 to December 1982, \$150,000); 2) for research and training in reproductive biology, contraceptive development, IUD/drug screening, etc. (grant period May 1980 to April 1983, \$150,000).
- . Grants to individuals towards costs of research in: 1) reproductive biology (grant period September 1978 to October 1979, \$19,000); 2) demographic impact of Brazilian colonization (grant period November 1979 to April 1980, \$30,000); 3) two researchers to study female participation in development processes (grant period May 1979 to May 1980, \$8,750; \$9,250); and 4) Brazilian fertility (grant period February 1980 to January 1981, \$9,650).

World Neighbors

Co-operates with the following three programmes to:

- . Provide support of personnel and operating expenses for C.O.F (Centro de Orientacao da Familia) Family Planning Clinic and Family Orientation Center in Maua, an industrial suburb of the city of Sao Paulo. Initiated in 1972, cumulative expenditures through June 1980, \$118,903; budgets: 1979-80, \$17,900; 1980-81, \$15,000.
- . Fund sex education, maternal child health activities and motivation for family planning in a Red Cross maternity hospital in Salvador, Bahia. Initiated in 1971, cumulative expenditures through June 1980, \$79,367; budgets: 1979-80, \$6,000; 1980-81, \$6,000.
- . Assist in the support of the Servicio de Orientacao da Familia (S.O.F.) family orientation programme and clinic in the city of Sao Paulo. Initiated in 1965, cumulative expenditures through June 1980, \$93,370; budgets: 1979-80, \$6,000; 1980-81, \$10,000.

Brazil

World Young Women's Christian Association

- . In the northern areas of Brazil, the YWCA seeks to respond to the urgent needs of women and children in the disadvantaged districts of the cities and smaller towns. Health concerns come first; the care of mothers and babies, family counselling, vaccination, and medical and dental care are available for those who cannot afford to arrange this essential help for themselves. In most cases, the work of the YWCA is done by volunteers who raise the funds to pay for these services and seek the co-operation of the health and educational authorities wherever they can. Ongoing programme budgeted for 1981 - \$8,300.

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

Demographic Facts^{1/2/}

Population, 1980.....	14,000
Annual rates of growth (1975-80).....	3.40
Crude birth rates (per 1,000, 1975-80).....	30.5 ^{3/}
Crude death rates (per 1,000, 1975-80).....	6.7 ^{3/}
Gross reproduction rates (per woman, 1975-80).....	1.90 ^{3/}
Life expectancy at birth (males, 1975-80).....	67.4 ^{3/}
Life expectancy at birth (females, 1975-80).....	70.9 ^{3/}

Government's views regarding population^{1/}

The territorial Government in attempting to accelerate the rate of economic growth is preparing a project-oriented development plan, with priority being given to agriculture, manufacturing, tourism and infrastructure. The growth of a large dependent immigrant population is being discouraged in order to protect business and employment opportunities for the indigenous population and residents.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- Development of family life education and family planning services (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: WHO/PAHO. To achieve an overall improvement of MCH/FP services on the islands. This project aims to: 1) decrease the incidence of teenage pregnancy; 2) develop greater awareness and more responsible attitudes among teenagers and young adults toward sexual behaviour, family planning, family life and those population factors which affect and are affected by the welfare of the family, the community and the nation; and 3) develop more self-reliant attitudes among teenagers and young adults as well as prepare them for participation in the Government's population programmes. Budgets: 1980, \$34,700; 1981, \$22,250; 1982, \$22,750.
- Budgets: 1980, \$34,700; 1981, \$22,250; 1982, \$22,750 - grand total, \$79,700 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

^{1/}Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

^{2/}Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

^{3/}Figures are for Antigua, Bahamas, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, U.S. Virgin Islands, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Saint Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, and Turks and Caicos Islands.

BURMA

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	35,289	Proportion of urban (%)	27.16
Population, males (in 1000)	17,521	Population density (per sq. km.)	52
Population, females (in 1000)	17,768	Rates of growth (%)	2.44
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	24.3
0-14	41.2	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	38.6
15-64	55.0	Crude death rates (per 1000)	14.3
65+	3.8	Gross reproduction rates	2.70
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	8,244	Net reproduction rates	2.08
Dependency ratios (per 100)	81.7	Total fertility rates (per 1)	5.53
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	675	Life expectancy, males (years)	51.0
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	98.6	Life expectancy, females (years)	54.1
Median ages (years)	19.4	Life expectancy, total (years)	52.5

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

It is the view of the Government that the population question in Burma should not be seen as a problem of controlling the birth rate but of equipping and mobilizing the people for economic growth. Emphasis has been placed on the need for promoting a population policy that will ensure the development of the country into a nation of healthy individuals. The rate of growth is considered satisfactory, generally contributing to social and economic development. Although the Government maintains a pronatalist attitude and thus limits access to modern methods of contraception, it does recognize however family planning as valid on maternal and child health grounds. In order to reduce mortality, the levels and trends of which are considered unacceptable, the comprehensive National Health Programme is being expanded and the co-ordination between preventive and curative services is being strengthened. In July 1978 an agreement was reached between Burma and Bangladesh to return refugees to Burma and to co-operate in the future to prevent illegal border-crossings. The levels and trends of international migration are considered satisfactory and not significant. Policies are in effect to alter the spatial distribution of the population by modernization of rural technology, diversification and intensification of agricultural production and resettlement of slum dwellers from the suburbs of the capital city to planned satellite towns.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- Population census (initiated in 1973). Executing agencies: United Nations/UNFPA. To collect data for scientific analysis and appraisal of population compositions, distributions, and growth, to provide accurate facts about the social and economic living conditions of the people in order to facilitate consideration of policies for further economic and social development, and to use the census results as a base for the preparation of electoral rolls. Completed, except for implementation of some fellowships and equipment. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: United Nations, \$1,241,334; UNFPA, \$193; budgets: 1980, United Nations, \$45,826; UNFPA, \$27,220.

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

- . Vital statistics and registration (initiated in 1975). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Central Statistical Organization in establishing a comprehensive and uniform vital registration and statistical system covering the entire country and providing statistics needed by professions of health, economics and demography, among others. Funds are for a consultant, training (fellowships in demography, group training), equipment, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$2,090; budget, 1980, \$145,066.
- . Fertility survey (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: UNFPA. For description, see below under International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$881; budget: 1980, \$213,529.
- . In 1981, it is expected that the UNFPA will undertake a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years, and, on the basis of which, future assistance to Burma will be decided upon.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and on-going): \$1,247,831; budget: 1980, \$431,641 - grand total. \$1,679,472 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

Non-governmental organization assistance

Family Planning International Assistance

- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$28,048 in family planning commodities to four institutions in Burma.

International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey

- . In co-operation with the Department of Immigration and Manpower Services and the Ministry of Home and Religious Affairs and with funding from UNFPA (see above), the ISI/WFS is assisting the Government in acquiring, through a national fertility survey, the scientific information that will permit it to describe and interpret its populations' level of fertility, strive to identify meaningful differentials in patterns of fertility and fertility regulation and to clarify factors affecting fertility as well as to increase national capacity for fertility and other demographic survey research and to collect and analyze data on fertility which are internationally standardized in order to permit comparisons from one country to another. Work began in September 1977 but was suspended in January 1979 before commencement of field work.

BURUNDI

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	4,241	Proportion of urban (%)	2.29
Population, males (in 1000)	2,080	Population density (per sq. km.)	152
Population, females (in 1000)	2,161	Rates of growth (%)	2.24
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	22.4
0-14	41.9	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	45.3
15-64	54.8	Crude death rates (per 1000)	22.9
65+	3.3	Gross reproduction rates	2.90
Women ages 15-49	1.010	Net reproduction rates	1.82
Dependency ratios (per 100)	82.5	Total fertility rates (per 1)	5.89
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	677	Life expectancy, males (years)	39.4
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	96.2	Life expectancy, females (years)	42.5
Median ages (years)	18.9	Life expectancy, total (years)	40.9

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

While no comprehensive and integrated demographic policy has as yet been articulated, the Third Five-Year Plan (1978-1982) acknowledges the problem of socio-economic and demographic interrelationships, emphasizing the unfavourable rates between land and people. Conscious of the impact of the present high fertility levels, the Government plans to put into effect a policy of spacing of births and forms of birth control while at the same time respecting individual rights and taking into account the cultural traditions of the population. To relieve pressure on densely populated areas, the Government is stressing agricultural development, the establishment of three growth poles including Bujumbura and the continuation on a larger scale of resettling populations in villages while simultaneously encouraging migration from areas of high population density into less densely populated areas. The levels and trends of international migration are considered to be not significant and satisfactory.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . In June 1979, the UNDP Governing Council at its twenty-sixth session approved a UNFPA programme of assistance in the amount of \$5.1 million over a four-year period to aid the Government in demographic data collection, population dynamics and formulation of a population policy, family health and welfare, and population education and communication. Scheduled starting date was July 1979; estimated value of the Government's contribution will be determined for each project. Government co-operating agency is the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation. Executing agencies are the United Nations, ILO, UNESCO WHO, and UNICEF.
- . Epidemiological service (initiated in 1972. Executing agency: WHO. To review health statistical data and services and make recommendations for amelioration of recording, analysis and reporting systems. (Health statistics for 1974 were compiled and published.

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

Extensive proposals for reform of collection and presentation of statistical information were made, including a draft circular to hospitals and dispensaries on health records and reports.) Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$42,373.

- . General population census (initiated in 1976; operational, March 1977). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Department of Population of the Ministry of Interior in carrying out a nationwide population census (the pilot census was completed in August 1978 and the nationwide census completed in August 1979), the results of which will provide an essential base for the Government's economic and social development strategy. Anticipated project completion date: 1981. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$910,375; budgets: 1980, \$230,156; 1981, \$41,152.
- . Integration of population activities into organized sectors - advisory services on the coverage of social security in Burundi (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: ILO. To examine status of social security and elaborate coverage envisaged for the purposes of health education. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$17,593.
- . Improvement of civil registration and vital statistics system (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Government in improving the existing civil registration and vital statistics system by strengthening the organizational infrastructure, training registration personnel, strengthening the system for distribution and collection of registration documents and elaborating a programme for the processing and analysis of the collected data. Budgets: 1980, \$282,000; 1981, \$165,000; 1982, \$45,200.
- . Establishment of a population research and training centre (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist Ministry of Interior in the establishment of a Centre for Demographic Research and Training, the functions of which would include analysis of vital statistics, organizing of training courses for Government personnel involved in demographic data collection, developing analysis and research methods and procedures, etc. Budgets: 1980, \$77,850; 1981, \$96,800.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing including programme support): \$970,428; budgets: 1980, \$601,519; 1981, \$302,952; 1982, \$45,200 - grand total, \$1,920,099 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

Non-governmental organization assistance

Family Planning International Assistance

- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$2,079 in family planning commodities to five institutions in Burundi.

CAPE VERDE

Demographic Facts^{1/}

Population, total (in 1000)	324	Proportion of urban (%)	5.88
Population, males (in 1000)	161	Population density (per sq. km.)	80
Population, females (in 1000)	164	Rates of growth (%)	1.69
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	16.9
0-14	36.0	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	25.7
15-64	60.4	Crude death rates (per 1000)	8.8
65+	3.6	Gross reproduction rates	1.50
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	86	Net reproduction rates	1.27
Dependency ratios (per 100)	65.7	Total fertility rates (per 1)	3.04
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	560	Life expectancy, males (years)	58.3
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	98.3	Life expectancy, females (years)	62.0
Median ages (years)	20.9	Life expectancy, total (years)	60.1

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population^{1/}

The Government has indicated its awareness of the necessity of family planning to help create an equilibrium between the population and other resources. It has also indicated its interest in developing family planning components as part of a broader maternal and child health programme and in establishing educational programmes in this area. The objective of a general health plan prepared by the Government is to provide general coverage for the population in five years, paying particular attention to reducing infant and maternal mortality and to improving child health. It is proposed to establish a central physical planning organization to deal with the problems of uncontrolled urban development in Praia and Mindelo and unchecked migration from rural areas. At present, the two cities contain one-fifth of the country's population and are growing rapidly, a situation which has caused an acute housing shortage.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- Population census (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Government in determining the size of the present population, its demographic characteristics, its annual growth rate and other measurements to assist in social and economic planning, and especially to train Government personnel in modern census and demographic techniques. Funds are for census, cartographic and data processing advisers, incentive payments for enumerators, cartographers, codifiers, key operators, fellowships, and equipment. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$212,412; budget 1980, \$209,378.
- Contraceptive supply (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNICEF. To provide for the purchase of a supply of contraceptives for an ongoing MCH/FP project being funded by the Swedish Government.^{2/} Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$55,000; budget, 1980, \$19,174.

^{1/} Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

^{2/} Project is being executed for the Swedish Government by a non-governmental organization, The Swedish Save the Children Federation. Project was initiated in 1976/77 for a five-year period, is expected to amount to about \$2.5 million with funding from both the Swedish Government and The Swedish Save the Children Federation and includes the establishment of stationary and mobile MCH/FP units.

Cape Verde

- . Sex education (initiated in 1980). Executing agency: UNESCO. To provide advisory assistance to the Government in formulating a project submission to UNFPA in the field of sex education in schools and out of school. Budget: 1980, \$8,400.
- . Total cumulative expenditure through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing): \$268,321; budget: 1980, \$236,952 - grand total, \$505,273 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

CAYMAN ISLANDS

Demographic Facts^{1/2/}

Population, 1980	17,000
Annual rates of growth (1975-80)	2.55 ^{3/}
Crude birth rates (per 1,000, 1975-80)	30.5 ^{3/}
Crude death rates (per 1,000, 1975-80)	6.7 ^{3/}
Gross reproduction rates (per woman, 1975-80)	1.90 ^{3/}
Life expectancy at birth (males, 1975-80)	67.4 ^{3/}
Life expectancy at birth (females, 1975-80)	70.9 ^{3/}

Government's views regarding population^{1/}

The development plan, 1975-1990, of the Territory has at its stated objective, "to maintain and enhance the environmental character of the Cayman Islands and the well-being and prosperity of its people". Authorities are firmly committed to family planning and health education services. The family planning programme it is felt should provide family planning services within the health services to persons requesting them and to those who are at a particularly high risk of having a child with a genetic disease, as well as a health education programme in the community and in the schools, focusing on genetics and family life, in order to sensitize the community and particularly the young people to risks and the measures for their prevention.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . Establishment of rehabilitation services related to genetic disease (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: WHO/PAHO. This project seeks to assist the Government in strengthening MCH/FP services, with emphasis on reducing the incidence of births of genetically defective children. Activities include services, genetic counselling and community education, particularly aimed at adolescents. PAHO provides technical advisory services, fellowships, local training, supplies and equipment. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$49,120; 1980, \$94,280; 1981, \$2,350.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing): \$49,120; budgets: 1980, \$94,280; 1981, \$2,350 - grand total, \$145,750 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

^{1/} Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

^{2/} Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

^{3/} Figures are for Antigua, Bahamas, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, U.S. Virgin Islands, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Saint Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, and Turks and Caicos Islands.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	2,294	Proportion of urban (%)	40.87
Population, males (in 1000)	1,098	Population density (per sq. km.)	4
Population, females (in 1000)	1,196	Rates of growth (%)	2.18
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	21.8
0-14	42.4	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	44.3
15-64	54.2	Crude death rates (per 1000)	22.5
65+	3.4	Gross reproduction rates	2.90
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	545	Net reproduction rates	1.96
Dependency ratios (per 100)	84.5	Total fertility rates (per 1)	5.89
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	697	Life expectancy, males (years)	38.4
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	91.8	Life expectancy, females (years) ..	45.3
Median ages (years)	18.7	Life expectancy, total (years)	41.8

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Government has indicated that the anticipated medium-term population size will be smaller than that which is considered necessary or desirable if all the known or perceived physical resources were to be utilized. Its view is that the levels and trends of population growth are too low and that its fertility rates are too low. During 1976, it explicitly stated its policy to be pro-natalist. The spatial distribution of the population is perceived as being inappropriate, the policy being to reverse the flow of migrants from rural to urban areas. Because of the insignificant level of international migration, the policy is one of non-intervention.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- In 1981, it is expected that the UNFPA will undertake a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years, and, on the basis of which, future assistance to the Central African Republic will be decided upon.
- Population census (initiated in 1972). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Government in undertaking a population census which took place in December 1975. Demographic analysis is underway. The results of such data will give the Government a more precise idea of its human potential and also enable it to carry out more accurate national planning. The project started with pre-census activities in March 1974 and the final phase of the project will be completed in December 1980. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,087,998; budget: 1980, \$78,704.
- Development of a family health programme (initiated in 1975 with mission to assist the Government in drafting a project proposal for MCH activities). Executing agencies: WHO/UNICEF. To assist the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs in creating a maternal and

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations

Central African
Republic

child health unit responsible for initiating, administering, controlling and supervising MCH activities, and improving the existing regional MCH structures including the establishment of new public health services and educational programmes, and for developing data collection systems. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: WHO, \$85,325, UNICEF, \$167,773; budgets: 1980, WHO, \$167,700; UNICEF, \$51,227; 1981, WHO, \$103,040; UNICEF, \$38,000; 1982, WHO, \$42,000.

- . Improvement of civil registration and vital statistics system (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Ministry of Planning and Statistics in improving the existing civil registration system in selected areas on a pilot basis and to conduct a demographic survey in order to test the completeness of the improved system. Budgets: 1980, \$260,070; 1981, \$185,530.
- . Demographic sample survey (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Government in compiling updated information on the size and structure of its population. Budgets: 1981, \$94,482; 1982, \$53,564.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and on-going): \$1,350,047; budgets: 1980, \$652, 183; 1982, \$95,564 - grand total, \$2,424,364 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

Non-governmental organization assistance

Family Planning International Assistance

- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$2,807 in family planning commodities to three institutions in the Central African Republic.

CHAD

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	4,455	Proportion of urban (%)	17.80
Population, males (in 1000)	2,194	Population density (per sq. km.)	3
Population, females (in 1000)	2,261	Rates of growth (%)	2.00
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	20.0
0-14	41.8	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	44.1
15-64	54.6	Crude death rates (per 1000)	24.1
65+	3.6	Gross reproduction rates	2.90
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	1,042	Net reproduction rates	1.77
Dependency ratios (per 100)	83.0	Total fertility rates (per 1)	5.89
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	716	Life expectancy, males (years)	38.5
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	97.0	Life expectancy, females (years)	41.1
Median ages (years)	19.1	Life expectancy, total (years)	39.8

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Government has indicated that the anticipated medium-term population size will be smaller than which is considered necessary or desirable if all the known or perceived physical resources were to be utilized. It has indicated that the levels and trends of population growth are satisfactory and that its present and prospective fertility rates are satisfactory. The levels of immigration and emigration are both considered to be satisfactory. Although there is dissatisfaction with the spatial distribution of the population, the Government has not taken any steps to readjust the urban or rural configurations.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . Population census (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: United Nations. To provide the services of experts and other assistance to enable the Government to undertake its first general population census. Completed. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$480,517.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and on-going): \$480,517 - grand total, \$480,517 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

Bilateral assistance

Government of Norway

- . Special assistance for children and mothers. UNICEF "noted" project covering all components of technical assistance programme for health, water supply, nutrition, education and women's training. Expenditure: 1978, \$301,000; budget, 1979, \$420,000; 1980, \$375,000. Expected completion date: 1980.

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

CHILE

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	11,104	Proportion of urban (%)	81.14
Population, males (in 1000)	5,499	Population density (per sq. km.)	15
Population, females (in 1000)	5,605	Rates of growth (%)	1.71
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	17.4
0-14	32.5	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	25.4
15-64	62.0	Crude death rates (per 1000)	8.1
65+	5.5	Gross reproduction rates	1.51
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	2,899	Net reproduction rates	1.39
Dependency ratios (per 100)	61.3	Total fertility rates (per 1)	3.10
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	458	Life expectancy, males (years)	62.4
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	98.1	Life expectancy, females (years)	69.0
Median ages (years)	23.2	Life expectancy, total (years)	65.7

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

Due to a steady decline in Chile's birth rate over the last five years, the Government now considers a significant increase in population to be essential. It is felt that a higher birth rate will ensure both national security and an expanding economy. However, the Government also considers that it is not the responsibility of the State to adopt measures designed to increase or reduce rates of population growth and that decisions regarding family size should be freely made by the family unit, without Government intervention. Levels of immigration and emigration are considered satisfactory, while the spatial distribution of the population is considered to be inappropriate, necessitating a deceleration of the flow of migrants from rural to urban areas.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

. On 9 June 1972, the Government of Chile and the UNFPA signed an agreement under which the UNFPA agreed, over a period of four years, to provide a total of \$3.2 million to assist the Government in fulfilling its broad aims as stipulated in its policy statement on maternal and child health. Chile was the first Latin American country to include family planning in its country-wide maternal and child health services. Under the terms of the agreement, the UNFPA indicated it was prepared to assist in extending coverage of Chile's maternal and child health services as well as family planning services. The objective of the programme is to increase family planning services from 15 to 40 per cent in rural and urban areas. The programme is being carried out in 600 hospitals, health centres and health posts in selected areas of Chile. In addition to materials and equipment, technical assistance and funds for direct administrative costs, provision is also made for local and foreign training, research and evaluation and strengthening of family life education. The basic UNFPA project under the agreement is:

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

Rural maternal and child health programme (initiated in 1972). Executing agencies: WHO/ (PAHO)/UNFPA/UNICEF. The purpose of this project is to: 1) provide health services to mothers and children, including educational activities; 2) train human resources to implement the health policy of extension of coverage and accessibility to services; and 3) to conduct research and evaluation activities to provide information for improving the delivery health services aimed at meeting the real health needs of the population, particularly the rural and adolescent groups. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: WHO, \$862,876; UNFPA, \$1,184; UNICEF, \$2,362,210; budgets: 1980, WHO, \$80,030; UNFPA, \$216; UNICEF, \$343,725; 1981, UNICEF, \$12,744.

In addition to the above project being carried out under the country agreement, the UNFPA is also funding additional projects:

- Strengthening of cartographic programme (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the National Statistical Institute by providing cartographic expert services, equipment, etc., in strengthening the cartographic programme in the country prior to the 1980 population and housing census. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$49,882; budget: 1980, \$33,121.
- Training of women in family life subjects in disadvantaged areas (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNICEF. To assist the Ministry of Justice in developing out-of-school training programmes for mothers in such subjects as proper child care methods, responsible parenthood, nutrition, etc., in disadvantaged areas. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$14,064.
- Audio-visual system for the training of census personnel (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Government in the design and testing of an audio-visual system for the training of personnel responsible for census enumeration. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$6,458; budget: 1980, \$15,583.
- Field-approval for population-related activities (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To permit field approval for local activities, such as providing funds for representatives of national organizations for travel to international conferences and seminars, study tours, research studies, etc., requiring limited funding. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$429.
- Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing including UNFPA co-ordinator): \$4,311,013; budgets: 1980, \$472,675; 1981, \$12,744 - grand total, \$4,796,432 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

World Health Organization

- In 1979 and 1980 WHO supported research on the safety and effectiveness of current oral and injectable contraceptives, intrauterine devices, and female sterilization; new methods for the determination of the fertile period, psychosocial research in family planning and the causes of infertility. The Collaborating Centre for Research and Training, Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology of the University of Chile at Hospital J.J. Aguirre, received \$459,700 for research in the above-mentioned areas and for strengthening its research capabilities, Universidad Catolica de Chile received \$31,200. Four research training grants were awarded to Chilean scientists at a total cost of \$115,200. The Universidad de Chile, Hospital J.J. Aguirre received \$5,000 and the Universidad Catolica de Chile \$2,000 for the purchase of ad hoc supplies.
- WHO support for research and institution-strengthening during the period 1972-1980 amounts to approximately \$1,807,300.

Chile

Non-governmental organization assistance

Association for Voluntary Sterilization, International Project

- . Third year grant of \$7,585 to continue to provide female contraception services in the southeast section of Santiago where women would otherwise not have access to these services and to publish data on this programme.
- . Grant of \$13,455 (11/1/78 - 10/31/79) to provide continued support to the Hospital Paula Jaraquemada to expand the program and to provide education regarding family planning to the general public, in-patients, and health professionals.

Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers

- . See entry under Battlle Human Affairs Research Centers in Global section.

Family Planning International Assistance

- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$21,614 in familyplanning commodities to fourteen institutions in Chile.

Ford Foundation

- . Grants to the University of Chile for 1) research on the hormonal control of pregnancy (grant: \$60,000; term: 4/77-3/79); 2) research on the bio-chemistry of gamete development (grant: \$40,500; term: 3/77-2/79; extension grant FY 1979; \$73,000 for 36 months); 3) research on the control of morphogenesis prior to implantation (grant in FY 1979 of \$91,700 for 36 months).
- . Grant to individual researcher, CIEPLAN, Santiago, to undertake research on "The Attraction of Cities: Patterns, Determinants, and Policy Implications in Chile (1965-70)" (grant in FY 1979 of \$25,600 for 18 months).

International Development Research Centre

- . Sperm inhibition. Grant to the National Centre for the Family (CENFA), Santiago, Chile, and Queen's University, Kingston, Canada, to investigate the immunological aspects of sperm enzymes essential for fertilization, and to examine how the enzymes could be inhibited in their action. Duration: 30 months. Total grant: \$128,005; allocations up to 1979, \$68,590; budget in 1980, \$23,560; expended, \$17,200; projected, \$6,360.
- . Fertility regulation/lactation. Grant to the Centro Nacional de la Familia (CENFA), Santiago, Chile, to enable CENFA to test the contraceptive effectiveness and safety of progesterone pellet implants and of low dose oral contraceptive pills that can be introduced to lactating mothers. Duration: 30 months. Total grant, \$171,000; allocations up to 1979, none; budget in 1980, \$64,000; expended, \$65,000; projected, N/A; balance due after 1980, \$79,500.
- . Peasant employment, migration and production. A grant to the Academia de Humanismo Cristiano to enable the Academia to study selected changes in labour force distribution, seasonal migration, investment, market circumstances and production among small farmers in Chile since 1973. Total grant: \$85,000; allocations up to 1979, \$20,000; budget, 1980, \$52,000.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Asociacion Chilena de Proteccion de la Familia (APROFA).
- . Programme highlights: APROFA, founded in 1962, was the first organization in Latin America to offer systematic family planning services. After the Government organized a national programme, APROFA supported it with information, training, research and supplies distributed to the National Health System. The association has recently expanded activities aimed at adolescents, parents, and teachers. By mid-1979, there were more than 540,000 active users in the joint programme of which over 150,000 were new acceptors.
- . Financial summary: Total expenditures -- 1979 actual, \$821,900 (including IPPF grant, \$815,100 and \$6,600 in commodities); 1980 estimated, \$929,000 (including IPPF grant, \$804,800 and \$117,800 in commodities); 1981 budget, \$1,016,030 (including IPPF grant, \$744,500 and \$190,400 in commodities).
- . Clinic loan programme. A low-interest long-term loan was provided to establish a facility to treat women with incomplete abortions. The facility provides a wide range of other contraceptive services.

The Population Council

- . Assistance to Centro Nacional de la Familia in the form of contracts for 1) laboratory and clinical studies on contraceptive methods (time frame: April 1975 to September 1980; expenditures in 1979, \$49,820; total support, \$289,790); and 2) a comparative study on contraceptive rings and an oral contraceptive (time frame: January 1978 to April 1980; expenditures in 1979, \$21,542; total support \$74,295).
- . Assistance to the Universidad Catolica de Chile in the form of a contract for laboratory and clinical studies on contraceptive methods (time frame: April 1975 to June 1980; expenditures in 1979, \$50,191; total support, \$239,970).

The Rockefeller Foundation

- . Grant to the Catholic University of Chile in support of research by its laboratory of endocrinology on the regulation of reproductive functions (1980 grant, \$189,500, terminates March 1983).

CHINA

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	994,913	Proportion of urban (%)	25.4
Population, males (in 1000)	508,267	Population density (per sq. km.)	104
Population, females (in 1000)	486,646	Rates of growth (%)	1.40
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	14.0
0-14	33.6	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	21.3
15-64	60.8	Crude death rates (per 1000)	7.4
65+	5.6	Gross reproduction rates	1.52
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	243,979	Net reproduction rates	1.40
Dependency ratios (per 100)	64.5	Total fertility rates (per 1)	3.11
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	569	Life expectancy, males (years)	66.0
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	104.4	Life expectancy, females (years)	68.6
Median ages (years)	23.0	Life expectancy, total (years)	67.3

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

According to recent statements by Government officials, curbing population growth has become a matter of top priority. Rapid population increase is perceived as hindrance both to improvements in living standards and the achievement of the four modernizations (agriculture, defense, industry, and science and technology), four sectors in which development efforts have been concentrated. The objectives of family planning programme are the postponement of marriage, the spacing of births of children at intervals of three to five years, and especially promotion of the one child family. The goal of this programme is a reduction in the rate of natural increase from 12 per 1000 in 1978 to 5 per 1000 by 1985 and zero by the year 2000 with a total population not to exceed 1.2 billion by the end of this century. In 1980 the national minimum age of marriage was increased two years for both sexes and is now 22 years of age for men and 20 for women, although in some areas like Beijing the minimum marriageable age has been set at 28 for men and 25 for women. To encourage families to have only one child, a series of social and economic measures will be adopted both at the national and the provincial level which will include the awarding of income bonuses, health-care subsidies, higher pensions and priority in the allocation of city housing and private vegetable gardens in the countryside to couples having one child. Families exceeding two children will not receive ration coupons for any commodities other than staples and will have 10 per cent of their monthly wages taxed for welfare payments. As of 1979 abortion has been free on request as well as sterilization with numerous incentives used to encourage acceptance. Policies to redistribute the population have been introduced to assist the development of regional economics and to ease the overcrowding of urban areas, with the direction of the flow generally being from urban centres to rural areas and from the densely populated eastern provinces to the less populous frontier areas in the west and north. In the area of international migration policy, implementation has focused on three aspects: to encourage the repatriation of ethnic Chinese residing abroad, the signing of agreements with other countries for the organized emigration of Chinese labour on fixed-term contracts and the control of illegal emigration into neighbouring countries.

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

External assistanceMultilateral assistanceUnited Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . In April and May 1979, representatives of the Population Group of the State Council of the People's Republic of China and the UNFPA held discussions in Beijing to explore areas of collaboration between the two parties. On 3 May 1979, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed outlining major areas for future assistance. Based on this Memorandum, preparatory assistance was begun in 1979 in the amount of approximately \$500,000 to cover costs of fellowships, study tours, advisory services and some equipment. In November 1979, a UNFPA project formulation mission assisted the Government with the drafting of a package of project proposals:
- . At its twenty-seventh session in June 1980, the Governing Council approved UNFPA assistance to the Government in the amount of \$50 million for four years in support of the Government's comprehensive population programme. The UNFPA assistance will support the first census to be made since 1964. It will also provide assistance in the areas of demographic training and research, maternal and child health and family planning service delivery and research, training of maternal and child health and family planning personnel, family planning service statistics and programme evaluation, human reproduction and contraceptive research, contraceptive production, and population information and education. The programme will emphasize the introduction of new technologies and advanced equipment which is not now available in China, the improvement of technical training and research, and institutional development. UNFPA has indicated it intends to seek additional funds for assistance to China through multi/bilateral resources to support the establishment of an Institute of Development Biology (IDB). Scheduled starting date was January 1980; estimated value of the Government's contribution is \$143.21 million. Executing agencies are the United Nations, WHO, Asia and Pacific Programme for Development Training and Communication Planning (DTCP), Programme for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT), Rockefeller Foundation, and UNFPA. Government co-ordinating agency is the Ministry of Economic Co-operation with foreign countries. The programme agreement between the Government of China and the UNFPA was signed on 9 September 1980. Projects under the programme are:
- . Population census (initiated in 1979). Executing agencies: United Nations/UNFPA. To gradually build up a census-taking potential supported with electronic computers and up to advanced world levels, so as to facilitate the formulation of population policies, the planning of fertility regulation and other population activities, which will meet the needs of national social and economic development. Immediate objectives include the undertaking of a pilot census in 1980 and the full census in 1981; the installation of a decentralized data processing system extending to 28 provinces; the training of all categories of staff for the census, coding, data entry, etc.; the development and installation of census-related software; and the enhancement of analytical research on population census data. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: United Nations, \$180,911; UNFPA, \$10,596; budgets: United Nations, 1980, \$2,104,029; 1981, \$12,657,000; 1982, \$570,000.
- . Programme and project development consultancies (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$25,125; budget: 1980, \$34,875.
- . Contraceptive production study mission (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: PIACT (Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology). (See PIACT entry below.) Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$128,414; budget: 1980, \$6,500.
- . Fellowships in contraceptive evaluation (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: Population Council. Budget: 1980, \$46,082.

China

- Study tour of family planning programmes (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: WHO. To support study tour for Chinese participants, held in September-October 1979, to observe the family planning programme in Japan, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$38,440.
- Demographic training and research (initiated in 1980). Executing agencies: UNFPA/United Nations. To bring to the level of self-sufficiency the training in modern demography and related population subjects and the scientific research on population and its relationship to other economic and social phenomena and to public policies, including those directly addressed at modifying demographic behaviour. A gradual and co-ordinated development of training and research activities will be undertaken by a network of eleven academic institutions spread across the country and by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS). Cumulative expenditures through 1979; United Nations, \$28,715; budgets: 1980, United Nations, \$384,857; UNFPA, \$23,790; 1981, United Nations, \$1,962,790; UNFPA, \$20,000.
- Training of family planning personnel (initiated in 1980). Executing agency: WHO. The purpose of the project is to: 1) strengthen the organization and management of the family planning programme at all levels to ensure the achievement of the national objective of zero population growth by the year 2000; 2) develop a national training centre for family planning organization and management; 3) establish a National Training Centre in Nanjing for advanced training of family planning personnel; and 4) conduct training course for training at all levels and study tours for senior family planning officials to various countries to get acquainted with modern technology in population and family planning programmes. Budgets: 1980, \$156,000; 1981, \$769,160.
- National Training Centre for MCH/FP professionals (initiated in 1980). Executing agency: WHO. To assist in the establishment of a National MCH/FP Training Centre in Chengdu (Sichuan province) where postgraduate and teacher training in MCH/FP and in modern teaching methodology will be given to MCH/FP professionals at all levels. Training will eventually be expanded to professionals from other developing countries. Budgets: 1980, \$336,500; 1981, \$1,086,800.
- Publicity and education network for FP programmes (initiated in 1980). Executing agency: UNFPA in consultation with UNDP/Asia and Pacific Programme for Development Training and Communication Planning. To assist the Government in the establishment of a modern professional Publicity and Education Network for Family Planning to enhance the social forces at the grassroots level. Activities include strengthening the Propaganda and Education Division, Office of the Family Planning Leading Group under the State Council, the creation of a National Centre of Publicity and Education for Family Planning in Beijing for producing materials appropriate for nationwide use and for training of publicity and education professionals, and of provincial institutes in Shanghai and Chengdu. Budgets: 1980, \$1,886,550; 1981, \$4,363,950.
- Strengthening of family planning service statistics and programme evaluation (initiated in 1980). Executing agency: WHO. To make available modern computational devices at central and country level family planning offices and to the Nanjing and Chengdu training centres, the project will provide: 1) long-term training in computer data processing and analysis and programming skills; 2) on-site review of family planning evaluation units and activities in other Asian countries; 3) expert assistance for developing and analyzing evaluation studies; and 4) short-term workshop/seminar in family planning evaluation/data processing and analysis and research design for managers and evaluators. Budget: 1980, \$1,327,600; 1981, \$84,000.
- Maternal and perinatal care (initiated in 1980). Executing agency: WHO. To assist the Government in reducing maternal and infant morbidity and mortality by identifying high

risk pregnant women and making advanced perinatal care available to them in the five participating hospitals. The project seeks to establish standards for the extension of hospital perinatal services and will carry out research on the benefits and risks of specific diagnostic techniques and therapies used in perinatal care. Budgets: 1980, \$748,000; 1981, \$640,000.

- . National Research Institute for Family Planning, Beijing (initiated in 1980). Executing agency: WHO. To collaborate with the Government in strengthening its research capabilities for developing better methods of fertility regulation to enable it to achieve its targets in reducing population growth and ensuring the highest attainable standard of health. A national research and research training capability will be developed in Beijing for research on the effectiveness and safety of current methods of fertility regulation and the development of new methods, with main emphasis on male methods of fertility regulation. Budgets: 1980, \$821,700; 1981, \$882,700.
- . Institute of Developmental Biology (initiated in 1980). Executing agency: The Rockefeller Foundation. To assist the Chinese Academy of Sciences in establishing an Institute of Developmental Biology in order to provide China with research capability in the fields of embryology and developmental biology and to apply information relating to these subjects to the Government's population programme. Budget: 1980, \$500,000.
- . Condom production (initiated in 1980). Executing agency: PIACT. To provide modern equipment for condom production, packaging and quality control, in order to expand condom production, improve the quality of condoms, and to increase the acceptability and shelf-life of condoms by means of new packaging equipment. Budgets: 1980, \$956,500; 1981, \$893,500.
- . Intrauterine devices (initiated in 1980). Executing agency: PIACT. To introduce the manufacturing technologies for newer plastic and copper IUDs, through the training of personnel, the introduction of new equipment and reconstruction of plant site. Budgets: 1980, \$602,250; 1981, \$57,400.
- . Production of injectable contraceptives (initiated in 1980). Executing agency: PIACT. To produce long-acting injectable contraceptives through the design, construction and installation of a new factory in Shanghai. In addition to increasing production of steriod products and injectable contraceptives, the new facility will provide safeguards for workers exposed to steriods during the manufacturing process, introduce modern equipment and establish good manufacturing practices. Budgets: 1980, \$1,187,200; 1981, \$668,100.
- . Oral contraceptive production (initiated in 1980). Executing agency: PIACT. To expand the production capacity and improve the quality and packaging of oral contraceptives produced in China through the development of a new oral contraceptive manufacturing facility within the Beijing Pharmaceutical Factory. Budget: 1980, \$1,298,500; 1981, \$88,200.
- . Population education in the secondary schools and teacher training of the People's Republic of China (initiated in 1980). Executing agencies: UNESCO/UNFPA. include population education in junior and senior middle schools. The project will assist with teacher training, development of curriculum and instructional materials as well as printing such materials; and in acquiring up-to-date audio-visual equipment, books and reference materials. UNESCO assistance will cover consultancy services, study tours, workshops, fellowships, equipment, documentation. Budgets: UNESCO, 1981, \$215,940; UNFPA, \$226,060; 1982, UNESCO, \$43,000.
- . Population Information Centre (initiated in 1980). Executing agencies: ESCAP/United Nations/UNFPA. The Population Information Centre to be established with assistance through this project will serve to collect, process, analyze and translate, then disseminate

China

various kinds of population materials collected within the country and abroad so as to exploit their full use. The Centre will also publish periodicals to fill the lack of communication within the country and with foreign countries. Project inputs include equipment, books, periodicals, reference books, training activities and consultancy services. Budgets: 1981, ESCAP, \$97,000; United Nations, \$220,700; UNFPA, \$56,000; 1982, ESCAP, \$121,000; United Nations, \$116,000; 1983, ESCAP, \$39,000; United Nations, \$54,000; UNFPA, \$3,000.

- Field approval of population-related activities (initiated in 1980). Executing agency: UNFPA. To permit field approval of local activities, such as providing funds for representatives of national organizations for travel to international conferences and seminars, study tours, research studies, etc., requiring limited funding. Budget: 1980, \$1,000.
- Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing, including UNFPA co-ordinator and programme support): \$386,694; budgets: 1980 (including UNFPA co-ordinator). \$12,997,110; 1981, \$25,813,600; 1982, \$850,000; 1983, \$96,000 - grand total, \$40,143,404 (all figures as of 31 August 1980).

World Health Organization

- In 1979 and 1980, WHO supported research on the safety and effectiveness of current oral contraceptives and intrauterine devices; research on the development of new and improved oral and injectable contraceptives, prostaglandins, male methods of fertility regulation, and plant products. The Shanghai Institute of Planned Parenthood Research received \$1,000,000 for research in some of the above-mentioned areas and for strengthening its research capabilities. Amounts of \$210,000 and \$220,000 have been made available to institutions in Nanjing and Wuhan, respectively, for the strengthening of capabilities for research in family planning. The Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences received \$5,000. Research training grants were awarded to 41 Chinese scientists at a total cost of approximately \$850,000.
- In 1980, WHO, as Executing Agency for UNFPA, collaborated with the National Research Institute for Family Planning, Beijing, in strengthening its capabilities for research in family planning. \$821,700 were provided for equipment, training and consultant assistance under the UNFPA Country Programme for China.
- Up to 22 Chinese institutions have received assistance in the form of journals, ad hoc supplies and matched laboratory reagents at a total cost of \$70,000.
- WHO support to date for research and institution strengthening amounts to approximately \$2,355,000.

Non-governmental organization assistance

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- No affiliated organization. IPPF publications have been requested and are received by several universities and institutes. China Birth Planning Association was formed in May 1980 to be the main point of contact with external non-governmental organizations regarding population-related matters.

Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT)

- Study tours of contraceptive manufacturing facilities. Two, month-long world-wide study tours were arranged and conducted by PIACT under an agreement with UNFPA for population and pharmaceutical experts from China. The first tour observed the latest techniques in

the manufacturing of steroid compounds for contraceptive use, automation systems of oral and injectable steroid production, and intermediate processing and extraction of steroids for contraceptives. The second study tour observed condom and intrauterine device manufacturing facilities. (See UNFPA entry above.)

- . China contraceptive production. PIACT is the Executing Agency for the UNFPA to upgrade five contraceptive manufacturing plants in the People's Republic of China. In addition to providing technical assistance in the areas of plant construction and new techniques, PIACT will procure the needed equipment and supplies for the production of oral contraceptives, intrauterine devices, condoms and injectable steroids. (See UNFPA entry above.)
- . Consultants to China. The UNFPA-sponsored consultancy was to assist the Government of the People's Republic of China in the formulation of project proposals in the area of contraceptive production and packaging. (See UNFPA entry above.)

The Rockefeller Foundation

- . Grant to the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences in support of training and preparation for a field study on gossypol (1980 grant, \$215,000, terminates June 1983).
- . Grant to Beijing University to support research activities in reproductive and developmental biology and to supply library materials, equipment and supplies, and international travel for visiting professors (1980 grant, \$25,000, terminates June 1981).
- . Grant to Columbia University School of Architecture to conduct a study programme of modern biological research laboratory design for the Chinese Academy of Science and to identify specific approaches applicable to new institution building (1979 grant, \$74,200, terminated March 1980).
- . Grants to Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences for architectural consulting on institutional developmental biology in Beijing (1980 grant, \$16,000 terminated June 1980; 1980 grant, \$45,000, terminated July 1980).
- . Grants to individuals towards the costs of research on maternal and infant mortality and contraceptive usage in Tianjin (1979 grant, \$4,700, terminated 31 December 1979); and to evaluate the feasibility of capital incentive versus labour incentive agriculture (1979 grant, \$24,950, terminates September 1981).

COLOMBIA

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	25,794	Proportion of urban (%)	70.20
Population, males (in 1000)	12,924	Population density (per sq. km.)	23
Population, females (in 1000)	12,869	Rates of growth (%)	2.14
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	23.8
0-14	39.4	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	32.1
15-64	57.1	Crude death rates (per 1000)	8.2
65+	3.5	Gross reproduction rates	2.10
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	6,315	Net reproduction rates	1.83
Dependency ratios (per 100)	75.2	Total fertility rates (per 1)	4.31
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	620	Life expectancy, males (years)	60.0
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	100.4	Life expectancy, females (years)	64.5
Median ages (years)	19.4	Life expectancy, total (years)	62.2

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Government has long believed that the evolution of demographic processes is intimately connected to development and that measures taken to improve education, health and the status of women are the most effective means of achieving demographic objectives. The Government does not have an explicit policy to modify fertility or population growth, essentially because, as a result of the success of past policies and overall modernization, it is undergoing a rapid transition to moderate fertility and population growth. Family planning services are provided within maternal and child health programmes, the general objectives of which are to bring about a reduction in maternal and child morbidity and mortality and to improve family welfare through the provision of education and family planning services designed to foster responsible parenthood. Through its National Health Plan operating at the local level, the Government hopes to cover the 36 per cent of the population not currently covered by health care services. Emphasis has also been placed on its Plan of Feeding and Nutrition and on integrated rural development. Levels of emigration are considered to be too high and the Government's policy is to attempt to limit the emigration of its nationals, chiefly from the perspective of reducing the drain of skilled workers and of protecting human rights, since many now emigrate illegally. Attempts are underway to bring about a more equitable distribution of population and economic activity in various regions through programmes of industrial and administrative decentralization, constitutional reform and the development of intermediate cities.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . At its seventeenth session in January 1974, the Governing Council approved the first year of UNFPA assistance to the Government of Colombia in the amount of \$1.6 million for the Government's maternal and child health programme. At the same time, the Governing Council requested the Executive Director to negotiate with the Government the remaining portion of the project for an additional three years. The project, as approved by the Governing Council at its nineteenth session in January 1975 was for a period of three years, with

the World Health Organization/Pan American Health Organization as the executing agency, working in co-operation with the Ministry of Health. Estimated total UNFPA contribution was expected to be \$4.5 million for the period 1975-77; estimated equivalent value of the Government's contribution was expected to be almost \$11 million.

- . At its twenty-third session in January 1977, the Governing Council approved the final year's budget for the project, starting in January 1977 - \$1.3 million (within the \$4.5 million ceiling). The immediate objectives of the project are to expand the coverage of maternal and child health services, to increase the number of family planning acceptors and to contribute to gynaecological cancer screening and detection. In addition, operational objectives include the strengthening of the programme's evaluation and communications systems, the training of medical and paramedical personnel and the provision of clinics and audiovisual equipment.
- . At its twenty-seventh session in June 1980, the Governing Council approved UNFPA assistance to the Government in the amount of \$2,899,300 to aid the Government in strengthening of its maternal and child health and family planning programme. The assistance, which follows up UNFPA support in this area of activity beginning in 1974, aims at improving the services already being provided, and seeks, in particular, to consolidate the regionalization of the national health system, to improve the classification of MCH patients by risk criteria, and to train the paramedical and community health personnel needed to extend services to the rural and marginal urban populations. Scheduled starting date was June 1980; estimated value of the Government's contribution is \$4.3 million. Executing agency is WHO/PAHO. Government co-operating agency is the Ministry of Health. The basic project is:

Maternal and child health and family planning (initiated in 1973). Executing agency: WHO/PAHO. This project aims at assisting the Government in reducing maternal and child health morbidity and mortality and improving family welfare through 1) expanding the health services provided to women and children, with emphasis on high-risk patients; 2) expanding family planning services, including initiation of information and education programmes for students; and 3) consolidating the regionalization of the national health system, while improving the quality of services through training of health personnel. PAHO support includes technical advisory services, fellowships, local training, grants and supplies and equipment. In order to avoid disruption of programme activities, UNFPA has approved additional assistance. Cumulative expenditures through 1970: \$6,534,970; budget: 1980, \$930,657.

In addition, the UNFPA is funding other projects. These are:

- . Population education in the Cauca Valley (initiated in 1972). Executing agency: UNESCO. To introduce population elements from the areas of demography, ecology, sex and family education into the curricula of primary and secondary schools in the Cauca region. To produce experimental curricular materials, to train teachers participating in the application of this material and to evaluate the effects of the project on the students' knowledge, attitudes and behaviour. The Universidad del Valle's Population Centre is implementing the project. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$215,639; budget: 1980, \$8,160.
- . Population census (initiated in 1972). Executing agency: United Nations. To continue with preparatory stage and proceed to enumeration; to correct current projection models and to improve the sample frame which will be integrated into a national statistical system. (The Statistical Office (DANE) is publisher of the 1973 census results, with assistance from UNFPA.) Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$722,662; budget: 1980, \$3,903.
- . Regional Population Center Corporation (CCRP) research and training activities in the field of population and development (initiated in 1976). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the CCRP in research and training activities in the areas of training, information

Colombia

- and education, spatial distribution, socio-economic research and evaluation in such fields as inclusion of sex, family life and population education content in educational radio and TV programmes; Colombian migration to Venezuela and Ecuador; impact of family planning programmes on fertility, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$511,126.
- Socio-Demographic Studies Centre (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Pontificia Bolivariana University in creating a Centre of Socio-Demographic Studies which will undertake training (seminars for professors and undergraduate and graduate courses) and research (development of a documentation centre; build up library, cartographic and other materials; initiate demographic research). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$52,087; budget: 1980, \$3,033.
 - Training programme in human reproduction, sex education and family planning for teachers (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Colombian Association for the Study of Population (ACEP) in developing sex education courses for teachers through workshops, teaching courses, and the development of teaching materials. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$33,584.
 - Rural comprehensive service centres - CERSI (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: ILO. To assist the Ministry of Labour and Social Security in establishing pilot centres in rural areas for migrant workers, including providing basic health services and education and training to workers and their families. Expected completion date: 1980. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$39,726; budget: 1980, \$58,294.
 - Pilot programme for the regulation of migratory flows through the labour markets in Colombia (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: ILO. To draw up a plan to enable regional strategies to be worked out for the regulation of migratory population flows in typical areas, with a view to encouraging working population to settle down in a region in conformity with Colombia's labour migration policy. Expected completion 1980: 1980. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$54,491; budget: 1980, \$60,809.
 - Voluntary sterilization programme (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: PROFAMILIA. To assist PROFAMILIA in its voluntary sterilization programme. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$729 000.
 - Field approval for population-related activities (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To permit field approval for local activities, such as providing funds for representatives of national organizations for travel to international conferences and seminars, study tours, research studies, etc., requiring limited funding. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$930; budget: 1980, \$3,670.
 - Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing, including UNFPA co-ordinator): \$8,749,399; budget: 1980, \$1,192, 576 - grand total, \$9,941,975 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

World Health Organization

- In 1979 and 1980 WHO supported research on the safety and effectiveness of current oral contraceptives and intrauterine devices, female sterilization, and natural family planning; research on the development of new and improved intrauterine devices and vaginal rings, the causes of infertility and service research in family planning. The Collaborating Centre for Clinical Research, Universidad del Valle received \$105,600 for research in some of the above-mentioned areas and for strengthening its research capabilities. WHO Collaborating Centre, Mental Health received \$20,000; Fundacion Carvajal, \$2,900; and Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, \$20,600. Three research training grants were awarded to scientists from Colombia at a total cost of \$63,600, and the Universidad del Valle received \$4,000 for the purchase of ad hoc supplies.

- . WHO support for research and institution strengthening during the period 1972-1980 amounts to approximately \$630,000.

Bilateral assistance

U.S. Agency for International Development

- . Fertility survey. Through the International Statistical Institute, U.S. AID is assisting the Government in conducting a national fertility survey (for description, see below under International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey). U.S. AID funding through ISI for this project is expected to amount to \$226,000.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Association for Voluntary Sterilization, International Project

- . Grant of \$150,000 (3/1/79 - 3/31/80) to enable the Asociacion Pro Bienestar de la Familia Colombiana (PROFAMILIA) to train Ministry of Health physicians in female surgical procedures for voluntary surgical contraception. A second year grant of \$357,500 (4/1/80 - 3/31/81) enables PROFAMILIA to expand the scope of the training programme to include other Colombian government physicians and private physicians who work with the Government family planning programme or non-profit institutions as well as physicians referred for training by other international organizations.
- . Grant of \$49,705 (10/1/79 - 9/30/80) to assist the Asociacion Pro Bienestar de la Familia Colombiana (PROFAMILIA) in establishing an information and education network in support of its on-going service and training programme in voluntary surgical contraception. A second year grant of \$55,747 (11/1/80 - 10/31/81) will be awarded to continue the information and education campaign.

Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers

- . See entry under Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers in Global section.

Family Planning International Assistance

- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$74,031 in family planning commodities to 17 institutions in Colombia.

Ford Foundation

- . Grant to Government's Ministry of Public Health for research on the integration of maternal and child health and other social services (grant: \$80,000; term: 8/77-8/79).
- . Grant to Colombian Association for the Study of Population to support research on the status of women in Colombia (grant, \$110,000; term: 9/76-9/78).
- . Grants to individual researchers, 1) at Instituto Ser de Investigacion, for attendance at the Management Institutes Working Group on Population and Social Development Management Conference, Philippines (grant in FY 1979 of \$2,417 for 10 months); 2) at Colombian Association of Population, Bogota, to undertake research on "The Peasant Family: Patriarchal Context and its Relationship with the Social Production in a Well-Developed Capitalist Zone" (grant in FY 1979 of \$5,400 for 12 months); 3) at Corporacion Centro Regional de

Colombia

Poblacion, Bogota, to undertake research on "The Comparative Dynamics of Internal Migration and Economic Development in Colombia"(grant in FY 1979 of \$36,728 for 18 months); 4) at Universidad de los Andes, to undertake research on "The Characterization of Expulsion Socio-Economic Factors: Labour Migration from Colombia to Venezuela"(grant in FY 1980 of \$40,000 for 12 months).

General Service Foundation

- . Grant of \$39,000 to the Population Council to support the writing and publication of a report on the demographic situation in Colombia.

International Committee on Applied Research in Population

- . Grant to Corporacion Centro Regional de Poblacion y Familia (CCRP) to study the reproductive behaviour among women aged 15-24, with an emphasis on methodology and communication. Amount: \$14,980.

International Fertility Research Program (IFRP)

- . IFRP provided a third year of assistance to the Colombia Fertility Research Program (PRIF). Through PRIF, the IFRP has provided assistance for studies of IUD insertions by paramedics, evaluation of women sterilized with tubal rings and dissemination of information through the publication and distribution of conference proceedings and monographs. IFRP has also assisted the Maternal Child and Family Planning Division of the Ministry of Health in printing and pretesting a booklet for illiterate pill users in Colombia.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Asociacion Pro-Bienestar de la Familia Colombiana (PROFAMILIA).
- . Programme highlights: Since its founding in 1965, PROFAMILIA has been a pioneer in family planning in Colombia and in the Western Hemisphere, as the first association in the Region to develop community-based distribution, commercial marketing, and integrated family planning-parasite control projects; use radio to promote family planning; utilize paramedical personnel in service delivery; and develop a successful local fund-raising campaign. It was the first South American association to offer voluntary male and female sterilization services. PROFAMILIA'S clinical programme registered 84,511 new acceptors and performed 47,646 female and 579 male voluntary sterilizations. Sales of oral contraceptives in its commercial distribution programme rose 20.3 per cent and condom sales increased by 35.4 per cent. Urban and rural community-based distribution programmes, with 3,410 distribution posts active by the end of the year, provided services to about 350,000 acceptors during 1979. PROFAMILIA initiated an integrated CBD-parasite control project, and worked in close collaboration with the Colombian Ministry of Health teams in 1979. PROFAMILIA also trains medical and paramedical personnel from other Latin American countries, training 29 doctors, 80 nurses, and 20 auxiliary nurses in 1979. PROFAMILIA has an active information and education programme which supports the service delivery components and makes the Colombian population aware of family planning.
- . Financial summary: Total expenditures -- 1979 actual, \$6,721,700 (including IPPF grant, \$1,771,800 and \$1,080,300 in commodities); 1980 estimated, \$6,828,100 (including IPPF grant, \$1,755,900 and \$979,500 in commodities); 1981 budget, \$6,329,700 (including IPPF grant, \$1,937,000 and \$640,700 in commodities).

International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey

- . In co-operation with the Corporacion Centro Regional de Poblacion (CCRP), and with funding from U.S. AID (see above), the ISI/WFS is assisting the Government in acquiring, through

a national fertility survey, the scientific information that will permit it to describe and interpret its populations' level of fertility, strive to identify meaningful differences in patterns of fertility and fertility regulation, and to clarify factors affecting fertility as well as to increase national capacities for fertility and other demographic research and to collect and analyze data on fertility which are internationally standardized in order to permit comparisons from one country to another. Preparatory work began in November 1975. The number of individual questionnaires involved in the survey is 5,378. Report published in April 1978.

Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning, Inc.

- Grant and commodities assistance to PROFAMILIA, an IPPF affiliate, to implement the Integrated Family Planning-Nutrition-Parasite Control Project. The Project was initiated in June 1978 at three pilot areas for a duration of six years. 1978 expenditures: \$45,126; 1979/1980 expenditures: \$98,851.

The Pathfinder Fund

- Grants to Asociacion Pro-Bienestar de la Familia Colombiana to 1) initiate contraceptive distribution in remote national territories (time frame: January 1979 to June 1980, amount; \$48,000); 2) continue urban-based contraceptive distribution programme (time frame: June 1979 to May 1980; amount, \$188,425); 3) visits to observe paramedical training programmes in the U.S. and Chile for the director of PROFAMILIA's training centre (time frame: July 1979 to August 1979; amount \$3,261); and 4) continue community-based contraceptive distribution programme in seven departments (time frame: January 1979 to May 1979; amount, \$60,000).
- Grant to Club Michin for instructions in family planning for four social workers and ten counsellors who work with adolescents (time frame: March 1979 to June 1980; amount, \$3,409).
- Grants to Universidad del Valle for 1) designing a study on the incidence of abortion and the problems connected with incomplete abortions in Cali and Candelaria (period: May 1979; amount, \$342); and 2) holding a three-day conference on methodology of abortion research (period: December 1979; amount, \$10,419).
- Grant to Colombian OB/GYN Society to conduct research on society members living in Bogota with main emphasis on their attitudes toward abortion (period: December 1979; amount, \$4,744).
- Grant to Federacion Agraria Nacional (FANAL) to conduct a workshop for FANAL leaders on family planning information and contraceptive distribution programme (period: December 1979; amount, \$5,220).
- Grant to Corporacion Centro Regional de Poblacion to conduct a diagnostic study of the socio-demographic characteristics and attitudes of adolescents in the city of Bogota and a census of institutions and organizations with on-going programmes for adolescents and those who would be interested in initiating provision of services (time frame: January 1980 to June 1980; amount, \$10,453).
- Grant to individual to participate in PARFR Intervaginal Contraception Workshop (period: April 1979; amount \$11,600).

The Population Council

- Grant to the Asociacion Pro-Bienestar de la Familia Colombiana (PROFAMILIA) to support its Evaluation and Research Division (time frame: January 1979 to December 1979; amount, \$60,864).

Colombia

- Grant to the Colombian National Planning Department to support the preparatory phase of an analytic survey of population and development which will emphasize the effects of the demographic transition on economic and social development (time frame: May 1980 to April 1981; amount, \$5,000).
- Grant to the Instituto Colombiano de los Seguros Sociales to provide technical assistance to its Human Fertility Unit, and to support the training of its professional and non-professional personnel in fertility regulation (time frame: April 1980 to October 1980; amount, \$5,000).
- Assistance to the Asociacion Pro-Bienestar de la Familia Colombiana (PROFAMILIA) in the form of grants to 1) demonstrate and evaluate a large-scale rural family planning programme with extended medical supervision (time frame: November 1975 to August 1979; expenditures in 1979, \$136,445; total support, \$540,565); and 2) to collect Colombian family planning service statistics (time frame: June 1977 to March 1979; expenditures in 1979, \$20,706; total support, \$25,706).
- Assistance to the Asociacion Colombiana Para El Estudio de la Poblacion in the form of a grant for a Spanish publications programme (time frame: March 1972 to November 1980; expenditures in 1979, \$69,308; total support, \$785,608).
- Assistance to the Centro Regional de Poblacion (CCRP) in the form of a grant for publications on Colombian family planning service statistics (time frame: February 1977 to March 1979; expenditures in 1979, \$15,391; total support, \$41,832).
- Assistance to the Fundacion para la Educacion Superior in the form of a contract to assess the effectiveness of alternative household delivery systems of contraceptives (time frame: October 1978 to October 1981; expenditures in 1979, \$115,355; total support, \$478,278).

Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT)

- General survey of condom usage in six cities of Colombia. This survey, conducted by PROFAMILIA, describes the demographic characteristics of condom users, assesses their level of knowledge of condoms and determines user preference for the type of outlet for obtaining condoms. Time frame: August 1978 to October 1979; budget, \$18,370.

The Rockefeller Foundation

- Grant to the University of the Andes, Bogota, for use by its Department of Economics towards the costs of a training programme for population studies (grant period January 1978 to December 1980, \$225,000); 2) short-term graduate training in demography, population policy (grant period June 1980 to December 1983, \$200,000); 3) for two demographers from the Department of Economics to attend CLACSO meeting on Human Reproduction (grant period, April 1980 to September 1980, \$2,225).
- Grants to individuals to conduct research in 1) effects of rural to urban migration, and on fertility decline in Mexico as dissertational topic at Princeton University (grant period August 1979 to January 1980, \$4,900); 2) population policy, determination of food consumption patterns, etc. (grant period February 1979 to November 1980, \$14,815), 3) population policy, food and financial cost of children in Colombia and its effects on fertility rates (grant period January 1979 to October 1980, \$14,140).

University of North Carolina, Carolina Population Center

- . Population policy, food and financial cost of children in Colombia. This is aimed at developing detailed estimates of the financial costs of children from varying strata and to undertake a detailed empirical study of the social, demographic and economic determinants of food consumption patterns in that nation. The project is funded by the Ford Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation. Time frame: July 1979 to June 1980; amount, \$28,955.

University of North Carolina, International Program of Laboratories for Population Statistics (POPLAB).

- . See entry in Global Section.

World Education

- . Training and development of village women. Grant from PACT (Private Agencies Collaborating Together) to train women to become leaders in their own communities, and to provide a model for training women throughout Colombia. This project is being carried out in collaboration with the Federacion Nacional de Cafeteros de Colombia and the Save the Children Federation. World Education staff and consultants are providing technical assistance for two workshops: one for trainers of women leaders and one for women leaders. These workshops will provide training in developing teaching methods and in using those materials with learning groups. Participants will also learn ways to help women identify their problems, plan steps to solve them, and plan and carry out income-producing projects. Two further workshops are planned. World Education staff and consultants will help to monitor and evaluate the programme. Time frame: January 1979 to January 1981. Budget: \$10,497 to World Education (out of total budget of \$80,000).

World Young Women's Christian Association

- . The YWCA of Colombia, in 1977, started a special project in permanent education in rural communities with the purpose of improving the position of women and family life. Marginal communities near Bogota, Bucaramanga, Cali and Medellin were chosen as focal points for this project. The main programme emphasis is placed on literacy classes, nutrition education, advisory services in family life, crafts, lectures related to personal development. Ongoing programme budgeted at \$12,500 for 1981.

COMOROS

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	358	Proportion of urban (%)	11.53
Population, males (in 1000)	177	Population density (per sq. km.)	165
Population, females (in 1000)	181	Rates of growth (%)	3.36
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	28.7
0-14	45.1	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	47.3
15-64	52.2	Crude death rates (per 1000)	18.6
65+	2.7	Gross reproduction rates	3.10
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	82	Net reproduction rates	2.14
Dependency ratios (per 100)	91.7	Total fertility rates (per 1)	6.29
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	786	Life expectancy, males (years)	44.4
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	97.8	Life expectancy, females (years)	47.6
Median ages (years)	17.3	Life expectancy, total (years)	46.0

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts

Government's views regarding population*

The Government has indicated the need for a population census in order to plan for the economic and social development of the country and that such a population census is a first priority for any economic and social planning. Although the level of fertility is considered to be too high, at the present the policy is one of non-intervention. There is some concern for the level of emigration, which is quite significant. Although there is dissatisfaction with the spatial configuration of the population, the Government would like to maintain the flow of migrants from rural to urban areas.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- o At its twenty-seventh session in June 1980, the Governing Council approved UNFPA assistance to the Government in the amount of \$1,120,875 for a three and one-half year period to aid the Government in developing a maternal and child health programme, with family planning activities integrated into its basic health services. Scheduled starting date was October 1979; estimated value of the Government's contribution is \$3,500,000. Executing agency is Laval University of Quebec, Canada; Government co-operating agency is the Ministry of Social Affairs. Major project is:

Development of MCH/FP services (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: Universite Laval de Quebec (Canada). To assist the Ministry of Social Affairs in pre-project activities in developing a comprehensive MCH/FP programme which will include services in rural areas and the hospital system, training of personnel at all levels, developing statistical reporting system, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$358,875.

- o Population census (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Government's Centre National Planification, Methodes, et Finances in collecting, processing and analyzing data on the size, structure, and growth of the population and to train local personnel in statistical investigation methods in order to provide demographic data for future national development planning. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$47,050; budgets: 1980, \$497,182; 1981, \$133,800; 1982, \$32,400.

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

- Demographic and health statistics (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Ministry of Social Affairs, Health and Education in sending several statisticians to Ecole Nationale de Sante Publique (Rennes, France) for training seminar in demographic and health statistics. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$2,271; budget: 1980, \$729.
- Field approval for population-related activities (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To permit field approval of local activities, such as providing funds for representatives of national organizations for travel to international conferences and seminars, study tours, research studies, etc., requiring limited funding. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$735; budget: 1980, \$4,265.
- In 1980, the UNFPA undertook a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years, on the basis of which future assistance to Comoros will be decided upon.
- Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing): \$424,153; budgets: 1980, \$502,176; 1981, \$133,800; 1982, \$32,400 - grand total, \$1,092,529 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

Non-governmental organization assistance

Family Planning International Assistance

- As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$6,799 in family planning commodities to one institution in Comoros.

CONGO

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	1,537	Proportion of urban (%)	37.27
Population, males (in 1000)	757	Population density (per sq. km.)	4
Population, females (in 1000)	780	Rates of growth (%)	2.56
Population ages (% of total)	43.3	Natural increase rates (per 1000)	25.6
0-14	53.3	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	44.6
15-64	3.4	Crude death rates (per 1000)	19.0
65+	354	Gross reproduction rates	2.95
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	87.6	Net reproduction rates	2.04
Dependency ratios (per 100)	749	Total fertility rates (per 1)	5.99
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	97.0	Life expectancy, males (years)	44.4
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	18.3	Life expectancy, females (years)	47.6
Median ages (years)		Life expectancy, total (years)	46.0

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Government has indicated that the anticipated medium-term population size will be smaller than that which is considered necessary or desirable if all the known or perceived physical resources were to be utilized. Its view is that the levels and trends of population growth and fertility rates are satisfactory, but that some spatial distribution of the population, in addition to some societal restructuring, may be necessary. One of the Government's primary preoccupations is a death rate which ranges from 180 to 200 per 1000 and a low life expectancy. The main objective in the field of health is to reduce rates of infant and maternal mortality. The level of international migration is considered to be satisfactory and not significant.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

. In June 1979, at the twenty-sixth session of the UNDP Governing Council, the UNFPA submitted a proposed programme of assistance to the Government of the Congo for approval. The proposed assistance programme, in the amount of up to \$2 million over a period of five years, is to improve the maternal and child health services, to initiate a study of problems of sterility in females and males, to promote a programme in child spacing and to launch an educational campaign in family health. Funds are for support of MCH centres, training of personnel in medical and gynaecological services, etc. Starting date was expected to be January 1979; estimated value of the Government's contribution, \$4 million. Government co-operating agency is the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs; executing agency is the World Health Organization. Major project is:

Improvement of family life (initiated in 1976). Executing agency: WHO. The preparatory phase has now been completed. The second phase started in January 1980. The purpose is to provide assistance in the field of fertility regulation and infertility. Close collaboration will be maintained with other WHO projects (strengthening of health services and health manpower development), ILO (Rural Development Project), WFP, UNICEF, FAO and UNESCO. Cumulative expenditures through 1979; \$64,141; budgets: 1980, \$295,500; 1981, \$491,500; 1982, \$161,000.

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

- . Population census (initiated in 1973). Executing agency: United Nations/UNFPA. To assist the Government in taking its first population census and processing the results; to provide assistance for such census operations and activities, including the services of an expert, the costs of local salaries and equipment. (The enumeration was completed in April 1974; demographic analysis currently underway.) Project completion expected at end of 1980. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: United Nations, \$415,482; budget: 1980, United Nations, \$5,060; UNFPA, \$2,680.
- . Promotion of women and family in the POOL and Plateau Regions (initiated in 1976). Executing agency: ILO. The first phase of the project was completed in March 1976, and was aimed at systemizing and intensifying activities in the field of promotion of status of women and to guide such activities more sharply towards the prosperity of the population in assuring the family welfare planning. The second phase would consolidate and extend governmental and non-governmental institutional structures in another region and 50 supplementary villages. Expected completion date: 1982. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$191,858; budget: 1980, \$27,108.
- . Improvement of civil registration system (initiated in 1976). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Government by providing an expert to study the existing system and develop a plan of action for a national programme in order to obtain better collection of basic demographic data. Funds are for expert, vehicle, etc. To be completed in 1980. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$219,628; budgets: 1980, \$226,164.
- . Seminar on family education (initiated in 1980). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide for the organization of a seminar, the object of which is to train and inform trainers about natural and modern methods of family planning in order for these trainers to sensitize the population to these methods. Budget: 1980, \$11,406.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing including programme support): \$908,501; budgets: 1980, \$578,018; 1981, \$491,500; 1982, \$161,000 - grand total \$2,139,019 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

Non-governmental organization assistance

International Federation for Family Life Promotion

- . Affiliated organization: Foyers Chretiens.
- . The association was formed in 1966 and became a member of IFFLP in 1976. Training workshops (five days and two weeks duration) in Natural Family Planning and Sex and Family Life subjects were held in both 1979 and 1980, the last one in March 1980 being co-ordinated by the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs for the staff of three ministries (Education and Youth).
- . Financial summary 1979 and 1980 - estimated \$6,500 primarily from Canadian International Development Agency.

COOK ISLANDS

Demographic Facts^{1/2/}

Population, 1980	19,000 ^{2/}
Annual rates of growth076 ^{2/}
Crude birth rates (per 1,000, 1975-80)	39.9 ^{3/}
Crude death rates (per 1,000, 1975-80)	0.0 ^{3/}
Gross reproduction rate (per woman, 1975-80)	2.90 ^{3/}
Life expectancy at birth (males, 1975-80)	57.3 ^{3/}
Life expectancy at birth (females, 1975-80)	60.9 ^{3/}

Government's views regarding population^{1/2/}

In its family health project request to UNFPA, the authorities stated: "The high rate of population increase, combined with the limited land resources available in the Cook Islands, means support for population activities is imperative if the land available...is to continue supporting the people..." The long-term objective of the family health project was stated as follows: "to educate the public to grasp the real meaning of family planning, that every child born is a wanted child". The Government is pursuing the development of a family planning programme integrated with the overall maternal and child health service. The dominant demographic feature during the 1960's was emigration, particularly of younger adults, to New Zealand. Although decreasing during the 1970's, this had resulted in a larger number of Cook Islanders being resident in New Zealand than in the territory itself, where severe labour shortages had resulted. The authorities currently support the return of migrants, and the decision by the New Zealand Government to substantially reduce immigration from the Pacific Islands is likely to halt emigration.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . Family health (initiated in 1974). Executing agency: WHO. To educate the public to grasp the real meaning of family planning - that every child born is a wanted child - and to reduce the birth rate; to provide family planning services as an integral part of the maternal and child health programme. Extension of project approved until 1981. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$32,670; budgets: 1980, \$58,171; 1981, \$10,047.
- . Improvement in the collection, processing and analysis of population data (initiated in 1976). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist in strengthening the Government's capacity to compile and analyze population statistics and to ensure that population factors are taken fully into account in overall development planning. Funds are for fellowships, workshop courses, data processing and office equipment, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$44,504; budget: 1980, \$33,961.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing): \$77,174; budgets: 1980, \$92,132; 1981, \$10,047 - grand total, \$179,353, (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

^{1/}Provided by Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

^{2/}Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

^{3/}Figures are for American Samoa, Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Tonga, Wallis and Futuna Islands, and Samoa.

COSTA RICA

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	2,213	Proportion of urban (%)	43.39
Population, males (in 1000)	1,115	Population density (per sq. km.)	44
Population, females (in 1000)	1,098	Rates of growth (%)	2.38
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	23.8
0-14	37.9	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	29.1
15-64	58.5	Crude death rates (per 1000)	5.3
65+	3.7	Gross reproduction rates	1.74
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	559	Net reproduction rates	1.63
Dependency ratios (per 100)	71.0	Total fertility rates (per 1)	3.57
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	584	Life expectancy, males (years)	67.5
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	101.6	Life expectancy, females (years)	71.9
Median ages (years)	19.9	Life expectancy, total (years)	69.7

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

In 1978, the Costa Rican Government committed itself to formulating a population policy aimed at improving the level of well-being of the population, increasing levels of production and employment, and achieving a more equitable distribution of income. As a result, through a presidential decree of 16 August 1978, it established the National Population Policies Commission, assigning it the specific task of defining and directing the country's overall population policies. It has been the view of the Government that it is the right of all individuals and couples to decide freely and responsibly about the number and spacing of children, and that it is the duty of the Government to provide them with the appropriate means. Both the Ministry of Health and the Social Security System (CCSS) provide family planning services at all their hospitals and sanitary units throughout the country; such services are also available through the Costa Rican Demographic Association (ADC). As a result of dissatisfaction with the spatial distribution of the population, the Government desires to decelerate the flow of migrants from rural to urban areas and to adjust the urban-rural configuration. International migration is insignificant and is not considered to be a problem.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . On 3 May 1974, the Government of Costa Rica and the UNFPA agreed on UNFPA's participation in, and funding assistance for, a major Government project, "Consolidation of the National Family Planning and Sex Education Programme of Costa Rica." Total cost of the project, over a four-year period commencing 1 January 1974, is estimated to be \$9.1 million, of which \$2.2 million is to be provided by UNFPA and \$6.9 million is to be provided by the Government from sources other than the UNFPA. Administered by the National Population Committee (CONAPO) through its secretariat, the Demographic Association of Costa Rica (ADC) under the general supervision of the Ministry of Health, the project was designed to consolidate all family planning and sex education activities carried out in the country so that a

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

Costa Rica

more explicit and formal population policy could be established. Basic UNFPA project under this programme is:

Integrated project for family planning and sex education in Costa Rica (initiated in 1974). Executing agency: UNFPA. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$2,875,093; budget: 1980, \$20,000.

In addition, the UNFPA is also funding other projects in Costa Rica. These are:

- Population and economic and social development policy (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Government in strengthening the technical secretariat of the Population Policy Commission, to enhance its capabilities for defining, evaluating and clarifying the relationships between demographic variables and certain developmental guidelines. This project, which will be executed in the Office of National Planning and Economic Policies, involves several ministries and will include a training component in the form of courses for officials of the Population Department and other Government institutions involved. Budgets: 1980, \$86,306; 1981, \$108,154; 1982, \$66,475.
- Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing): \$3,463,841; budgets: 1980, \$106,306; 1981, \$108,154; 1982, \$66,475 - grand total, \$3,744,776 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

World Health Organization

- In 1980 WHO provided support to the National University of Costa Rica for psychosocial research in family planning, \$37,500.

Bilateral assistance

U.S. Agency for International Development

- Family planning services II. To assist the Government in increasing the effectiveness of its national family planning activities, both public and private, through a comprehensive programme involving education, motivation, information, demographic studies, commodity distribution, and the training of nurses and community-level workers. FY 1981 activities will include developing in-country training programmes, studying adolescent fertility in various sections of the country, and organizing initial education courses. U.S. AID-financed inputs include information, education and communication/motivation; personnel; commodities (slides, film strips, and other educational materials); and training. Initial obligation, FY 1981; estimated final obligation, FY 1984; proposed FY 1981 obligation, \$245,000; estimated total cost of project, \$1,375,000.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Church World Service, Family Life and Population Programme

- Continued assistance to the Centro de Orientacion Familiar (COF) for training of religious and community leaders to promote responsible parenthood and increased participation in community affairs to improve the general living conditions of the people of the barrios. Grants for 1979 and 1980 were \$12,500 each year.

Family Planning International Assistance

- Grant to Asociacion Caravanas de Buena Voluntad. This grant supports Caravanas' family planning motivational work in the country's rural areas. The programme, co-ordinated with the Ministry of Health, uses mobile units as well as fixed centres. Total grant: \$180,621 (1 January 1977 - 30 June 1980). Current grant: \$84,599 (1 April 1979 - 30 September 1980)

- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total \$59,920 in family planning commodities to nine institutions in Costa Rica.

International Development Research Centre

- . Oral contraceptives/health. A grant to the Teaching and Research Centre of the Costa Rica Social Security Fund, San Jose, to undertake a baseline study of a group of Costa Rican women undergoing oral contraceptive treatment, to assess possible harmful side effects, and to identify specific areas for further research. Duration: 2 years. Total grant: \$49,900; allocations up to 1979, \$20,000; budget in 1980, \$7,300; expended, N/A; projected, \$7,300.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Asociacion Demografica Costarricense (ADC).
- . Programme highlights: The association is a pioneer in many programme activities and its success has played an important role in reducing the rate of population growth to the lowest in Central America. Since the Government has taken the primary responsibility for the delivery of services, the association has concentrated its efforts on I & E projects, especially those aimed at reaching rural populations and some of the most hard pressed areas in the country. The association has served for some time as headquarter for a National Population Committee (CONAPO), composed of all private and public organizations engaged in family planning. The ADC is the conduit for supplies to the national programme.
- . Financial summary: Total expenditures -- 1979 actual, \$1,226,100 (including IPPF grant, \$362,500 and \$148,100 in commodities); 1980 estimated, \$666,000 (including IPPF grant, \$364,100, and \$43,000 in commodities); 1981 budget, \$765,100 (including IPPF grant, \$339,200 and \$46,600 in commodities).

International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey

- . In co-operation with the Bureau of Statistics and with funding from the UNFPA, the ISI/WFS is assisting the Government in acquiring, through a national fertility survey, the scientific information that will permit it to describe and interpret its populations' level of fertility, strive to identify meaningful differentials in patterns of fertility and fertility regulation, and to clarify factors affecting fertility as well as to increase capacities for fertility and other demographic survey research and to collect and analyze data on fertility which are internationally standardized in order to permit comparisons from one country to another. The number of individual questionnaires involved in the survey is 3,935. Preparatory work began in February 1976. Report published in October 1978.

The Rockefeller Foundation

- . Grant to individual towards the costs of research on the etiologies of changing nutritional status in rural Costa Rica (1978 grant, \$24,979, terminating 31 August 1980).

CUBA

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	9,732	Proportion of urban (%)	65.42
Population, males (in 1000)	4,962	Population density (per sq. km.)	85
Population, females (in 1000)	4,769	Rates of growth (%)	0.84
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	11.0
0-14	31.3	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	17.0
15-64	61.4	Crude death rates (per 1000)	6.0
65+	7.3	Gross reproduction rates	1.06
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	2,422	Net reproduction rates	1.02
Dependency ratios (per 100)	62.9	Total fertility rates (per 1)	2.18
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	518	Life expectancy, males (years)	71.1
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	104.0	Life expectancy, females (years)	74.4
Median ages (years)	24.4	Life expectancy, total (years)	72.8

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Government has defined its population policy, recognizing a close relationship between economic, technological-scientific development and human reproduction. The most appropriate policy with respect to rate of natural increase is considered to be one of allowing it to be determined by the impact of socio-economic changes upon the individual decisions of parents, and upon improvement in levels of mortality, particularly among infants. Consequently, current trends in natural increase and fertility are considered to be satisfactory. Family planning services are fully integrated within the health care services and are designed to contribute to maternal and child health and family welfare. As of 1979 abortion has been free on request during the first trimester of pregnancy as well as sterilization, although with some restrictions, (a woman must be at least 32 years old and have several children). Spatial redistribution of the population and technological and organizational change are viewed as the most appropriate means of resolving problems to which demographic trends may have contributed. Urbanization policies have been implemented to stop excessive growth of the capital city and to develop new industrial centres such as Nuevitas and Cienfuegos. In 1979-1980 the Government sanctioned the departure of over 100,000 of its citizens, representing approximately 1 per cent of Cuba's population.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . On 21 August 1974, during the World Population Conference in Bucharest, representatives of the Government of Cuba and the UNFPA signed a country agreement by which the UNFPA over a period of four years, beginning in January 1975, committed almost \$3.9 million in assistance. The commitment is to a comprehensive programme extending maternal and child health services with the aim of further reducing mother and child mortality through, inter alia, regulating fertility. Other components are assistance to teaching and research in demography and its relation with socio-economic development at the University of Havana's Centre for Demographic Studies. Negotiations were conducted with the Ministry of Health, the State Statistical Committee and the Centre for Demographic Studies; the country agreement became operational in early 1975. Major project under the agreement has been:

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

Extension of MCH services and activities related to population dynamics (initiated in 1973). Executing agencies: United Nations/WHO(PAHO)/UNFPA/UNICEF. To provide technical advisory services and training opportunities with a view to extending coverage and improving operational effectiveness of maternal and child health services and conducting in-depth studies in the area of population dynamics. Specifically, to increase the coverage of health services in order to reduce maternal and infant mortality, to reduce the frequency of abortion and to increase the coverage of services geared to the regulation of fertility, to obtain better coverage in the collection, processing and publication of vital statistics, to study the effects of socio-economic changes on health levels, industrialization and urbanization, to study the factors that influence rural-urban migration, to train personnel in the fields of demography and population studies, to undertake research in the area of relationships between components of population dynamics and aspects of the socio-economic structure of the country, and to assist the Government in improving the welfare of the population through health promotion and protection of the health of women and children. (PAHO input consists of technical advisory services, training, books and equipment for use in MCH/FP-related fields). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: United Nations, \$47,549; WHO, \$304,930; UNFPA, \$1,507,336; UNICEF, \$1,671,646; budget: 1980: United Nations, \$14,864; WHO, \$13,070; UNFPA, \$6,439; UNICEF, \$306,082.

- . In 1979, the UNFPA undertook a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years, and, on the basis of which, future assistance to Cuba will be decided upon.
- . In June 1979, the UNDP Governing Council at its twenty-sixth session approved an extension of the programme based on a needs assessment, supported under the 1974 agreement, but with an additional component for assistance to the 1981 population and housing census - for a four-year period (1979-82), in the amount of \$6 million. The estimated value of the Government's contribution is \$92.6 million. Government co-operating agencies are the Ministry of Health, the State Statistical Institute, and the Centre for Demographic Studies of the University of Havana. Executing agencies are the United Nations (ECLA), UNFPA, UNICEF, and WHO/PAHO. The programme has been subdivided into four projects, which are:
 - . Maternal and child health and family planning services. Executing agencies: UNFPA/WHO(PAHO)/UNICEF. To improve the quality and coverage of MCH/FP services, including sex education; provide training in demographic and census techniques; improve the demographic data collection process; and conduct demographic research for use in planning and evaluation. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: WHO, \$17,001; UNFPA, \$692,300; budget: 1980: WHO, \$108,749; UNFPA, \$1,184,300; UNICEF, \$849,250; 1981: WHO, \$50,750; UNFPA, \$692,300; UNICEF, \$324,250; 1982: WHO, \$27,500; UNFPA, \$228,800; UNICEF, \$122,500.
 - . 1981 population and housing census. Executing agencies: UNFPA/UNICEF/United Nations(ECLA). Budgets: 1980: United Nations, \$13,810; UNFPA, \$21,600; UNICEF, \$475,290; 1981: United Nations, \$7,500; UNFPA, \$7,200; UNICEF, \$31,600; 1982: United Nations, \$11,500; UNFPA, \$4,850; UNICEF, \$3,650.
 - . Statistical information, analysis of population dynamics and demographic studies. Executing agencies: UNFPA/UNICEF/United Nations(ECLA). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNFPA, \$3,600; budgets: 1980: UNFPA, \$10,800; United Nations, \$16,487; UNICEF, \$209,111; 1981: UNFPA, \$25,200; United Nations, \$16,878; UNICEF, \$200,522; 1982: UNFPA, \$7,200; United Nations, \$7,896; UNICEF, \$80,306.
 - . Demographic training and research. Executing agencies: UNFPA/UNICEF/United Nations(ECLA). Budgets: 1980: United Nations, \$64,100; UNFPA, \$18,250; UNICEF, \$83,400; 1981: United Nations, \$28,900; UNFPA, \$10,250; UNICEF, \$24,600; 1982: United Nations, \$13,100; UNFPA, \$6,500; UNICEF, \$5,900.

Cuba

- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing) \$4,265,587; budgets: 1980, \$3,395,602; 1981, \$1,419,950; 1982, \$519,702 - grand total, \$9,600,841 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

World Health Organization

- . In 1979 and 1980 WHO supported research on the safety and effectiveness of current oral and injectable contraceptives, intrauterine devices, female sterilization and termination of pregnancy; research on the development of new and improved vaginal rings, injectable contraceptives, methods for the determination of the fertile period, prostaglandins and the causes of infertility. The Collaborating Centre for Clinical Research, Institute of Endocrinology and Metabolic Diseases received \$258,000 for research in the above-mentioned areas and for strengthening its research capabilities. Eight research training grants were awarded to Cuban scientists at a total cost of \$61,700.
- . WHO support for research and institution strengthening during the period 1972-1980 amounts to approximately \$916,100.

United Nations Development Programme

- . Basic demographic analysis. Executing agency: United Nations. To finance a fellowship for participation in CELADE's course in demographic analysis which is under implementation in San Jose, Costa Rica. Allocations: \$5,500.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Columbia University, Center for Population and Family Health

- . Center staff are developing areas of collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health in Cuba, including the exchange of technical research services, teaching personnel and students, the development of collaborative operational research projects, and the organization of seminars/workshops with the objective of information exchange re: research, training, and education at various levels for health personnel.

Ford Foundation

- . Grant to Columbia University for collaborative project between the Cuban Ministry of Health and the Center for Population and Family Health in the area of infant mortality and nutrition (grant in FY 1980 of \$2,000 for 2 months).

CURACAO

Demographic Facts^{1/2/}

Population, 1980.....	257,000 ^{3/}
Annual rates of growth (1975-80).....	1.35 ^{3/}
Crude birth rates (per 1,000, 1975-80).....	30.5 ^{4/}
Crude death rates (per 1,000, 1975-80).....	6.7 ^{4/}
Gross reproduction rates (per woman, 1975-80).....	1.90 ^{4/}
Life expectancy at birth (males, 1975-80).....	67.4 ^{4/}
Life expectancy at birth (females, 1975-80).....	70.9 ^{4/}

Government's views regarding population^{1/}

Although in 1973 the Netherlands Government reported that no statement on matters of principle had been made with respect to population policy, in March 1975 it stated that economic conditions, including a high rate of unemployment resulting from automation in the petroleum industry, showed the need for a policy of comprehensive socio-economic restructuring, including a fully integrated population policy. It noted, however, that fertility levels were rapidly declining. The authorities continue to support the activities of the family planning association, which is permitted to operate in public health facilities and to provide sex education in schools.

External assistance

Non-governmental organization assistance

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Foundation for the Promotion of Responsible Parenthood (PLANFAM).
- . Programme highlights: The association receives 90 percent of its income from the Government of the Netherlands. By agreement with the Government, PLANFAM focuses on information, education, and training in a programme that has succeeded in reducing a rate of population growth that appeared to be a hindrance to development. The association has concentrated its efforts on reaching people of low income, those most likely to lack medical services. Through its clinical services, the programme attracted 3,675 new and continuing acceptors in 1979.
- . Financial summary: Total expenditures -- 1979 actual, \$121,700 (including IPPF grant, \$10,000 and \$10,200 in commodities); 1980 estimated, \$124,700 (including IPPF grant, \$10,000 and \$10,300 in commodities); 1981 budget, \$133,100 (including IPPF grant, \$9,700 and \$8,600 in commodities).

^{1/} Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

^{2/} Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

^{3/} Figures are for the Netherlands Antilles.

^{4/} Figures are for Antigua, Bahamas, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, U.S. Virgin Islands, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Saint Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, and Turks and Caicos Islands.

CYPRUS

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	620	Proportion of urban (%)	46.36
Population, males (in 1000)	309	Population density (per sq. km.)	67
Population, females (in 1000)	311	Rates of growth (%)	0.35
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	10.5
0-14	24.3	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	19.6
15-64	65.4	Crude death rates (per 1000)	9.1
65+	10.2	Gross reproduction rates	1.12
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	162	Net reproduction rates	1.08
Dependency ratios (per 100)	52.8	Total fertility rates (per 1)	2.31
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	297	Life expectancy, males (years)	70.4
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	99.5	Life expectancy, females (years)	73.9
Median ages (years)	28.7	Life expectancy, total (years)	72.1

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

In the early 1970's, the Government had indicated that the anticipated medium-term population size in relation to anticipated absorptive capacity of the society would not constitute problems per se, that the levels and trends of population growth were satisfactory and that the fertility rates were also satisfactory. Recently, however, the Government changed this view and now considers its rate of population growth as unsatisfactory because it is too low. The policy towards emigration is one of decreasing the level because it is perceived as being too high. It is felt that as a consequence of decelerating the flow of migrants from rural to urban areas, the spatial configuration of the country can be altered, alleviating some of the problems associated with rapid urbanization. In addition, the Government places importance on the issue of refugees, as it has brought about changes in the demographic structure and spatial distribution of the population.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . Demographic survey and research (initiated in 1972). Executing agency: United Nations. To obtain reliable data on fertility and mortality levels and trends, as well as to measure the rate and direction of internal migration and the economic characteristics of the people and provide essential data needed by Government institutions for planning the economic and social development of the country. Completed. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$76,225.
- . Comprehensive population programme (initiated in 1974). Executing agencies: United Nations/UNFPA. To assist the Ministry of Planning's Department of Statistics and Research in improving the reliability of demographic data being compiled, to draw together all fragmented population studies into a single co-ordinated country population project, to support a sample demographic survey for the purpose of estimating socio-economic characteristics of the population, and to conduct population research for the development of a population

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

policy. Funds are for expert services, training and fellowships, equipment, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: United Nations, \$181,115; UNFPA, \$26,861; budget: 1980, United Nations, \$118,315; UNFPA, \$10,139.

- Population, employment planning and labour force mobility (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: ILO. To increase the understanding and knowledge base of the interactions between population variables, employment and the socio-economic development process needed for the integration of population and employment policies and related measures into national development planning. Expected completion date: 1981. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$27,522; budgets: 1980, \$78,937; 1981, \$9,600.
- Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing): \$381,994; budgets: 1980, \$207,391; 1981, \$9,600 - grand total, \$598,985 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

Non-governmental organization assistance

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- Affiliated organization: Family Planning Association of Cyprus.
- The Association was founded in 1971 and has been an IPPF member since 1973. Special emphasis is given to family life and sex education for young people. As a result of the Association's pioneering work in curriculum development, the Ministry of Education has agreed to integrate family life education in high school curricula. There are clinics in Nicosia and Limassol. The FPA collaborates with the Government Ministries of Health and Education as well as with a number of non-governmental organizations with which it is integrating its own work.
- Financial summary: IPPF grant - 1979 actual, \$52,700; 1980 estimated, \$54,300; 1981 projected, \$56,900.

DEMOCRATIC YEMEN

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	1,858	Proportion of urban (%)	36.93
Population, males (in 1000)	918	Population density (per sq. km.)	6
Population, females (in 1000)	940	Rates of growth (%)	2.33
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	26.7
0-14	46.0	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	47.6
15-64	51.3	Crude death rates (per 1000)	20.9
65+	2.7	Gross reproduction rates	3.40
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	424	Net reproduction rates	2.20
Dependency ratios (per 100)	95.0	Total fertility rates (per 1)	6.97
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	870	Life expectancy, males (years)	43.0
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	97.6	Life expectancy, females (years)	45.1
Median ages (years)	16.8	Life expectancy, total (years)	44.0

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population *

The Government considers that overall socio-economic development programmes, with basic restructuring of the economy and society, are essential in resolving not only current problems but also in bringing about future harmony between demographic and societal trends. The Government has indicated that its anticipated population size is satisfactory, that the levels and trends of its population growth are satisfactory and that its fertility rates are satisfactory. Its principal concern is the reduction of morbidity and mortality. However, it recognizes that an anticipated gradual decline in fertility will be necessary in order to decelerate natural increase and to improve the rate of economic growth. The Government has changed its policy on emigration and is now attempting to discourage it in order to face the challenges of a manpower shortage. Redistribution of population is mainly at the local level through agrarian reform and general rural development intended to bring about sedentarization of the nomadic populations. In addition, there is a desire to relocate fishermen in larger coastal villages in order to exploit available fish-wealth.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- As a result of a comprehensive needs assessment on population assistance held in 1977 the UNFPA proposed an assistance programme for Democratic Yemen, which was approved by the UNDP Governing Council at its twenty-sixth session in June 1979. UNFPA support, in the amount of \$5.5 million for a four-year period, will assist the Government programme designed to strengthen capabilities for population data collection and analysis, upgrade the capacity for adequate population and employment planning, expand and improve an integrated MCH/FP programme, especially in rural areas, introduce population and family life education into schools and out-of-school programmes, and develop population and development communication services. Scheduled starting date was June 1979; estimated value of the Government's contribution is \$14.6 million. Government co-operating agencies are the Ministries of Planning, Justice, Health, Education, Information; University of Aden; General Union of Yemeni

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

Women; General Department of Literacy and Adult Education. Executing agencies are the United Nations, ILO, UNESCO, WHO, and UNFPA.

- Population census (initiated 1972). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Government in its population census designated as a first priority project of the First National Three-Year Plan, and the data from which will be used to facilitate the development of its socio-economic development plans. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$730,995; budget: 1980, \$27,000.
- Civil registration and vital statistics (initiated 1974). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Office of the Registrar-General in implementing recommendations for establishing a sound registration system throughout the country in four stages (the first three covering the settled population; the fourth, the bedouin population). Funds are for experts, salaries for national personnel, fellowships, equipment, reports, printing, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$203,424; budget: 1980, \$145,190.
- Establishment of a branch of labour and population education within the Workers' Education Department (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: ILO. To create an awareness of the population problem among trade union leaders at all levels and through them, encourage acceptance of the optimal family norm by workers in the organized sector. Expected completion date: 1980. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$32,282; budget: 1980, \$54,018.
- Maternity-centered family planning programme: Phase I (initiated in 1975). Executing agencies: WHO/UNICEF. To provide family planning services as an integral part of MCH services to improve the health of mothers and children, to lower maternal and infant mortality and morbidity rates, and to ensure a steady increase in the population of Democratic Yemen. This phase will provide for the implementation of a primary health care approach of integrated health services with adequate referral and the introduction of training in family planning into MCH. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: WHO \$593,293; UNICEF, \$1,890.
- Maternity-centered family planning programme: Phase II (initiated in 1979). Executing Agency: WHO. To assist in the expansion and improvement in the delivery of comprehensive maternal and child health services integrated with family planning. This phase also includes training for medical and paramedical personnel in the country and abroad. Budgets: 1980, \$781,800; 1981, \$375,800.
- Support to the population activities of the Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Planning (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Government in strengthening its Central Statistical Office, particularly the units involved in collection and analysis of demographic data and data processing, in order to enable the CSO to carry out comprehensive socio-economic and demographic surveys, population census and research studies to explain the trends of fertility, mortality, migration, and to analyze information on other demographic and socio-economic variables related to various sectors of development for future planning purposes. The project includes three components: 1) creation of a Population Centre; 2) strengthening of the Department of Population and Social Statistics in the CSO; and 3) improvement of data processing facilities. Budgets: 1980, \$507,300; 1981, \$193,900.
- Assistance to the Department of Manpower (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: ILO. To increase the understanding and knowledge base of the inter-relations between population variables, manpower and socio-economic variables, and to assist in the formulation of a comprehensive population and manpower strategy for the country. Expected completion date: 1983. Budgets: 1980, \$93,000; 1981, \$160,000.

Democratic
Yemen

- Integration of population education in the programme of the co-operative institute, Dar Sa'ad (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: ILO. To generate general awareness and understanding of population questions among co-operative members and their families, and of their links to social and economic well-being of the family. Expected completion date: 1982. Budgets: 1980, \$50,895; 1981, \$46,795.
- In-school population and family life education (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNESCO. To assist the Ministry of Education in providing an educational response to population problems and producing informed and socially responsible citizens by introducing population education in the school curricula and in teacher-training programmes; by providing written and audio-visual didactic material. Budgets: 1980, \$16,954; 1981, \$264,358.
- Out-of-school and family life education (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNESCO. To assist the General Union of Yemeni Women in strengthening its literacy courses and vocational education and in producing for the adult population enrolled in literacy programmes a Handbook on Family Life Education and Home Economics in order to assist them in developing critical thinking and rational attitudes concerning population issues. Budgets: 1980, \$10,334. 1981, \$86,688.
- Population-related activities (initiated in 1980). Executing agency: UNFPA. To permit field approval of local activities, such as providing funds for representatives of national organizations for travel to international conferences and seminars, study tours, research studies, etc., requiring limited funding. Budget: 1980, \$2,100.
- Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing, including UNFPA co-ordinator): \$1,622,555; budgets: 1980, \$1,780,951; 1981, \$1,127,541 - grand total, \$4,152,713 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

Non-governmental organization assistance

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- IPPF provided assistance in the form of commodities in 1978 and 1979.
- Financial summary: IPPF grant - 1979 actual, \$3,800.

DOMINICA

Demographic Facts^{1/2/}

Population, 1980	83,000
Annual rates of growth (1975-80)	1.63
Crude birth rates (per 1,000, 1975-80)	36.0 ^{3/}
Crude death rates (per 1,000, 1975-80)	7.7 ^{3/}
Gross reproduction rates (per woman, 1975-80)	2.50 ^{3/}
Life expectancy at birth (males, 1975-80)	65.0 ^{3/}
Life expectancy at birth (females, 1975-80)	70.0 ^{3/}

Government's views regarding population^{1/}

Dominica, in common with the other Windward Islands, faces the prospect of increasing population growth rate in the near future due to the young age structure of its population and the large number of women reaching the reproductive ages. The Government is aware of this and, in view of increasing restrictions on emigration, supports family planning and has issued a policy statement indicating the acceptance of family planning as an integral part of maternal and child health services.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . Labour, population and family economics (initiated in 1976). Executing agency: ILO. This is one of four similar Leeward/Windward Island projects being executed by the ILO. The objectives include: integration of population education, motivation and family economics with existing schemes for the general improvement of the social and economic conditions of workers in organized industrial and agricultural ventures; creation of awareness of population education and motivational techniques, and training of voluntary fieldworkers to promote family planning acceptance among fellow workers. Expected completion date: 1981
Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$52,536; budgets: 1980, \$26,191; 1981, \$5,427.
- . Family planning programme - extension of services (initiated in 1972). Executing agency: WHO/PAHO. This project seeks to assist the Government in reducing maternal/child mortality and morbidity, extend and improve MCH coverage and provide family planning education and services within the context of general health services, and promote the concept of responsible parenthood. Emphasis is placed on community and family life education, particularly for adolescents. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$273,375; budgets: 1980, \$159,486; 1981, \$44,850.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing): \$325,911; budgets: 1980, \$185,677; 1981, \$50,277 - grand total, \$561,865 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

^{1/} Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

^{2/} Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

^{3/} Figures are for Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

Dominica

Non-governmental organization assistance

Family Planning International Assistance

- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$6,425 in family planning commodities to one institution in Dominica.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Dominica Planned Parenthood Association (DPPA).
- . Programme highlights: Complementary to the Government's services delivered in its maternal and child care programme, the DPPA concentrates on information and education, seeking especially to reach decision-makers to encourage them to strengthen the national family planning effort. The Association's second emphasis is on reaching youth and in providing family life education.
- . Financial summary: Total expenditures -- 1979 actual, \$42,900 (including IPPF grant, \$25,700 and \$15,800 in commodities); 1980 estimated, \$23,100 (including IPPF grant of \$23,100 and \$10,300 in commodities); 1981 budget, \$30,700 (including IPPF grant, \$25,800 and \$3,400 in commodities).

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	5,947	Proportion of urban (%)	50.97
Population, males (in 1000)	3,007	Population density (per sq. km.)	122
Population, females (in 1000)	2,940	Rates of growth (%)	2.56
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	27.7
0-14	44.8	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	36.7
15-64	52.4	Crude death rates (per 1000)	9.0
65+	2.8	Gross reproduction rates	2.44
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	1,359	Net reproduction rates	2.08
Dependency ratios (per 100)	90.9	Total fertility rates (per 1)	5.00
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	818	Life expectancy, males (years)	58.4
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	102.3	Life expectancy, females (years)	62.2
Median ages (years)	17.2	Life expectancy, total (years)	60.3

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population *

The current goal of the Dominican Government to reduce the rate of population growth by decreasing the fertility rate is viewed as a component of an overall development strategy, rather than as a single objective. The National Health policy aims at expanding coverage of services to the rural population, reducing the morbidity and mortality of children under five years of age and bringing about regional self-sufficiency. At present, there is a policy of limiting emigration because the level is considered too high. In addition to its attempts at rural development as a means of modifying patterns of spatial distribution, the Government has made some attempts at relocating important industries outside the metropolitan centre, through such measures as the Industrial Incentive Law which provides special benefits to industries which locate in areas other than Santo Domingo.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

World Bank

- . Total project cost: \$7.5 million. Bank financing: loan of \$5 million on "Third Window" terms. Other financing: Government of the Dominican Republic (\$2.5 million). Implementation period: three years. Effective date: May 17, 1977

The project is designed to help to set up a comprehensive national health/family planning programme by shifting the emphasis of the national health system from curative to preventive care in two out of six regions as a first stage. It also includes components of national scope in the areas of training, motivation and the distribution of contraceptives.

In the two project regions (chosen because they are the most deficient in health facilities), the loan is financing the construction and equipment of 26 rural health clinics and one city health sub-centre, travel allowances for supervisory staff, and living allowances, housing and vehicles for medical and nursing students assigned by universities to rural clinics.

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

Dominican
Republic

At the national level, the loan is providing fellowships, teaching materials, equipment and vehicles for the training of nurses and nursing auxiliaries, travel allowances for six family planning training co-ordinators (one for each region) and their staff, and advisory services to adapt university curricula for medical and nursing students to the needs of the national health system. The loan is also financing courses on health and family planning for community workers and members of teacher training college staffs, and providing operating costs for a programme of community-based distribution of contraceptives administered by a private organization, the Social Service of Dominican Churches. Funds are provided for technical assistance in evaluation, research, management and maintenance, for project preparation and implementation expenses, and for external auditing.

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- On 1 June 1973, the UNFPA signed an agreement with the Government of the Dominican Republic, providing \$4.1 million over a four-year period (1973-1976). The agreement mainly covers assistance in setting up maternal and child health and family planning services and in programme management of the National Family Planning Programme. The agreement covers assistance, for example, for development of clinical services, information and education projects, training, testing and evaluation systems. The main project under the agreement has been:

National family planning programme (initiated in 1974). Executing agencies: United Nations/UNFPA/Population Council/UNICEF. To extend the national family planning services within the country, to create a department of Investigation and Evaluation to give scientific background to the policies of population, through which the National Population and Family Council can carry out its operations, and to organize a Department of Administration to reinforce CONAPOFA (National Council of Population and Family) and to provide decisive support for guiding an increased budget. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNFPA, \$188,720; Population Council, \$3,361,450; UNICEF, \$17,321; budget: 1980, UNFPA, \$495,860; Population Council, \$576,993; UNICEF, \$28,149; 1981: UNFPA, \$356,410; Population Council, \$496,010; 1982; UNFPA, \$356,410, Population Council, \$493,438.

- In June 1979, the UNDP Governing Council at its twenty-sixth session approved a UNFPA programme of assistance in the amount of \$3.5 million over a four-year period (1979-1982) to aid the Government in strengthening and expanding the national family planning programme. Emphasis is to be placed on increasing the coverage and improving the quality of MCH/FP services, on the introduction of FP services in the facilities of the Social Security Institute, on increasing access to permanent contraceptive methods, on training of medical and paramedical personnel, on the education of community groups, on assistance to community distribution programmes, etc. Scheduled starting date for this phase was January 1979; estimated value of the Government's contribution is \$5.6 million. Government co-operating agency continues to be CONAPOFA. Executing agency is The Population Council.

In addition, the UNFPA is also funding other projects:

- Fertility survey (initiated in 1975). Executing agency: UNFPA. For description, see below under International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey. (In November 1978, UNFPA approved additional funds for an in-depth analysis of data on fertility and contraception taken from the fertility survey.) Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$160,320; budget: 1980, \$23,300.
- Law and population (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: UNFPA. To review and compile selected laws bearing on population and family planning. Funds are for research costs and a seminar. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$7,727; budget: 1980, \$12,273.

- . Demographic Studies Unit (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: The Population Council. To assist CONAPOFA in creating a Unit for Demographic Studies responsible for providing the necessary demographic data for the development programmes of such sectors as health, education, employment and housing and for working with the National Planning Office (CONAPLAN). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$159,114; budget: 1980, \$79,524.
- . Population and housing census (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: United Nations. Undertaken by the National Statistical office, the project seeks to strengthen the Cartographic Section of the Censuses and Surveys Department, to revise and update census cartography, to train local personnel and to prepare the complete census plan. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$126,693; budget, 1980, \$178,494.
- . Population education (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNESCO. To collaborate with the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture in promoting, through educational activities in the context of the school as well as of out of school systems, a change in the knowledge, attitudes and behaviour related to population dynamics and socio-economic development at individual, family and social levels. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$46,305; budgets: 1980, \$84,577; 1981, \$46,000.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing); \$4,248,440; budget: 1980, \$1,479,170; 1981, \$898,420; 1982, \$849,848 - grand total, \$7,475,878 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

Non-governmental organization assistance

Church World Service, Family and Population Programme

- . The family planning education and contraceptive distribution programme of Servicio Social de las Iglesias Dominicanas was expanded in 1977 to the northern region where Government health services were not available. The programme includes child care and nutrition education. Programme funding for 1979 was \$26,000.

Family Planning International Assistance

- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$788,450 in family planning commodities to eight institutions in the Dominican Republic.

International Committee on Applied Research in Population

- . Award to the Consejo Nacional de Poblacion y Familia (CONAPOFA) to study the acceptability of Neo-Sampon as a contraceptive method. Amount: \$6,989.

International Planned Parenthood Federation.

- . Affiliated organization: Asociacion Dominicana Pro-Bienestar de la Familia (ADPBF).
- . Programme highlights: By agreement with CONAPOFA (the National Council of Population and Family), the association carries out activities in information and education in support of the Government's programme of services. That ADPBF has been successful in its informational campaigns was shown by the results of the National Fertility Survey, part of the World Fertility Survey, in which 97 per cent of the women in the country were reported as knowing an efficient method of contraception. This result was achieved by the association's producing and presenting radio programmes broadcast over enough stations to yield national coverage. In 1979, the association redefined its role in the national effort to place a broader emphasis on family education with particular emphasis on combating unplanned teenage pregnancies. In 1979, ADPBF registered 5,828 new clinical acceptors of reversible

Dominican
Republic

methods and 2,691 of permanent contraception. The community-based programme produced satisfactory results considering that national disasters severely affected its operation. The total number of CBD acceptors amounted to 21,868 (or 90 per cent of the total anticipated).

- . Financial summary: Total expenditures -- 1979 actual, \$525,800 (including IPPF grant, \$300,500 and \$4,000 in commodities); 1980 estimated, \$558,500 (including IPPF grant, \$305,700 and \$9,200 in commodities); 1981 budget, \$577,100 (including IPPF grant, \$309,600 and \$19,100 in commodities).

International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey

- . In co-operation with the Consejo Nacional de Poblacion y Familia and with funding from the UNFPA (see above), the ISI/WFS is assisting the Government in acquiring, through a national fertility survey, the scientific information that will permit it to describe and interpret its populations' level of fertility, strive to identify meaningful differences in patterns of fertility and fertility regulation, and to clarify factors affecting fertility as well as to increase national capacities for fertility and other demographic survey research and to collect and analyze data on fertility which are internationally standardized in order to permit comparisons from one country to another. The number of individual questionnaires involved in the survey was 3,215. Preparatory work began in August 1974. Report published in November 1976.

The Pathfinder Fund

- . Grant to Asociacion Dominicana Pro-Bienestar de la Familia to continue community-based contraceptive distribution programme in eleven of the 26 provinces of the Dominican Republic (time frame: January 1979 to June 1980; amount, \$75,000).
- . Grant to Consejo Nacional de Familia to perform 1,200 minilaparotomy sterilizations in two hospitals: Ricardo Limardo in Puerto Plata and San Bartolome in Neyba (time frame: January 1979 to December 1979; amount, \$36,300).

The Population Council

- . National family planning programme. For description, see under UNFPA entry above.
- . Demographic Studies Unit. For description, see under UNFPA entry above.
- . Assistance to the Hospital Moscoso Puello in the form of: 1) a grant for a comparative study of R-2323 and d-norgestrel contraceptive subdermal implants (time frame: August 1974 to September 1979); and 2) a contract for the continuation of 1) above through March 1980 (expenditures in 1979, \$18,943; total support, \$255,045).
- . Assistance to the Asociacion Dominicana Pro-Bienestar de la Familia in the form of grants and contracts for: 1) clinical research on sperm suppression (grant: time frame: June 1977 to September 1979; total support, \$18,792); 2) studies on the production of hCG by women wearing IUDs (grant: time frame: August 1977 to July 1979; total support, \$27,972); 3) laboratory and clinical research suppression and contraceptive rings (contract: time frame: August 1978 to March 1980; total support, \$22,389); and 4) a comparative clinical study on contraceptive rings and an oral contraceptive (contract: time frame: January 1978 to March 1980; expenditures in 1979, \$16,826; total support, \$47,868).
- . Assistance to the Consejo Nacional de Poblacion y Familia (CONAPOFA) in the form of a grant for the determination of the effects of oral contraceptives, sterilization and use of no contraceptive method on lactation and child health (time frame: October 1979 to September 1981; total support, \$55,000).

Rockefeller Foundation

- Grant to Instituto Tecnológico de Santo Domingo towards the costs of research on the dissemination of the Dominican National Fertility Survey to government policymakers and its impact on population policies (grant period 1/1/78 to 8/31/78, \$9,625; extended to 5/31/79; and then to 12/31/79; terminated).

ECUADOR

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	8,021	Proportion of urban (%)	44.65
Population, males (in 1000)	4,015	Population density (per sq. km.)	28
Population, females (in 1000)	4,006	Rates of growth (%)	3.04
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	31.2
0-14	44.4	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	41.6
15-64	52.0	Crude death rates (per 1000)	10.4
65+	3.5	Gross reproduction rates	3.07
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	1,805	Net reproduction rates	2.59
Dependency ratios (per 100)	92.2	Total fertility rates (per 1)	6.29
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	780	Life expectancy, males (years)	58.0
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	100.2	Life expectancy, females (years)	62.0
Median ages (years)	17.6	Life expectancy, total (years)	60.0

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

Under the new Constitution (published in March 1978), the State supports responsible parenthood and appropriate education for the advancement of the family, including a guarantee of the right of parents to have the number of children they can support and educate. The Constitution also establishes a National Development Council, which, among other responsibilities, is to establish the population policy of the country, within the social and economic guidelines, for solution of national problems, in accordance with the principles of respect for the sovereignty of the State and the self-determination of the parents. The Government has not formulated a specific policy with respect to the rate of demographic growth since it considers that the population process must not be isolated from the integral process of socio-economic development, and that population policy cannot be a substitute for short-term structural reforms. At present, the Ecuadorian Government considers the rate of fertility and natural increase to be satisfactory. Policies and programmes for regional and rural development aim to bring about a redistribution of population and to resolve problems in relation to population growth. Because the level of immigration is considered to be too low, there has been an attempt to attract migrants from abroad.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . At its twenty-first session in January 1976, the Governing Council approved a major UNFPA-funded project of assistance to the Government's National Programme of Family Welfare. The estimated total UNFPA contribution is \$1,345,800 for a four-year period beginning in January 1976. UNFPA funding was initially approved for the first two years of the project. The estimated equivalent value of the Government contribution is \$17,839,000 for a four-year period beginning in January 1976. Executing agency of the project is the WHO/PAHO; the Government co-operating agency is the Ministry of Public Health. Major project is:

National programme of family welfare (initiated in 1971). Executing agencies: UNFPA/WHO (PAHO). This project aims at improving family health by providing MCH/FP services and

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

taking steps to modify the reproductive behaviour of the population. Specifically, it will: 1) extend coverage of MCH/FP services; 2) develop an information and education system to stimulate the demand for services; 3) develop a training system for health personnel; and 4) improve the administrative and operational capacity. PAHO provides technical advisory services, fellowships, local training and supplies and equipment. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: WHO, \$1,403,673; UNFPA, \$9,241; budget: 1980; WHO, \$449,428.

- Integrated family health project (initiated in 1980 as a continuation of the above project). Executing agencies: WHO/(PAHO)/UNICEF. The purpose of this project is to continue to assist the Ministry of Health and FODERUMA (the Central Bank's Development Fund) in extending the primary health care programme, with emphasis on MCH/FP, to service rural communities through training of auxiliary health personnel and community promoters as well as provision of transport, supplies and equipment. Budgets: 1980, WHO \$289,711; UNICEF, \$166,464; 1981, WHO, \$186,045; UNICEF, \$215,980.
- In 1980, the UNFPA undertook a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years. Future assistance to Ecuador will be decided upon the basis of this assessment.

Other projects being funded by UNFPA are:

- Assistance to the Center for Demographic Analysis (initiated in 1975). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Center in a number of research and study projects: 1) population projections, 2) analysis of fertility, 3) study of mortality, 4) internal migration, 5) demographic study of the main geographic regions of the country, 6) evaluation of vital statistics, etc. Funds are for project personnel, expendable and non-expendable equipment, publication costs, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$126,029 budget: 1980, \$90,561.
- Rural health services - pilot project (initiated in 1977). Executing agencies: UNICEF/Margaret Sanger Center. To assist the Ministry of Health by providing training of personnel, extending the infrastructure and providing MCH services in two rural areas. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNICEF, \$20,664; Margaret Sanger Center, \$171,381; budgets: 1980: UNICEF, \$3,145; Margaret Sanger Center, \$134,410; 1981, Margaret Sanger Center, \$34,490.
- Fertility survey (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA. For description, see below under International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$239,252; budget: 1980, \$13,585.
- Population in development strategy (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the National Planning Board in preparing a general development strategy which integrates demographic variables into the development process as well as the preparation of a population policy within the context of the development plan. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$36,387; budget: 1980, \$30,946.
- UNFPA Programme Officer (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$34,137; budget: 1980, \$33,200.
- Population-related activities (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To permit field approval of local activities, such as providing funds for representatives of national organizations for travel to international conferences and seminars, study tours, research studies, etc., requiring limited funding. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$5,305; budget: 1980, \$5,437.
- Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any and ongoing): \$3,085,244; budget: 1980, \$1,050,423; 1981, \$220,555 - grand total, \$4,356,202; (figures as of 30 June 1980).

Ecuador

Bilateral assistance

British Overseas Development Administration

- An expert in adult education was employed as an adviser to the social communication and non-formal education project (1977-1979) to support the Family Welfare Programme. The National Programme for Family Welfare has been supported by UNFPA and PAHO. ODA's contribution has been utilized to facilitate the development of an information and communication system to generate community interest and to support MCH and family welfare services. A number of posters, pamphlets, a flip chart and films have been produced and audiovisual aid equipment provided. A book has been published which contains the details of project development. A series of workshops have been held and a number of radio broadcasts made. Cumulative expenditure through 1979: \$170,000.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Association for Voluntary Sterilization, International Project

- Grant of \$17,035 (8/1/79 - 12/31/80) to the Asociacion Pro Bienestar de la Familia Ecuatoriana (APROFE) to expand its physician training programme at the Enrique Sotomayor Maternity Hospita'.

Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers

- See entry under Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers in Global section.

Family Planning International Assistance

- Grant to Centro Medico de Orientacion y Planificacion Familiar. This grant provides continued support for CEMOPLAF's family planning education and service programme being implemented through four clinics. It is expected that some 8,400 new and 7,920 continuing contraceptive users will be served during that year. Locally generated funds, from charges for services and in-kind contributions, are expected to total more than \$40,000 and these monies will supplement the FPIA grant. The project operates a clinical laboratory in one of the centres to which users are referred for family planning clinical services. In order to give a new orientation to service delivery, reorientation and refresher courses are being organized for the project's staff with the aim of reaching more people, particularly in the suburban and rural areas. Total grant: \$362,352 (1 January 1975 - 31 December 1980). Current grant: \$82,630 (1 January 1980 - 31 December 1980).
- As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$105,899 in family planning commodities to nine institutions in Ecuador.

General Service Foundation

- Grant of \$18,000 to the Association for Voluntary Sterilization for training programmes in sterilization techniques in Ecuador. Project began in 1979.

International Development Research Centre

- Subdermal levonorg, implants. Grant to the Asociacion Pro-Bienestar de la Familia Ecuatoriana (APROFE), to enable APROFE to introduce and evaluate a new form of contraceptive within Ecuador's family programme. Duration: 2 years. Total grant, \$74,900; allocations up to 1979, none; budget in 1980, \$26,740; expended, \$11,000 projected, \$15,740; balance due after 1980, \$18,010.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- Affiliated organization: Asociacion Pro-Bienestar de la Familia Ecuatoriana (APROFE).
- Programme highlights: APROFE provides services through clinics in the country's three major cities, more than 100 community-based distribution posts in the coastal area, and a network of about 120 physicians and midwives. Through these outlets, APROFE registered 15,556 new acceptors in 1979. Voluntary sterilization is now offered in all three clinics as well as by the private collaborating doctors, and 2,411 procedures were done in 1979. Regular training in sterilization is offered to medical-paramedical teams. APROFE's Planned Parenthood/Women's Development project in the Guayaquil low income areas offers training in income-generating skills as well as in health, nutrition, and family planning. The association also has an active information and education programme, with radio mini-dramas and spot announcements, seminars and meetings for professionals, leaders, students, youth and the general public, and back-up printed materials. APROFE continues to campaign actively to get sex education incorporated into school curricula, holding seminars on sex education for teachers and parents.
- Financial summary: Total expenditures -- 1979 actual \$332,100 (including IPPF grant, \$230,100 and \$44,500 in commodities); 1980 estimated, \$385,500 (including IPPF grant, \$275,200 and \$26,700 in commodities); 1981 budget, \$427,800 (including IPPF grant, \$303,300 and \$28,000 in commodities).

International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey

- In co-operation with the Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos and with funding from UNFPA (see above), the ISI/WFS is assisting the Government in acquiring, through a national fertility survey, the scientific information that will permit it to describe and interpret its populations' level of fertility, strive to identify meaningful differentials in patterns of fertility and fertility regulation, and to clarify factors affecting fertility as well as to increase national capacities for fertility and other demographic research and to collect and analyze data on fertility which are internationally standardized in order to permit comparisons from one country to another. Starting date: January 1979; field work dates: August 1979 - January 1980. Report to be published in June 1981. The number of individual questionnaires involved in the survey is 7400.

The Pathfinder Fund

- Grant to Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganaderia to establish a credit fund for a women's co-operative (period: April 1979; amount, \$3,500).
- Grant to Centro de Promocion de Paternidad Responsable (CEPAR) to provide contraceptive instruction to a druggist and employees of 250 drugstores in Pichincha and Azuay provinces (time frame: October 1979 to June 1980; amount, \$34,000).
- Grant to Hospital Gineco Obstetrico "Enrique Sotomayor" to offer ten courses to 100 physicians and obstetricians/gynaecologists in minilaparotomy procedures (time frame: January 1980 to June 1980; amount, \$18,000).
- Grant to Universidad Nacional de Mujeres del Ecuador (UNME) to: 1) initiate four local development projects for women, which will have several mutually reinforcing components such as skill training, marketing, health and family planning; and 2) conduct a small research project to test the knowledge, attitudes and practices regarding family planning of women who are being trained in income generating skills versus those who are being trained exclusively in family planning (period: May 1980; amount, \$25,690).

Ecuador

- . Grant to Asociacion Pro-Bienstar de la Familia Ecuatoriana (APROFE) to conduct twenty courses on contraceptive methods and information, motivation and communication techniques for approximately 450 drugstores owners and employees (period: May 1980; amount, \$33,339).
- . Grant to Colegio de Obstetricas del Guayas to provide instructions in family planning and contraceptives to approximately 175 registered midwives so that they can attract 17,500 family planning acceptors in one year's time (time frame: May 1980 to April 1981; amount; \$17,842).
- . Grant to Maternidad Isidro Ayora to enable the director of the paramedical training programme to become familiar with the paramedical instruction offered in Chile (period; August 1979; amount, \$2,178).
- . Grant to individual to offer a refresher course on family planning methods to 32 nurses and for the provision of condoms to servicemen (time frame: May 1979 to April 1980; amount, \$3,481).

Margaret Sanger Center, Planned Parenthood of New York City

- . Ongoing project activities for a three-year UNFPA financed rural health care project included a seven-month training course for auxiliary nurses plus an interim and final evaluation of this course and the renovation of community sites to function as health posts, thereby opening up 25 new areas of health services in the two provinces within the country selected for this pilot project. A Socio-Anthropological Study of the project area was also conducted. Funding for this project has been provided by the UNFPA and the General Services Foundation. Dates: July 1978 - July 1980.

EGYPT

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	41,963	Proportion of urban (%)	45.37
Population, males (in 1000)	21,194	Population density (per sq. km.)	42
Population, females (in 1000)	20,769	Rates of growth (%)	2.56
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	25.6
0-14	39.7	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	38.4
15-64	56.7	Crude death rates (per 1000)	12.8
65+	3.5	Gross reproduction rates	2.55
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	10,036	Net reproduction rates	1.97
Dependency ratios (per 100)	76.3	Total fertility rates (per 1)	5.23
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	634	Life expectancy, males (years)	53.6
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	102.0	Life expectancy, females (years)	56.1
Median ages (years)	19.8	Life expectancy, total (years)	54.8

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Egyptian Government bases its current population policy on the "development approach to population problems" which is defined in terms of its four major interrelated aspects: growth, distribution, characteristics and structures. Developed on the basis of this definition, the new policy intends to affect the population problem by dealing with these four aspects simultaneously. Prior to the adoption of this national population policy in 1973, as a planning instrument for the decade 1973/1982, Government surveys and studies indicated that, for Egypt, the direct family planning approach did not sufficiently contribute to meeting the objectives of the Government to reduce substantially the levels of fertility. The policy adopted in 1973 formulates a set of explicit intermediate objectives and relates them to both short-term and long-range socio-economic objectives. It calls for the simultaneous manipulation of nine factors in the development planning and implementation process. These factors (not listed in order of priority) are: 1) raising the socio-economic standards of the family, 2) education with special emphasis on functional education and revision of the educational system so as to relate education to employment, 3) increased participation of women in the active labour force, 4) mechanization of agriculture, with special emphasis on agro-industries, 5) expansion of social security, 6) extension of social security, 7) reduction of infant mortality with special emphasis on the role of sanitation, nutrition and environmental factors, 8) information and communication, and 9) family planning services. In addition, the pressure of population on the Delta and Nile strip is being relieved by creating new settlements in the desert areas and new cities.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

World Bank

. First Population Project.

Total project cost: \$11.38 million. Bank financing: \$5 million IDA credit. Other financing: Government of Egypt (\$6.38 million). Implementation period: 1974-79. Effective date: March 25, 1974.

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

Egypt

The purpose of the project was to enable the Government to put its new Integrated Health Services system into operation in four governorates chosen as pilot areas, and to evaluate and strengthen its effectiveness as the sole channel for the Government's family planning services.

The financing covered the cost of: a) the construction and equipping of nine general health centres, four polyclinics and one multi-purpose training centre; b) the purchase of about 70 multi-purpose vehicles; c) an experimental home visiting programme covering about 5,000 families; d) studies of family planning acceptance and of the maintenance of family planning facilities; and e) the production of family planning and health educational material.

. Second Population Project.

Total project cost: \$60.3 million. Bank financing: \$25 million IDA credit. Other financing: British Overseas Development Administration (ODA) (\$8.0 million); Egyptian Government (\$27.3 million), parallel to that of the Bank. Implementation period: five years. Effective date: May 1, 1979.

The project is designed to help to reduce fertility, infant mortality and morbidity, and maternal mortality and morbidity, in seven of the country's 25 governorates, containing 26 per cent of the population; the experience gained will be used to extend project activities to other governorates at a later stage.

The project includes: a) an expansion of information, education and communication (IEC) and home visiting activities to increase demand for MCH/FP services; b) training programmes for fieldworkers and for supervisory and maintenance staff; c) the provision of clinics, equipment and vehicles; and d) the strengthening of evaluation and research capacity.

The credit will finance: a) audio-visual equipment for the use of health centres, radio and television listeners' clubs and training centres; b) 16 mobile IEC units and one "Theatre Caravan" for folk media shows; c) motivational kits for 10,500 home visitors; d) films and other audio-visual materials; e) the construction and equipment of six multi-purpose training centres; f) the construction and equipment of 48 rural and 9 urban health centres, and additional equipment for existing health centres; g) audio-visual and training equipment and furniture for the Egyptian Family Planning Association; h) the purchase of 238 ambulance/pick-up vans for clinics, 31 buses and minibuses for training, one for research and evaluation, and 98 station-wagons for supervision, project management, training research and evaluation, and for the Egyptian Family Planning Association; i) technical assistance for research and evaluation, management, training, IEC, architecture and home visiting; j) incremental operating costs for incremental staff, home visitors, vehicles, training materials, research and evaluation, IEC and new clinics; and k) innovative activities.

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . On 29 April 1971, the Government of Egypt and the UNFPA signed a comprehensive agreement under which the UNFPA agreed over a four-year period from 1971-1974 to assist the Government's National Family Planning Programme. First-year assistance by the UNFPA amounted to about \$1.3 million, and the remaining three years at about \$1.5 million per year, or a total of about \$5.8 million. Activities financed under the agreement have included the supplying of a large proportion of the contraceptives required by the national programme; reinforcement and co-ordination of the activities of the Population and Family Planning Board; establishment of new family planning units and upgrading the quality of services in the already existing units; improvement of nationwide development of research in human reproduction and different aspects of fertility behavior; and the development of sound evaluation procedures, based on improved management and planning skills.

- . An important component has been annual UNFPA support of a nationwide training programme financed in local currency as well as a fellowship programme for training abroad of Egyptian nationals in different disciplines at more than \$200,000 per year for both types of training. A UNFPA evaluation mission visited Egypt in June and July 1975 to review family planning and related activities financed by UNFPA under the agreement with the Government. The mission reviewed the status of implementation of projects and reported on progress to enable UNFPA to undertake new funding decisions.
- . A second phase of support to the Government of Egypt by UNFPA was submitted to the UNDP Governing Council at its twenty-third session in January 1977. The programme foresees an estimated total UNFPA contribution of \$10 million, and an estimated equivalent value of the Government's contribution of \$18,500,000, over a five-year period beginning in January 1976. Executing agencies are UNFPA, UNICEF and other organizations as appropriate. Government co-operating agencies are the Supreme Council for Population and Family Planning, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) and other Government agencies as appropriate. The second two years of the second phase were submitted to the UNDP Governing Council for approval at its January 1979 meeting. Estimated total UNFPA contribution for this two-year period is \$5,514,630; estimated equivalent value of the Government's contribution is \$9 million.

Projects under the second phase of support:

- . Population and housing census (initiated in 1973). Executing agencies: United Nations/UNFPA. To assist the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics by increasing its computer capacity regarding the general population and housing census, concluded in November 1976, designed to provide not only a demographic and housing profile, but factual and benchmark data on the economic activity of the country. Data collected is currently undergoing extensive analysis. Funds are for data processing equipment, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: United Nations, \$841,506; UNFPA, \$78,784.
- . Population in communication component in the land resettlement project (initiated in 1975). Executing agency: FAO. To assist the Department of Community Formation and Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, in developing a communication unit within the Newly Reclaimed Lands; in co-producing communication materials, especially regarding the potential impact of land reclamation on attitudes and practices in family planning; and to fund training of national staff in audio-visual aids technology. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$87,477; Budget: 1980, \$2,803.
- . Management, planning and evaluation (initiated in 1976). Executing agencies: UNFPA/UNICEF. To assist the Population and Family Planning Board of the Supreme Council for Population and Family Planning in 1) management - to strengthen its capacity and utilize the new local government system at central, regional and community levels, 2) planning - to study the interrelationships between population and development, and 3) evaluation - to develop methodologies for evaluating the impact of the national policy on fertility rates, estimating continuation and acceptance rates and use effectiveness. Funds are for national expert services, salary supplements, equipment, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNFPA, \$790,739; UNICEF, \$113,704; budgets: 1980, UNFPA, \$249,191; UNICEF, \$12,333.
- . Bio-medical research/family planning (continued from the first agreement). Executing agencies: UNFPA/WHO. The main purpose of collaboration was to assist in health-related aspects of the existing countrywide broad-based programme of population control and family planning. Under the UNFPA agreement of support to the Egyptian family planning programme, WHO had a small component of bio-medical research for execution during 1976, but none during 1977. (However, WHO is assisting under the WHO Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction by supporting activities under a WHO Collaborating

Egypt

Centre for Clinical Research (CCCR) at the Chatby Maternity Hospital, Alexandria. Some discussions were held during 1977 for similar assistance to Al-Azhar University Maternity Hospital, Cairo, for the establishment of a WHO CCCR.) Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$111,193; budget: 1980, \$3,064.

- . Socio-economic and action research (continued from the first agreement). Executing agencies: UNFPA/UNICEF. To assist the Supreme Council in various aspects of 1) socio-economic research, e.g., the extent of co-ordination between education and manpower needs, internal and international migration, information content of communication programmes, and 2) action research, especially the relationship between integrated rural development and the population problem, including the creation of employment opportunities for women in rural areas. Funds are for national experts, salary supplements, equipment, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNFPA, \$304,982; UNICEF, \$77,108; budget: 1980, UNFPA, \$79,750; UNICEF, \$23,858.
- . Strengthening family planning services (continued from the first agreement). Executing agencies: UNFPA/UNICEF. To assist the Population and Family Planning Board by providing raw materials for the manufacture of oral contraceptives for distribution through Government delivery points. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNFPA, \$40,577; UNICEF, \$3,064,496; budget: 1980, UNFPA, \$57,923; UNICEF, \$201,483.
- . Communication, education and training (continued from the first agreement). Executing agencies: United Nations/UNFPA/WHO/UNESCO/UNICEF/Planned Parenthood Association, Chicago Area, Training and Research Center. To assist the Supreme Council in family planning communication (particularly for groups in rural areas and through various Governmental administrative levels), population education (both in-school and out-of-school), and training in population education (for administrative leaders, family planning trainers, clinic personnel, communicators, opinion leaders, physicians, trade union officials, etc.). Funds are for national experts, salary support, fellowships, training materials, workshops, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: United Nations, \$53,659; UNFPA, \$504,526; UNESCO, \$61,200; Planned Parenthood Association of Chicago, \$46,000; budgets: 1980, United Nations, \$48,441; UNFPA, \$346,292; Planned Parenthood Association of Chicago, \$31,000; 1981, UNFPA, \$25,000.
- . Pregnancy wastage and infant mortality sample survey (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Government in conducting a sample survey regarding foetal and infant mortality in both the urban and rural population in order to provide inputs for economic and social development planning. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$118,105; budget: 1980, \$104,162.
- . Internal migration differentiations sample survey (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Government in obtaining reliable and up-to-date information on internal migration differentials by socio-economic variables, internal migration patterns and mobility history and determinants of internal migration. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$73,600; budget: 1980, \$22,400.
- . Population and development (initiated in 1977). Executing agencies: UNFPA/UNICEF. To provide a link between population objectives and development efforts at the local level through encouragement of small-scale labour-intensive projects designed to involve an increasing number of females and aiming at raising the status of women, particularly at the community level. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNFPA, \$1,420,660; UNICEF, \$155,608; budget: 1980, UNFPA, \$1,258,315; UNICEF, \$77,015.
- . In 1980, the UNFPA undertook a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years, and, on the basis of which, future assistance to Egypt will be decided upon.

- . Action research on promotion of conventional methods of contraceptives (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Population and Family Planning Board by funding a research project which aims to examine the acceptance of conventional contraceptives; identify social, cultural and economic factors that might help or hinder their promotion; study the most effective means for promoting the acceptance and follow-up of users of conventional methods, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$58,150; budget: 1980, \$34,000.
- . Population-related activities (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To permit field approval of local activities, such as providing funds for representatives of national organizations for travel to international conferences and seminars, study tours, research studies, etc., requiring limited funding. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$3,736; budget: 1980, \$3,000.

Additional projects being assisted by UNFPA are:

- . Fertility survey (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA. For description, see below under International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$66,876; budget: 1980, \$181,411.
- . Population growth and manpower needs (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: ILO. To assist the Government in increasing the understanding and knowledge base of the interactions between population growth/movements, manpower needs and the socio-economic development processes in the country. The project aims to strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Manpower and Vocational Training to undertake policy-oriented research studies on demographic and economic inter-linkages, in assessing the imbalance of manpower supply and demand and in formulating comprehensive population and employment policies for the country. Budgets; 1980, \$118,500; 1981, \$114,000.
- . Workshop on child health in Egypt (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide partial support for a national workshop on child health in Egypt, held in December 1979. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$15,000.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing, including UNFPA co-ordinator): \$15,121,685; budgets: 1980, \$2,945,941; 1981, \$169,000 - grand total, \$18,236,626 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

United Nations Children's Fund

- . UNICEF co-operates with UNFPA in executing a UNFPA-funded community-based family planning demonstration project which began in 1975. Activities are centred on reaching the fertile age groups at the community level making a maximum use of local leadership. Government agencies involved are the Egyptian Family Planning Association and the Land Reclamation Authority. A new programme of UNICEF assistance for 1981/82 is now being planned and is expected to include assistance to family planning programmes within the context of the Government's policy.

World Health Organization

- . In 1979 and 1980 WHO supported research on the safety and effectiveness of current oral and injectable contraceptives, intrauterine devices and female sterilization; research on new methods for the determination of the fertile period and service research in family planning. The WHO Collaborating Centre for Clinical Research, Shatby Maternity Hospital received \$109,400 for research in most of the above-mentioned areas and for strengthening its research capabilities. The Institute of Research for Tropical Medicine received \$25,900; Drug Research and Control Centre, \$11,680; Assiut University, \$47,400; Alexandria University, \$9,000 and Cairo University, \$22,000. Sixteen research training grants were awarded to Egyptian scientists at a total cost of \$160,900 and the Al-Azhar University received \$3,000 for the purchase of ad hoc supplies.

Egypt

- . WHO support for research and institution strengthening during the period 1972-1980 amounts to approximately \$1,769,300.

Bilateral assistance

U.S. Agency for International Development

- . Family planning support. To assist the Government of Egypt to achieve its goal of reducing the population growth rate by strengthening and expanding family planning service availability by: 1) increasing contraceptive availability, 2) helping to improve programme management and administration, 3) supporting integrated social service delivery systems, 4) providing training for family planning service personnel, 5) carrying out innovative activities in the fields of social action research and population/family planning technology transfer, and 6) supporting a nationwide family planning information, education and communications campaign. Initial obligation, FY 1977; estimated FY 1980 obligation, \$10,000,000; planned life of project funding through FY 1981 totals \$41.7 million.

British Overseas Development Administration

- . Participation in the World Bank second population project, five years. \$9 million has been allocated for this project over five years (see multilateral entry above). Expenditure: 1979, \$20,000.

Federal Republic of Germany

- . In its technical co-operation with Egypt, the Federal Republic of Germany made available DM 1,590,827 in 1979 for a project entitled "Development of family planning services".

Government of Finland

- . Assistance for: 1) rural health services in Beba District - Phase I (expenditures in 1979: \$215,000; 1980, \$10,000); Phase II (allocation for 1981, \$1,000,000; 1982, \$140,000); 2) renovation and upgrading study of hospital functions, Manial Hospital Cairo University (expenditures in 1980; \$240,000; allocation for 1981, \$250,000).
- . New project proposals for assistance in rural health services are being elaborated. It is likely that additional allocations will be made in 1981-82.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Association for Voluntary Sterilization, International Project

- . Third year grant of \$95,150 (12/1/78 - 8/31/80) to the Egyptian Fertility Care Society (EFCS) to establish a strong, viable, and effective organization whose major purpose will be to design and implement action programmes. A fourth year grant of \$86,586 (9/1/80 - 8/31/81) will be awarded for continuation support to the Egyptian Fertility Care Society.
- . Grant of \$11,057 (10/1/79 - 9/30/80) to the National Cardiac Institute for services to women requesting them.
- . Grant of \$36,785 (6/1/78 - 9/30/79) to Zagazig University to provide high quality services to the women of Sharkya Governorate. A second year grant was awarded for continuation of the project.

- Grant of \$2,546 (7/1/78 - 6/30/79) to provide support to the Egyptian Fertility Care Society (EFCS) to establish a centre for repair and maintenance of all publicly donated endoscopic equipment throughout Egypt. A second year grant of \$19,523 (1/1/80 - 12/31/80) provides continuation support.

Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers

- See entry under Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers in Global section.

The Centre for Population Activities

- From November 19-21, 1979, CEPPA, in collaboration with the Regional Federation of Social Services and Institute for Training and Research in Family Planning, conducted a three-day conference for women leaders in Alexandria. The purpose of the conference was to identify women's needs which can be met through social service programmes: a process which entailed going beyond welfare provisions to also consider women in development investments. The workshop was attended by 31 women leaders with funding provided by U.S. AID.
- Following the leadership conference, CEPPA, the Regional Federation of Social Services and the Institute for Training and Research in Family Planning conducted a two week "Women in Management" workshop in Alexandria. The workshop was held from February 16-28, 1980 and 26 women representing family planning and social service organizations participated. The objectives of the WIM-Egypt workshop were to introduce key women to women in development issues and to provide supportive supervisory and managerial skill training. The workshop utilized CEPPA trained counterpart facilitators thus allowing the entire programme to be conducted in Arabic. Funding for the project was provided by U.S. AID.

Church World Service, Family Life and Population Programme.

- The programme of the Coptic Evangelical Organization for Social Services for family planning services and education is a continuing programme which FLPP/CWS has helped to support since 1973. Work is being conducted presently in 21 villages in the Minia area. Grants for 1979 and 1980 increased to \$25,000 per year.
- A grant of \$8,000 in 1980 to the Middle East Council of Churches for its Family Life Education Program. The programme was developed in response to a felt need in face of the changing conditions in the Egyptian society, the impact of mass communication media on the home, and the changing relationship between the church and the Coptic family.

Family Planning International Assistance

- Grant to Bishopric of Public Ecumenical and Social Services. This grant continues support for the Family Life Education Program of the Bishopric of Public, Ecumenical and Social Services. Family planning services are provided through four basic health/family planning clinics in low income areas of Cairo, Beni Suef, Behera and Mallawi, and through 60 community development workers engaged in community-based distribution of contraceptives. Total grant: \$189,785 (1 October 1975 - 31 July 1980). Current grant: \$127,655 (1 September 1978 - 31 July 1980).
- Grant to Coptic Evangelical Organization for Social Services. This project has established regular and credible family planning services including counselling, follow-up, referrals, supply and resupply of contraceptives through village-based, satisfied contraceptive users in rural villages of Minia and Assiut Provinces, Upper Egypt. This year, the project will continue its expansion of services to six new villages, while continuing operations in 18 old villages. Total grant: \$192,331 (1 September 1975 - 31 December 1980). Current grant: \$79,978 (1 June 1979 - 31 December 1980).

Egypt

- . Grant to Faculty of Medicine, Tanta University. This project helps train 500 fourth-year medical students at Tanta University in family planning education and service delivery so as to provide a cadre of well-trained and highly motivated doctors for the health units and MCH centres in the mid-delta area of Egypt, the country's most densely populated region. Following their supplementary training, the students will conduct community surveys in three areas to identify couples eligible for family planning. Total grant: \$70,748 (1 December 1979 - 30 November 1980). Current grant: same.
- * As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$576,652 in family planning commodities to 21 institutions in Egypt.

Ford Foundation

- . Grant to Assiut University for research and training in the interaction of disease and contraception (grant: \$102,000; term: 7/77/6/80; extension grant in FY 1979 of \$6,500 for 12 months).
- . Grants to individual researcher, 1) at Assiut University to undertake post-doctoral studies in reproductive endocrinology at the Medical College of St. Bartholomew Hospital, University of London, England (grant in FY 1979 of \$14,482 for 12 months; grant in FY of \$17,779 for 12 months); and 2) at American University in Cairo to undertake research on a) "Family Economy and Reproductive Behaviour in two Cairo Districts" (grant in FY 1980 of \$18,880 for 18 months); and b) "Impact of Male Labour Migration on the Structure of the Family" (grant in FY 1980 of \$16,690 for 9 months).

International Development Research Centre

- . Postpartum contraception. A grant to the International Islamic Centre for Population Studies and Research of Al Azhar University, Cairo, to conduct research on the use of medroxy progesterone acetate (MPA) injections as a postpartum contraceptive technique, an alternative to the oral pill and intrauterine device in rural population. Duration: 2 years. Total grant: \$87,970; allocations up to 1979, \$68,750; budget in 1980, \$5,970; expended, \$5,970; projected, N.A.
- . Lactation/amenorrhea. A grant to the University of Alexandria to enable its Institute of Public Health, to study the duration of postpartum amenorrhea in urban and rural Egyptian women, as related to lactation patterns and nutritional status, in order to plan appropriate postpartum contraception programmes. Duration: 3 years. Total grant: \$90,410; allocations up to 1979, \$10,000; budget in 1980, \$25,250; expended, \$100,000; projected. \$15,250; balance due after 1980, \$13,860.

International Fertility Research Program (IFRP)

- . IFRP provided assistance to the development, publication and distribution of a technical bulletin related to family planning and contraceptive technology. In addition, it will conduct a survey on the knowledge and attitudes of pharmacists and physicians on family planning.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Egyptian Family Planning Association.
- . The Association was founded in 1958 and has been an IPPF member since 1963; it has had the sponsorship of the Ministry of Social Affairs from the beginning. Its present role is to complement the services provided in the national programme chiefly by conducting public information and education programmes and experimenting with new approaches to service

delivery and the integration of family planning with a wide range of other community activities. The FPA has been providing services through 466 clinics, several in co-operation with private voluntary activities, which in 1979 served 310,885 acceptors, including 104,415 new acceptors. The non-clinical sector served 14,910 new acceptors. It has a strong volunteer base throughout the 22 independent branch Associations which form the national organization. The Association has undertaken a number of different projects in collaboration with agencies other than IPPF and it acts as an executing agency for the Ministry of Social Affairs in a number of activities. Of special importance are the UNICEF funded community-based demonstration project and an integrated family planning/nutrition project funded by CARE. Several branches are successfully implementing these projects. In 1979 a new experience using commercial outlets in Greater Cairo had considerable initial success. As of October 1, 1980, U.S. AID is funding the project with a view to considerably expanding it. Youth projects and those to raise the status of women - legal and health aspects - are undertaken.

- . Financial summary: IPPF grant - 1979 actual, \$531,200; 1980 estimated, \$212,300; 1981 projected, \$242,100.

International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey

- . In co-operation with the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) and with funding from the UNFPA, the ISI/WFS is assisting the Egyptian Government in carrying out a national fertility survey, the scientific information from which will permit it to describe and interpret its populations' level of fertility, strive to identify meaningful differentials in patterns of fertility and fertility regulation, and to clarify factors affecting fertility as well as to increase national capacities for fertility and other demographic survey research and to collect and analyze data on fertility which are internationally standardized in order to permit comparisons from one country to another. The survey began in November 1978 and field took place from February to May 1980. The country report is expected by August 1981. The number of individual questionnaires expected is 8,919.

The Pathfinder Fund

- . Training Institute for midwives Al-Galaa Teaching Hospital. Training of nurses in maternal and child health and family planning. Time frame: September 1978 to August 1979; amount, \$48,101.
- . Kafr-El-Sheikh General Hospital. Assistance to a contraceptive outreach programme with referrals, information, and education and clinical services. Time frame: December 1979 to October 1980; amount, \$49,889.
- . Alexandria Family Planning Association. Providing family planning and pediatric services to the Association. Minilaparatomies are offered in the clinic. Time frame: October 1978 to June 1980, amount, \$81,109.
- . Alexandria Family Planning Association. Identify, counsel and provide women at high pregnancy risk with family planning. Time frame: April 1980 to March 1981; amount, \$24,837.

The Population Council

- . Assistance to the Cairo Family Planning Association in the form of a grant for research on women's participation in rural development projects (time frame: December 1979 to May 1980; total support \$3,936).

Egypt

Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT)

- . Country programme. The country programme implements research studies and other activities which focus on the cultural acceptability of products and support materials. It deals with product and safety studies which provide data on product acceptability, side effects, reasons for discontinuation of a particular method, and are relevant and useful to decision makers and administrators in the Government and/or national family planning programme. Time frame: October 1978 to December 1981; budget, \$25,000.
- . Developing contraceptive support materials for illiterate and semi-literate rural acceptors. The purpose of the grant to the Family Planning Association of Alexandria is to provide illiterate rural contraceptive acceptors in Egypt with instructional materials geared to their specific needs and concerns, thereby reinforcing their decision to practise family planning. Time frame: October 1978 to December 1979; budget, \$6,000.
- . Workshop on research needs in population and family planning. The purpose of this grant to Assiut University and the Population and Family Planning Board was to hold a workshop to review past and current research in contraceptive technology and family planning and to identify future research particularly relevant to current Egyptian needs. Time frame: December 1978 to April 1979; budget, \$5,800.
- . Management of injectable amenorrhea by temporary IUD insertion. This study by the University of Alexandria attempts to improve the continuation rate in a group of subjects using DMPA who would have otherwise dropped out due to the medical reason of absent menses. An IUD is temporarily inserted to establish a cyclical pattern of menses following removal of the IUD. Time frame: October 1978 to March 1980; budget, \$2,200.

EL SALVADOR

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	4,797	Proportion of urban (%)	41.10
Population, males (in 1000)	2,410	Population density (per sq. km.)	224
Population, females (in 1000)	2,387	Rates of growth (%)	2.93
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	32.6
0-14	45.2	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	42.1
15-64	51.4	Crude death rates (per 1000)	9.4
65+	3.4	Gross reproduction rates	2.93
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	1,058	Net reproduction rates	2.49
Dependency ratios (per 100)	94.6	Total fertility rates (per 1)	6.01
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	818	Life expectancy, males (years)	60.0
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	101.0	Life expectancy, females (years)	64.5
Median ages (years)	17.2	Life expectancy, total (years)	62.2

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Government has incorporated a national population policy into its global strategy of development. Its Integrated Population Policy (PIP) emphasizes the need to promote employment opportunities, to improve nutritional standards, to reduce morbidity and mortality, as well as to reduce fertility, improve the spatial distribution of the population and to increase the participation of women in development. The Ministry of Health and Public Welfare includes family planning within the scope of its national health objectives and has built a network of public health centres for the delivery of maternal/child health and family planning services. Its development plan for 1978-1982 includes the Integrated Population Policy as one of 51 strategic projects. The Government has recently moved to a position of acknowledging that the level of emigration is unsatisfactory because it is too low and it has adopted an explicit policy to promote the emigration of its nationals.

External Assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- In January 1977, the UNFPA submitted to the twenty-third session of the Governing Council for approval a four-year programme of assistance to the Government's maternal and child health and family planning programme. The immediate objectives of the project comprise a comprehensive strategy for rapidly expanding and improving maternal and child care and family planning services in several distinct programme areas: clinical services; rural primary health care; services rendered by institutions not belonging to the Ministry of Health; information and education; and organization and management. The programme was approved and began in January 1977. The estimated total UNFPA contribution is \$2,521,500; the estimated equivalent value of the Government's contribution is \$8,977,500. The project is being executed jointly by UNFPA and PAHO. The Government co-operating agency is the Ministry of Health and Public Welfare. Major project under this programme is:

Assistance to the maternal and child health/family planning programme (pre-project activi-

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

El Salvador

ties initiated in 1974). Executing agencies: WHO/UNICEF/UNFPA/Population Council (ceased to be executing agency after August 1979). WHO is assisting the Ministry of Health with the provision of technical services. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNFPA, \$128,936; Population Council, \$1,629,918; UNICEF, \$144,022; budgets: 1980, WHO, \$55,000; UNFPA, \$1,134,178; UNICEF, \$55,434; 1981: WHO, \$49,500; UNFPA, \$758,347; 1982, WHO, \$18,150; UNFPA, \$710,369; 1983: UNFPA, \$158,732.

- In June 1979, the UNDP Governing Council at its twenty-sixth session approved a UNFPA programme of assistance, based on a needs assessment conducted in 1978, to support a comprehensive population programme in the amount of \$6 million over a four-year period to assist the Government of El Salvador. The new programme will incorporate the large-scale project in support of MCH/FP, noted above, and will also cover major projects in such areas as data collection and demographic analysis, population dynamics and migration, population policy, population education and communication, and projects directed towards adolescent girls and rural populations. Scheduled starting date was January 1979; estimated value of the Government's contribution is \$13 million. Government co-operating agencies are the Ministries of the Presidency, Health and Public Welfare, External Relations, Planning and the Directorate General of Statistics and Census. Executing agencies are the United Nations, UNESCO, and UNFPA.

Other UNFPA-funded projects are:

- Introduction of sex and family education in schools (initiated in 1971). Executing agency: UNESCO. To assist the Ministry of Education in integrating sex and family living education into curricula of primary and secondary schools and to develop programmes for teachers and teaching materials; to incorporate sex education and family life components into some functional literacy and adult education projects of the country. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$377,948; budget: 1980, \$36,133.
- Population and Human Resources Planning Unit (initiated in 1971). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Ministry of Planning, in this third phase of UNFPA assistance, in its research into migration, fertility, mortality, marginal urban populations, etc., on the impact of large public investment projects on population, on future labour force requirements considered necessary in terms of the Development Plan, etc. Project activities concluded August 1979. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$447,219; budget: 1980, \$7,000.
- International migrations and human settlements (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: UNFPA. Consultancy assistance to the Ministry of Planning and Coordination of Socio-Economic Development in exploring the possibilities and implications of international migration as a tool for the planning of social and economic development. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$5,838.
- 1980 census (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Directorate General of Statistics and Census in the planning and execution of the proposed 1980 census. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$79,728; budgets: 1980, \$407,997; 1981, \$43,421.
- Establishment of rural health training centres (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To increase the capacity of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare to provide basic and specialized training of personnel and to increase the coverage of health programmes in rural areas. The project will provide for the construction and equipping of four regional health training centres. Budgets: 1980, \$255,000; 1981, \$100,000.
- Institutional support in the area of population policy (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Ministry of the Presidency in improving the capacity for programming, co-ordination and evaluation of the Executive Directorate of the Compre-

hensive Population Policy (PIP) and the Technical Committee on Population. Budgets: 1980, \$171,459; 1981, \$117,875.

- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing, including UNFPA co-ordinator): \$3,253,888; budget: 1980, \$2,227,801; 1981, \$1,269,143; 1982, \$728,519; 1983, \$158,732 - grand total, \$7,638,083 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

World Food Programme

- . Nutrition education and supplementary feeding of vulnerable groups. The project was approved in March 1978. WFP food assistance is to be used to carry out a nationwide nutrition education and supplementary feeding programme for a period of five years, reaching a total of 168,200 pre-school children and 56,600 pregnant women and nursing mothers. Nutrition and health education activities, as well as training in production activities is being carried out through short training courses, lectures and demonstrations. WFP assistance is used to improve the nutritional status of the beneficiaries, also as an incentive to attract the mothers to training sessions and to provide the mothers and their children in the health centres with services such as vaccinations, medical treatment and advice on family planning on a voluntary basis. The total cost of the project amounts to \$3,991,000 of which \$2,998,300 is for food (maize, dried skim milk, pulses and vegetable oil).

Bilateral assistance

U.S. Agency for International Development

- . Population dynamics. To assist the Government in reducing El Salvador's annual rate of population growth. Activities started in FY 1980 will continue with emphasis on expanding sterilization services, community-based contraceptive distribution in 2,000 villages, and commercial retail sales of contraceptives in over 800 pharmacies and 3,000 small shops. A second national contraceptive prevalence survey to measure impact on the birth rate will start, and studies will be initiated on reasons why some women are not using contraceptives. Other continuing activities include mass media and interpersonal promotional programmes and motivational seminars for national and state-level leaders. Principal contractor agencies are: Salvadoran Demographic Association, Ministries of Health and Agriculture, Population Technical Committee (Ministry of Planning), Salvadoran Social Security Institute, and the U.S. Center for Disease Control. Initial obligation, FY 1980; estimated final obligation, FY 1984; estimated FY 1980 obligation, \$1,000,000; proposed FY 1981 obligation, \$750,000; estimated total cost of project, \$9,925,000.

British Overseas Development Administration

- . Funded through Oxfam: A family planning education project run by the Asociacion Demografica Salvadorena (ADS) in San Salvador. During the period of ODA support (1977-1979) six courses were run. Expenditure: 1979, \$4,000 (support now completed).

Non-governmental organization assistance

Association for Voluntary Sterilization, International Project

- . Grant of \$45,413 (9/1/79) - 8/31/80) for special equipment (mini-laparotomy kits and other equipment) to 13 hospitals and health centres in El Salvador to enable them to increase voluntary sterilization service capability in each of these institutions.
- . Second year grant of \$14,099 (4/1/78 - 3/31/79) to the Asociacion Demografica Salvadorena (ADS) to enable them to establish a vasectomy service programme at its Santa Ana Clinic. A third year grant of \$25,490 allows for the continuation of the project. A fourth year grant of \$9,729 (10/1/80 - 9/30/81) will allow for further continuation.

El Salvador

- . Third year grant of \$24,008 (4/1/79 - 4/30/80) to the Maternity Hospital of San Salvador to expand the voluntary sterilization programme and provide for the training medical personnel in the techniques of laparoscopy and mini-laparotomy.
- . Second year grant of \$59,649 (8/1/78 - 7/31/79) to the Asociacion Demografica Salvadorena (ADS) to expand a programme in male and female voluntary sterilization within the ADS clinic fertility at Santa Tecla. This clinic, established with the help of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) and the de Sola Foundation, provides for special service, training and research. A third year grant of \$75,742 (8/1/79 - 8/31/80) provided for continued support. A fourth year grant of \$75,742, (8/1/79 - 8/31/81) is planned for future funding.
- . Grant of \$213,512 (3/1/78 - 2/28/79) to the San Salvador Maternity Hospital to provide funds for the purchase of needed equipment for renovating dedicated space for voluntary sterilization services in a master clinic service centre.
- . Grant of \$22,670 (4/1/79 - 3/31/80) to the San Salvadorean Ministry of Health and Social Assistance to expand the existing voluntary sterilization service delivery system in six Ministry of Health Hospitals by enabling the hospitals to utilize operating room time on Saturdays.

Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers

- . See entry under Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers in Global section.

Development Associates, Inc.

- . Under a four-year contract with U.S. AID, Development Associates, Inc. is implementing a project for the commercial distribution of contraceptives in El Salvador. Cost for the January 1, 1979 through June 30, 1980 period is \$342,967.

Family Planning International Assistance

- . Grant to Instituto Salvadoreno del Seguro Social. For eighteen months, FPIA provided support to El Salvador's social security agency, ISSS, for this pilot project. Prior to the initiation of this project, the ISSS provided family planning strictly as part of MCH services. The opening of full-time family planning units in six metropolitan clinics enabled ISSS to provide a broader, more convenient accessible service. Services are provided by six nurse practitioners with the assistance of six social workers who do out-reach work in the clinic's neighboring areas. Total grant: \$38,347 (1 April 1978 - 30 September 1979). Current grant: same.
- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$20,387 in family planning commodities to eight institutions in El Salvador.

Ford Foundation

- . Grant to individual researcher, Instituto de Nutricion de Centro America y Panama, to study toward a Ph.D. degree in nutrition and social sciences at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (grant in FY 1979 of \$14,482, for 12 months).

Foster Parents Plan of Canada

- . Grant from the Canadian International Development Agency to assist project to train 22 paramedics to disseminate family planning information and to identify health problems and make appropriate referrals. Total project costs: \$134,888; CIDA commitment, \$40,000.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Asociacion Demografica Salvadorena (ADS).
- . Programme highlights: As a member of the National Population Council, ADS co-ordinates its activities with the Government's service programme, placing strong emphasis on a nationwide multimedia campaign providing information and education in support of all elements of the national effort. The association has continued to carry out its own efficient programme, maintaining a good volume of clinical services. The programme has also been focusing its attention on community groups, adolescents and rural people. In 1979, ADS provided sterilization at the request of 3,115 persons. The association's three clinics attracted 3,318 new acceptors, with the continuing acceptors at close to 50,000. The commercial programme of the association sold during 1979 over one million condoms and more than 10,000 cycles of orals.
- . Financial summary: Total expenditures 1979 actual, \$759,672 (including IPPF grant \$401,500 and \$42,600 in commodities); 1980 estimated, \$1,101,759 (including IPPF grant, \$428,300 and \$21,800 in commodities); budget, \$2,247,668 (including IPPF grant, \$415,100 and \$14,800 in commodities).

International Projects Assistance Services

- . Clinic loan programme. A low-interest long-term loan was provided to establish a facility to treat women with incomplete abortions. The facility provides a wide range of other contraceptive services.

The Pathfinder Fund

- . Grant to Consejo Salvadoreno de Capacitacion de Voluntarios to establish an office with staff to assist volunteer agencies in improving their services to the poor (time frame: August 1979 to June 1980; amount, \$11,000).

The Population Council

- . Maternal and child health/family planning programme. For description see under UNFPA entry above.
- . Grant to the Asociacion Demografica Salvadorena for the completion of an Annotated Bibliography on Population and Development (time frame: December 1979 to February 1980; amount: \$5,000).

The Rockefeller Foundation

- . Grant to individual for training in family planning evaluation and epidemiology (1980 grant, \$23,500, terminates June 1981).

ETHIOPIA

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	31,468	Proportion of urban (%)	14.47
Population, males (in 1000)	15,628	Population density (per sq. km.)	26
Population, females (in 1000)	15,840	Rates of growth (%)	1.80
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	24.6
0-14	45.1	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	49.8
15-64	52.3	Crude death rates (per 1000)	25.2
65+	2.6	Gross reproduction rates	3.30
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	7,195	Net reproduction rates	1.99
Dependency ratios (per 100)	91.1	Total fertility rates (per 1)	6.70
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	798	Life expectancy, males (years)	37.5
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	98.7	Life expectancy, females (years)	40.6
Median ages (years)	17.4	Life expectancy, total (years)	39.0

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Government perceives the current rate of population growth and anticipated population size to be satisfactory in relation to the substantial under-utilized natural resources of the country and to the opportunities for improvement in productivity with technological and organization progress. The principal population problem is considered to be the high levels of morbidity and mortality, and the need for reorganization of the rural economy, including local redistribution of population. Although no recent statement has been made on the desirability of expansion of the family planning services previously provided, it appears that a programme having as its objectives maternal and child health, family welfare, and a contribution to the modernization of the status of women would be considered acceptable. The movement of people from drought stricken areas has increased the number of settlement schemes and new areas have been brought into cultivation in Wollega, Illubabor and Kaffa Administrative Regions. International migration is not seen as posing any problems because of its insignificant level, although concern has been expressed over the problem of refugees.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . At its eighteenth session in June 1974, the Governing Council approved a major UNFPA-funded project of assistance to the Government of Ethiopia for its population census and a sample survey. The estimated total UNFPA contribution was \$3,500,000, and the estimated equivalent value of the Government's contribution was \$3,481,000 for a four-year period, which began with preparatory activities in 1973. Executing agency of the project was the United Nations. Pre-project activities were interrupted in 1976 due to the difficulties in undertaking fieldwork at the time. It was expected that a revised UNFPA-assistance programme for Ethiopia would be submitted to the twenty-eighth Governing Council session in June 1981.
- . Population census and sample survey (initiated in 1972). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Government in planning and conducting its first national census and thus to provide a primary source of basic national population data required for administration purposes as well as social and economic research and planning. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$482,198; budget: 1980, \$5,722. .

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

- . In 1980, the UNFPA undertook a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years, and, on the basis of which, future assistance to Ethiopia will be decided upon.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing, including UNFPA co-ordinator): \$492,756; budget: 1980, \$60,792 - grand total, \$553,548 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

Non-governmental organization assistance

Family Planning International Assistance

- . This programme provided assistance to an ongoing MCH/family planning training programme for government and non-government health personnel. Throughout its grant period, the project trained 154 health personnel to deliver services in rural areas of the country. In addition to training these nurses, nurse-midwives, community nurses and health officers, the project also provided orientation and education in family guidance to 234 health assistants (approximately 50 in each of four Health Assistant Training Schools) to enable them to introduce and offer family guidance information and education as part of their normal health education and services programme. Some 30 Health Representatives were presented with orientation/education sessions in family guidance. Total grant: \$245,401 (1 April 1975-31 August 1979).
- . Grant to Seventh-Day Adventist Church. This project introduced, through community self-help activities, family planning information and services combined with MCH care to rural inhabitants in the Abonsa and Kambatta areas of Southern Ethiopia. Services were provided through a central facility, with periodic mobile services to remote sections of the project area. Project activities included training of community health representative in family planning information and simple child health practices. Total grant: \$21,114 (15 March 1979-31 December 1979).
- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$105,019 in family planning commodities to 42 institutions in Ethiopia.

The Ford Foundation

- . Grants to individual researchers 1) at the Economics Statistics Analysis Department for completion of Ph.D. dissertation in demography (grant in FY 1980 of \$3,600 for 3 months); and 2) at the Population and Social Statistical Department to undertake dissertation research on demography under the supervision of Professor Hennin at The Population Council (grant in FY 1980 of \$3,600 for 3 months).

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Family Guidance Association.
- . The Association was founded in 1966 and has been an IPPF member since 1971. It concentrates on providing integrated maternal and child health/family planning services, including fertility regulation and infertility treatment, within the existing Government health services. It carries out information and education projects throughout the country and produces educational and training materials to support this work. In 1979 there were 41,487 acceptors (of which 26,317 were new) and 221 outlets.
- . Financial summary: IPPF grant - 1979 actual \$354,100; 1980 estimated, \$429,800; 1981 projected, \$633,200.

Ethiopia

Planned Parenthood Federation of Canada

- . Research on the use of local debes for contraceptives. This project aimed to work with the Ministry of Health and the University using a section already established for research into traditional medicines. However, the various developments caused delays and the final report has not been received. Total donation, \$5,876.

FIJI

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	630	Proportion of urban (%)	42.20
Population, males (in 1000)	317	Population density (per sq. km.)	34
Population, females (in 1000)	313	Rates of growth (%)	1.78
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	24.3
0-14	36.9	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	28.6
15-64	60.0	Crude death rates (per 1000)	4.2
65+	3.1	Gross reproduction rates	1.75
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	166	Net reproduction rates	1.68
Dependency ratios (per 100)	66.7	Total fertility rates (per 1)	3.59
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	532	Life expectancy, males (years)	69.5
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	101.2	Life expectancy, females (years)	73.1
Median ages (years)	20.5	Life expectancy, total (years)	71.3

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

Fiji's Seventh Development Plan 1976-1980 states: "Increases in the national income are offset by advances in population growth, and while it is the Government's policy to improve the average level of welfare, it must at the same time maintain the rate of growth of the population within acceptable limits. It is thus that a general policy of limiting population growth to 2 percent per annum has been proposed. Although this target has been met fairly easily in the past, it has been achieved with a high level of emigration. While emigration reduces population, it also is a drain of skilled labour which must affect in turn the level of production, and also income. To keep the rate of natural growth as low as possible will increase welfare, but population growth that is held down by emigration will not". The Government follows a policy of decreasing immigration and reducing emigration to stem the outflow of skilled personnel. To this end, bilateral agreements have been concluded with neighbouring countries and the promotion of better working conditions locally is encouraged. Because of dissatisfaction with the spatial distribution of the population, there is an attempt to decrease the level of migration from rural to urban areas.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . In 1981, it is expected that the UNFPA will undertake a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years, and, on the basis of which, future assistance to Fiji will be decided upon.
- . National census (initiated in 1974). Executing agency: United Nations. To provide information on the size, composition and distribution of Fiji's population. Project completed in 1979. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$175,660.
- . Family health (initiated in 1974). Executing agencies: WHO/UNFPA/UNICEF. To make knowledge and measures for improving family health available to the population in general, to reduce maternal morbidity and mortality and to improve the health of children through better planning of pregnancies and of family size, and in this way to contribute to the well-being of the individual and of the country. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: WHO, \$155,354; UNFPA, \$444,126; UNICEF, \$183,260; budgets: 1980, WHO, \$43,471; UNICEF, \$23,840.

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

Fiji

- . Participation at international seminar for rural women (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA. To support travel requirements of two participants in colloquium of experts and international seminar of rural women, sponsored by the International Council of Women and held in Manila in February 1979 (for description, see under ICW entry in Global section). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$3,603.
- . Conference on rural/family life education (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the South Pacific Branch of the Associated Country Women of the World in holding its fourth regional conference. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$20,788.
- . Population-related activities (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To permit field approval of local activities, such as providing funds for representatives of national organizations for travel to international conferences and seminars, study tours, research studies etc., requiring limited furling. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$2,333.
- . Family welfare and non-formal adult education (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA. To develop and implement comprehensive and co-ordinated non-formal educational family welfare programmes for families, dealing with such subjects as children, MCH and family planning, sex education, nutrition and food preparation, etc. Budgets: 1980, \$24,983; 1981, \$16,128; 1982, \$9,061.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects completed, if any, and ongoing, including UNFPA co-ordinator): \$1,228,568; budgets: 1980, \$230,794 (including UNFPA co-ordinator and programme support): 1981, \$16,128; 1982, \$9,061 - grand total, \$1,484,551 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

World Food Programme

- . Supplementary feeding and nutrition education of vulnerable groups. The project, approved in May 1976, became operational on 18 July 1977. It provides 4,349 metric tons of dried skim milk over a period of five years to improve the nutritional status of pregnant women and nursing mothers, infants and pre-school children mainly in rural areas. WFP dried skim milk is supplementing the local diet, which is mainly based on staple food, such as starchy roots, fruit, rice and some pulses. Food is distributed to pregnant women, nursing mothers, infants and pre-school children at the various local health centres, where family planning education is provided as well. The total cost of the project amounts to \$4,382,200, of which \$3,367,200 is for food alone.

Bilateral assistance

U.S. Agency for International Development

- . Fertility survey. Through the International Statistical Institute, U.S. AID is assisting the Government in conducting a national fertility survey (for description, see below under International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey). U.S. AID funding through ISI for this project is expected to amount to \$161,000.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Family Planning International Assistance

- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$1,967 in family planning commodities to five institutions in Fiji.

International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey

- . In co-operation with the Government's Bureau of Statistics and with funding from U.S. AID, (see above), the ISI/WFS assisted the Government in acquiring, through a national fertility survey, the scientific information that will permit it to describe and interpret its populations' level of fertility, strive to identify meaningful differentials in patterns of fertility and fertility regulation, and to clarify factors affecting fertility as well as to increase national capacities for fertility and other demographic survey research and to collect and analyse data on fertility which are internationally standardized in order to permit comparison from one country to another. Preparatory work begun in August in 1973. The report was published in December 1976. The number of individual questionnaires involved in the survey is 4928.

World Young Women's Christian Association

- . In Fiji, the YWCA is working in six villages to promote a nutrition programme particularly aimed at children suffering from malnutrition. This programme begun in 1977 also provides adults with courses on nutrition, child care, poultry raising, gardening, family education programmes. This ongoing programme has a budget of \$4,300 for 1981.

GABON

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	548	Proportion of urban (%)	35.71
Population, males (in 1000)	269	Population density (per sq. km.)	2
Population, females (in 1000)	279	Rates of growth (%)	1.00
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	10.0
0-14	32.8	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	31.2
15-64	61.2	Crude death rates (per 1000)	21.3
65+	6.0	Gross reproduction rates	2.00
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	137	Net reproduction rates	1.32
Dependency ratios (per 100)	63.4	Total fertility rates (per 1)	4.06
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	492	Life expectancy, males (years)	41.9
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	96.3	Life expectancy, females (years)	45.1
Median ages (years)	25.0	Life expectancy, total (years)	43.5

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Government has indicated that its population size in the medium-term is too small and that the levels and trends of its population growth and its fertility rates are unsatisfactory because they are too low. The principal problems are perceived to be the high levels of morbidity, mortality and sterility. Provision of adequate health services, and in particular maternal and child health services, is considered of the highest priority. Achievement of desired size of completed family is to be made possible by provision of such health services, supported by family and social welfare services and payments. Although the Government has signed agreements with several neighbouring countries to permit nationals of these countries to work in Gabon, concern has been expressed over the growing number of refugees residing in the country. The Third Development Plan (1976-1980) allocated considerable sums of money to rural development, the object being to limit rural exodus, for labour shortages in some areas have been so acute that former plantations have been unworkable.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- Observation Permanente des Faits Demographiques (initiated in 1973; operational, January 1976). Executing agency: United Nations. To establish nine permanent demographic observation centres throughout the country. Work on the preparatory phase of the project started early January 1976; fieldwork, in August 1976. Project is progressing steadily in developing the statistical service of the country and the provision of up-to-date demographic information. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$305,923.
- Population census (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: United Nations/UNFPA. To assist the Government in conducting a population census and to set up a basis for data collection and analysis for future development planning and to train demographers and statisticians for assignment to the Government's Statistical Unit. Pilot census completed in September 1979. General enumeration is to be held in August 1980. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: United Nations, \$314,722; budgets: 1980, United Nations, \$289,960; UNFPA, \$4,860; 1981, United Nations, \$46,405.

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

- . Improvement of family life among co-operative members (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: ILO. To assist the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Co-operative Division, in learning the causes of rural out-migration and to design work programmes and methods to improve the social infrastructure in rural areas and the family welfare of members of co-operatives. Expected completion date: 1981. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$17,182; budget: 1980, \$93,918.
- . Census communication support (initiated in 1980). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Ministry of Planning in setting up a multi-media community strategy in support of the August 1980 enumeration of the Gabon population census, in order to ensure the best possible coverage of the enumeration. Budget: 1980, \$30,850.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing): \$637,827; budgets: 1980, \$419,588; 1981, \$46,405 - grand total, \$1,103,820 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

GAMBIA

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	603	Proportion of urban (%)	18.47
Population, males (in 1000)	298	Population density (per sq. km.)	53
Population, females (in 1000)	306	Rates of growth (%)	2.82
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	24.6
0-14	44.4	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	47.5
15-64	52.7	Crude death rates (per 1000)	22.9
65+	2.9	Gross reproduction rates	3.15
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	139	Net reproduction rates	1.98
Dependency ratios (per 100)	89.7	Total fertility rates (per 1)	6.39
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	778	Life expectancy, males (years)	39.4
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	97.4	Life expectancy, females (years)	42.6
Median ages (years)	17.7	Life expectancy, total (years)	41.0

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

In May 1979 the Government adopted a population policy based on the following guiding principles: population policy should be considered as part of rural development and should pursue the goals of self-reliance; policy measures should be based on voluntary acceptance; and direct policy measures are desirable with respect to mortality. Support will be given for child spacing and contraception will be made available through the maternal and child health programme. The section on health in the Five Year Development Plan (1975/76-1979/80) calls for immunization, health and nutrition education, regular care for children under five, maternity services, and the promotion of planned parenthood, i.e. child spacing and birth avoidance for health reasons. International migration is not seen as a problem, because of its insignificant nature. The Government would like to decelerate the flow of migrants from rural to urban areas, while maintaining the present urban and rural configurations.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . At its twenty-seventh session in June 1980, the Governing Council approved UNFPA assistance to the Government in the amount of \$1,581,500 for three years to support a maternal and child health and family planning project. The project will assist the Government in establishing countrywide delivery of maternal and child health care integrated with family planning services through the existing rural health system. Scheduled starting date was November 1979; estimated value of the Government's contribution is \$106,000. Executing agency is WHO; Government co-operating agency is the Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Welfare.
- . Development of communication and extension support services for maternal and child health and family welfare activities (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: UNESCO. To assist the Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Welfare in identifying problems and needs related to family welfare and stimulating greater community involvement in programmes conceived to meet these needs, achieving better integration at the community level among

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

various family welfare-centred programmes, achieving an understanding among rural communities of the country's socio-economic goals and population policy in terms of their implication for improved quality of life. Project components include training for VTR technical team, study tours for communication personnel, equipment and supplies for audio-visual operations, and contribution to operating costs. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$97,516; budgets: 1980, \$64,010; 1981, \$27,874.

- . Maternal and child health and family welfare (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: WHO. The purpose of the project is to assist the Government in improving the basic maternal and child health services and family welfare in rural Gambia. In 1979, new bases for MCH teams were established in health centres (Gunfur, Kerewan, Kaur and Kantaur). One health centre and eight dispensaries have been built and the MCH health network has been expanded. Budgets: 1980, \$167,350; 1981, \$43,753.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing): \$197,376; budgets: 1980, \$231,360; 1981, \$71,627 - grand total, \$500,363 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

Non-governmental organization assistance

Family Planning International Assistance

- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$3,832 in family planning commodities to four institutions in Gambia.

International Federation for Family Life Promotion

- . Through private educational services, conducting of both a site visit in 1979 followed in 1980 by a first Natural Family Planning and Family Life Workshop for 25 participants mostly from the education field.
- . Financial summary 1979 and 1980 estimated \$6,500 primarily from British Overseas Development Administration.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: The Gambian Family Planning Association.
- . The Association was founded in 1969 and has been an IPPF member since 1971. It has been responsible for all the family planning services in the country, providing these through its own clinics and through the Government's Maternal and Child Health programmes. It carries out extensive information and education activities and is now preparing to help in the implementation of the Government's new primary health care programme which will include child spacing in maternal and child health. The FPA has undertaken a number of innovative projects in the fields of women's development and conservation. Under the IPPF's law and planned parenthood programme, activities are taking place to make family planning information and services accessible to all. (The Association was host to the regional conference on Islam and Family Planning in 1979.) During 1979 it recorded 2,727 new and 2,251 continuing contraceptive acceptors. The number of clinics increased from 6 in 1978 to 33 in 1979.
- . Financial summary: IPPF grant - 1979 actual, \$164,200; 1980 estimated, \$186,900; 1981 projected, \$210,000.

GHANA

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	11,679	Proportion of urban (%)	35.86
Population, males (in 1000)	5,774	Population density (per sq. km.)	49
Population, females (in 1000)	5,905	Rates of growth (%)	3.13
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	31.2
0-14	46.6	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	48.4
15-64	50.7	Crude death rates (per 1000)	17.2
65+	2.7	Gross reproduction rates	3.30
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	2,597	Net reproduction rates	2.37
Dependency ratios (per 100)	97.4	Total fertility rates (per 1)	6.71
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	846	Life expectancy, males (years)	46.7
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	97.8	Life expectancy, females (years)	50.0
Median ages (years)	16.7	Life expectancy, total (years)	48.3

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

In "Guidelines for the Five Year Development Plan (1975-1980)", the Ghanaian Government emphasized its view that a high birth rate is a health constraint and that the health of the people of this country is one of the primary requirements for economic and social development. As part of the basic health services, environmental health, nutrition education, community and school health education, communicable disease control, maternal and child health services and family planning will be emphasized. The 1973-1978 Five-Year Plan stipulates a target to reduce the population growth rate from about 3.9 per cent in 1970 to 1.8 per cent by the year 2000. There are many organizations in the country that are actively involved in promoting family planning objectives and family planning services are available to all, regardless of age, number of children or ability to pay. In order to bring the disadvantaged groups in rural areas into the mainstream of national development, the Government has adopted the concept of Growth Pole, a strategy that aims at transforming characteristically rural regions of Ghana into a rural-urban continuum. Presently there is a desire to limit the substantial flow of immigrants into the country.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . In 1981, it is expected that the UNFPA will undertake a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years, and, on the basis of which, future assistance to Ghana will be decided upon.
- . Expansion of national compulsory registration system for births and deaths and development of vital statistics (initiated in 1972). Executing agency: United Nations. To strengthen staff, establish adequate organization structure, provide educational, training and evaluative support, supply basic equipment and increase co-ordination among the various agencies involved in the registration and processing of vital statistics. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$465,991; budgets, 1980: \$183,500.

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

- . 1980 population census (initiated in 1978). Executing agency; United Nations. To provide Ghana with a time-series of reliable demographic, social and economic data on its population. The project will also result in the training of a cadre of staff at all levels in field operations who can be used in the intergrated household survey for Ghana. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$203,270; budgets: 1980, \$142,490; 1981, \$34,340.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing including UNFPA co-ordinator): \$1,155,806; budgets: 1980: \$325,990; 1981; \$34,340 grand total, \$1,516,136 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

World Health Organization

- . In 1979 and 1980 two research training grants were awarded to scientists from the University of Ghana and the University of Science and Technology at a total cost of \$58,300.

Bilateral assistance

U.S. Agency for International Development

- . Population planning and rural development. To interrelate population dynamics to Ghana's overall development planning and programmes in support of the country's efforts to reduce the population growth rate. This project builds on two previous U.S. AID-assisted projects - the Population Programme Support Project and the Programme in Population Dynamics Project. Since 1971, U.S. AID has provided technical assistance, training, research and iculum development, contraceptives and other commodities in support of the Ghana National Family Planning Programme (GNFPP). The two previous U.S AID assisted projects helped Ghana in attaining a higher level of family planning knowledge and practice than is found in most African countries. This project continues to support the work of the GNFPP, and helps give greater attention to the integration of population planning and general development. It strengthens the Government's efforts to modify the economic and social conditions which reinforce the traditional cultural value placed on large families and to build motivation for smaller families. The FY 1981 programme includes operations research, technical assistance, distribution of commodities, training and public awareness campaigns on population dynamics and the value of family planning to maternal and child health will be undertaken. Emphasis will be on strengthening outreach programmes at the regional and local level. US AID-financed inputs include personnel, training, commodities, and other costs. Proposed initial obligation, FY 1981; estimated final obligation, FY 1985; proposed FY 1981 obligation, \$855,000; estimated total cost, \$4,700,000.
- . Fertility survey. Through the International Statistical Institute, U.S. AID is assisting the Government in conducting a national fertility survey (for description, see below under International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey). U.S. AID funding through ISI for this project is expected to amount to \$278,000.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Church World Service, Family Life and Population Programme

- . Continuing support to the Christian Council of Ghana Committee on Christian Marriage and Family Life to provide efficient, quality family planning, family life education, and family counselling, especially to rural inhabitants. \$10,000 per year.

Family Planning International Assistance

- . Grant to National Council of Ghana YMCA. This grant helps the YMCA to promote the development of positive attitudes towards human sexuality, responsible parenthood, family

Ghana

planning and late marriages. Youths are the primary target group. Services are provided through field assistants and adult counsellors; IEC support is available through radio broadcasts and locally developed educational materials. Total grant: \$44,624 (1 October 1979-30 September 1980). Current grant: same.

- . Grant to Christian Council of Ghana. This grant helps the CCG to expand its family planning and marriage counselling programme. During its first year of operation, the project will train 55 satisfied contraceptive users and 45 family counsellors to provide services. Total grant: \$29,410 (1 May 1980-April 1981). Current grant: same.
- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$132,802 in family planning commodities to 77 institutions in Ghana.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: The Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana.
- . Founded in 1966 and a member of IPPF since 1968 the Association was a forerunner of the national programme and has retained a major role in the provision of both information and services. It has an important field worker training programme and employs its fieldworkers in areas where government facilities have not yet been developed. Other innovative activities include programmes for family life education for out-of-school youth; the distribution of contraceptives through non-clinical channels; and attention to the problems of infertility and sub-fertility. A few successful cases have been recorded with sub-fertility clients. The Association, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and the National Family Planning Programme and other agencies is pre-testing the teaching materials developed for a family life education curriculum in five schools. The 30 clinics of PPAG recorded a total of 47,482 acceptors in 1979 nearly 19,000 of whom were new acceptors. Another 32,000 acceptors received non-clinical services in 1979.
- . Financial summary: IPPF grant - 1979 actual, \$651,900; 1980 estimated, \$664,300; 1981 projected, \$622,200.

International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey

- . In co-operation with the Central Bureau of Statistics and the Ghana National Family Planning Secretariat, and with funding from U.S. AID (see above), the ISI/WFS is assisting the Government in acquiring, through a national fertility survey, the scientific information that will permit it to describe and interpret its populations level of fertility, strive to identify meaningful differentials in patterns of fertility and fertility regulation, and to clarify factors affecting fertility as well as to increase national capacities for fertility and other demographic research and to collect and analyze data on fertility which are internationally standardized in order to permit comparisons from one country to another. Starting date: November 1977; fieldwork dates: February 1979-March 1980. Report to be published in May 1981. The number of individual questionnaires involved in the survey is 6,120.

The Population Council

- . Assistance to the University of Cape Coast in the form of a grant for a demographic training and research programme (time frame: September 1973 to September 1979; expenditures in 1979, \$7,078; total support, \$198,278).

The Rockefeller Foundation

- . Grant to individuals for research on mortality in tropical Africa (1978 grant, \$15,378, terminated April 1980).

University of North Carolina, Carolina Population Center

- University of Ghana Programmes in Population Dynamics. Technical assistance, guidance and advice in: 1) population related curriculum development; 2) planning for population services; and 3) planning and review of designs for evaluating programmes. Time frame: October 1979 to September 1980; amount \$36,000.

Westinghouse Health Systems

- Contraceptive retail sales (CRS). The Ghana CRS project is a plan to make contraceptives ("Panther" and "SSS" condoms for men and "Floril" oral pills and "Coral" foaming tablets for women) available in commercial shops throughout the country at reasonable prices. This is a U.S. AID-funded project with Westinghouse Electric Corporation-Health Systems as the U.S. contractor. The main objectives of this CRS project are: 1) to increase the availability of contraceptives; 2) to create awareness of contraceptive methods; 3) to motivate men and women to use contraceptives; and 4) to increase contraceptive use. The Ghana CRS project began 30 June 1976. Sales of "Panther", "SSS" and "Floril" began in February 1979. Sales of "Coral" Foaming Tablets were initiated in December 1979. Prior to this date, project activities included studies in market research and identifying appropriate individuals and organizations that could carry out the packaging, printing, warehousing, marketing and advertising of the products. The Ghana CRS project was completed on 30 April 1980. Cumulative expenditures through 1979, \$814,732; estimated expenditures 1980, \$166,600; budget: \$981,331.

World Education

- Community development staff training for human resource development. Grant from U.S AID to train, in a collaborative effort with the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development of the Government of Ghana, field staff in the districts of Asamankese, Akim-Oda, and Salt Pond, and senior staff members who are district heads of adult education, in non-formal education techniques and processes, and to develop strategies that offer support to village-level self-help and income-generating activities. World Education has appointed a full-time technical advisor to the project and sends consultants three or four times a year to carry out specific training tasks. Project staff members are testing materials they have developed in three languages for adults who are learning to read, and with World Education's assistance are developing other field-oriented materials appropriate for non-formal education at the village level. Time frame: January 1978 to January 1981. Budget: \$397,000 of which \$138,750 is a subgrant to the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development.

World Neighbors

- Assistance to a clinic which serves the health needs of villages around Lake Bosumtwi through transportation costs, supply of medicines, vaccines and clinic equipment, and partial stipends for staff. Programme includes under-fives clinics, vaccination of children, education in nutrition and sanitation and family planning services. Initiated in 1974, cumulative expenditures through June 1980, \$50,374; Budget: 1979-80, \$6,076; 1980-81, \$5,091.
- Assistance to Yendi Family Health Project in Northern Ghana for organization of women's groups and training of health promoters in villages. Family planning is a normal part of health education, with referrals for services to a government family planning clinic in Yendi Hospital. Begun in 1976 with an agricultural programme, cumulative expenditures for family planning and health through June 1980, \$20,771; budget: 1979-80, \$11,404; 1980-81, \$7,193.
- Began assistance to a family health advisory service to help encourage, train and support five existing health programmes in the Northern and Upper regions of Ghana. Budget: 1980-81, \$6,090.

GRENADA

Demographic Facts^{1/2/}

Population, 1980	111,000
Annual rates of growth (1975-80)	0.97
Crude birth rates (per 1,000, 1975-80)	36.0 ^{3/}
Crude death rates (per 1,000, 1975-80)	7.7 ^{3/}
Gross reproduction rates (per woman, 1975-80)	2.50 ^{3/}
Life expectancy at birth (males, 1975-80)	65.0 ^{3/}
Life expectancy at birth (females, 1975-80)	70.0 ^{3/}

Government's view regarding population^{1/}

Concerned about the implications of increased population on employment, housing, nutrition, etc., the Government issued a policy statement in May 1974, which set forth the right of the individual to have access to knowledge and means of regulating family size and which noted that family planning should henceforth be considered an important component in the country's development. At last report a Maternal Child Health and Family Planning component was to be included in a five-year development plan being prepared by the Government. This programme had not yet been implemented. There is dissatisfaction with the spatial distribution of the population and there is an attempt to decelerate the movement of migrants to urban areas and to readjust the urban and rural configurations. While the level of emigration has been significant, no effort has been made to limit it.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- Youth involvement in family life education and services (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Ministry of Education and the Grenada Planned Parenthood Association in training and employing four youth educators whose job will be to hold educational seminars and meetings for young people as well as be involved in other communication and media activities for the general public. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$67,440; budget: 1980, \$27,425.
- Population census 1980 (initiated in 1980). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Government in carrying out a population census in order to supply accurate information on the rate of population growth, fertility, etc., and to compile a register of business establishments and farming households. Budget: \$30,360.
- Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing): \$67,440; budget: 1980, \$57,785 - grand total, \$125,225 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

^{1/}Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

^{2/}Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

^{3/}Figures are for Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

Non-governmental organization assistance

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Grenada Planned Parenthood Association (GPPA).
- . Programme highlights: Operating with the support of the Ministry of Health, the Association, the only family planning agency in the nation, is able to function in official facilities. Recognizing teenage pregnancy as a major health problem in Grenada, the GPPA has organized a special programme to reach youth, operating both a Youth Information Centre and a Youth Outreach Programme, the latter with the support of the UNFPA. Twenty elementary school teachers are now serving as outreach workers. Services are provided in 21 locations, including the island of Carriacou. The Association's clinical services attracted over 1,400 new acceptors in 1979 plus another 618 through its outreach efforts. A co-operative programme of voluntary sterilization is maintained by the Association at St. George's General Hospital, and 66 persons requested this service in 1978.
- . Financial summary: Total expenditures -- 1979 actual, 144,200 (including IPPF grant, \$61,900 and \$20,000 in commodities); 1980 estimated, \$133,300 (including IPPF grant, \$55,600 and \$22,500 in commodities); 1981 budget, \$160,670 (including IPPF grant, \$63,000 and \$15,700 in commodities).

GUADELOUPE*

Demographic Facts **

Population, total (in 1000)	329	Proportion of urban (%)	43.46
Population, males (in 1000)	162	Population density (per sq. km.)	185
Population, females (in 1000)	167	Rates of growth (%)	0.26
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	13.3
0-14	30.9	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	20.3
15-64	62.7	Crude death rates (per 1000)	7.0
65+	6.4	Gross reproduction rates	1.40
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	85	Net reproduction rates	1.33
Dependency ratios (per 100)	59.5	Total fertility rates (per 1)	2.83
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	443	Life expectancy, males (years)	66.6
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	97.4	Life expectancy, females (years)	72.0
Median ages (years)	22.5	Life expectancy, total (years)	69.3

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population**

Because of its concern with unacceptable levels of unemployment and the existence of some pressure upon the resources, the authorities support reduction in fertility and natural increase by means of provision of family planning services and have modified family allowances and associated benefits in order to lessen their possible pro-natalist effect. Emigration to France is assisted. Considerable resources are allocated to continue reduction in morbidity and mortality, particularly of women and children.

External assistance

Bilateral assistance

Government of France, Institut National d'Etudes Demographiques

- . Survey on fertility and the family (Guadeloupe and Martinique). A survey on fertility and the family was undertaken within the World Fertility Survey. 2,800 women were interviewed from November 1975 to April 1976. A second survey, Family, Fertility and Contraception, was undertaken in 1973. 3,200 women between 20 to 44 years were interviewed in order to study changes affecting fertility, family structure and contraception. Research undertaken concerned 1) contraceptive practices in relation to the accessibility of contraceptives, opinions on methods, knowledge of physiology, regularity of use and preferred methods; 2) respective roles of children at birth, desired, undesired and aborted; 3) impact of initial characteristics of couples interviewed (parental attitudes, social background and original place of residence) in relation to the evolution of matrimonial and genetic history; and 4) survey analysis of opinions of couples interviewed in 1978 compared to responses given by women.

Non-governmental organization assistance

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Association Guadeloupeenne pour le Planning Familiale (AGPF).
- . Programme highlights: Since Guadeloupe and neighbouring islands form a department of metropolitan France, the Association is supported by the French Government, with IPPF supplying

*Identified as a French Overseas Department.

**Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

occasional assistance in the form of commodities. The Association's four clinics and nine information centres cover the islands of Guadeloupe and Marie Galante. The AGPF is also playing an active role to see that information, education, and services become available in all French overseas departments in the Western Hemisphere.

- . Financial summary: Value of commodities supplied through IPPF - 1979 actual, \$3,500; 1980 estimated, \$2,400.

International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey

- . The fertility survey being carried out in Guadeloupe has been granted associate status in the WFS programme since WFS technical assistance is minimal and financing is provided by the French Government. France is also providing technical assistance. The Institut National d'Etudes Demographiques is the executing agency (see above).

GUATEMALA

Demographic Facts *

Population, total (in 1000)	7,262	Proportion of urban (%)	38.92
Population, males (in 1000)	3,682	Population density (per sq. km.)	67
Population, females (in 1000)	3,581	Rates of growth (%)	3.03
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	30.2
0-14	44.1	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	41.1
15-64	53.1	Crude death rates (per 1000)	10.9
65+	2.9	Gross reproduction rates	2.77
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	1,650	Net reproduction rates	2.25
Dependency ratios (per 100)	88.5	Total fertility rates (per 1)	5.68
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	788	Life expectancy, males (years)	56.9
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	102.8	Life expectancy, females (years)	58.8
Median ages (years)	17.7	Life expectancy, total (years)	57.8

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Government acknowledges the existence of short-term problems associated with a relatively high rate of fertility and natural increase and that these rates constrain the process of national development. The Government reported that as of 1978 it was studying the relationship between demographic levels and trends and economic and social variables. The General Secretariat of the National Planning Council is implementing a project with United Nations assistance to deal with demographic variables in the planning process in order to arrive at a specific policy for the treatment of demographic problems. Principal concerns of the Government are reducing morbidity and mortality and improving the spatial distribution of the population. The national family planning programme is operated jointly by the Ministry of Health and the private Family Welfare Association, an IPPF affiliate. The Ministry provides services as an integral part of maternal and child health care in its rural health centres, while the association offers services in clinics in the capital. International migration is considered to be not significant and is satisfactory.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . In 1979, the UNFPA undertook a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years. As a result, the UNFPA in co-operation with the Government prepared a programme of assistance that was presented to the UNDP Government Council at its twenty-seventh session in June 1980.
- . At its twenty-seventh session in June 1980, the Governing Council approved UNFPA assistance to the Government, based on the findings of the UNFPA-sponsored needs assessment mission, in the amount of \$5.3 million for four years in support of a comprehensive population programme. The programme will include projects in the areas of data collection and analysis, including support for a national census; population and employment research and policy formulation; maternal and child health; and advancement of women. Scheduled starting date was January 1980; estimated value of the Government's contribution is \$22.1 million. Executing agencies will be the United Nations, ILO, FAO and WHO. Government

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

co-operating agencies will be the National Planning Council, Directorate General of Statistics and the Ministries of Public Health and Social Assistance, Agriculture, Education and Social Welfare.

- . Population and human resources unit (initiated in 1976). Executing agency: ILO. To support the conditions which would enable the National Planning System to incorporate population variables systematically and progressively in their development plans. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$37,653. Budget: 1980 \$15,101.
- . Analysis of human resources, human settlements and internal migrations in Baja Verapaz (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Government's Economic Planning Council analyze a special study in the Department of Baja Verapaz focussing on migration patterns, seasonal as well as permanent, correlating them with socio-economic variables and publishing and disseminating the results of the study. Budget: 1980, \$28,050.
- . Population and employment policy into the process of national development planning (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: ILO. To strengthen the technical capacity of the human resources for incorporating population and employment related variables in the general context of socio-economic planning, through analyses of present population and employment situation and through studies on economic-demographic interlinks. Expected completion date: 1984. Budgets: 1980, \$294,600; 1981, \$265,800.
- . Population and housing census 1981 (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: United Nations. To provide support to the General Directorate of Statistics for the undertaking of the population and housing census scheduled for April 1981. The objectives are to generate accurate demographic and socio-economic data at the national and local level; to strengthen the Government's capacity to evaluate the results of social and economic development programmes; and to contribute to the strengthening of the technical capacity of the Department of Social and Demographic Statistics of the General Directorate of Statistics. Budgets: 1980: \$122,325; 1981, \$353,520; 1982, \$171,540; 1983, \$18,000.
- . Population and family life education through training of home improvement promoters (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: FAO. To assist the Government in incorporating women into the development process by providing support for the training of rural extension workers, their supervisors, and technical support staff in family life and community improvement, including demographic trends influencing family life; nutrition; administration of family, agricultural and community resources, etc. Budgets: 1980, \$180,620; 1981, \$138,200.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and on-going); \$824,007; budgets: 1980, \$672,996; 1981, \$757,520; 1982, \$171,540, 1983; \$18,000 - grand total, \$2,444,133 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

World Health Organization

- . The Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama received \$35,300 in 1980 for psychosocial research in family planning.

World Health Organization/Pan American Health Organization

- . Family Health. This project provides assistance to the Government in strengthening its MCH and family health unit, providing MCH training to health personnel, extending coverage of family health services, particularly to rural areas, developing a health information system and co-ordinating MCH and nutrition programme activities. PAHO support includes technical advisory assistance and fellowships. Funds - WHO: \$51,700, 1979; \$55,300, 1980.

Guatemala

Bilateral assistance

U.S. Agency for International Development

- . Integrated family planning services. To expand the availability of family planning services by integrating them into the Government of Guatemala's low-cost rural health delivery system and into other public and private sector activities. U.S. AID project scheduled to end in FY 1980, APROFAM -- a Guatemalan private family planning association -- provides logistic, training and communication support to 580 Ministry of Health facilities and to private contraceptive distribution outlets. This new project will integrate family planning more fully into MOH activities while expanding family planning activities in the private sector. Medical supervision and other support by MOH personnel will be financed with U.S. AID funds. The project will fund contraceptive distribution at MOH and private facilities, will finance communication/education activities, will train MOH and APROFAM personnel, and will expand family planning coverage and acceptance in Indian areas (now comprising an estimated 46 per cent of the population). In FY 1981, U.S. AID will support: 580 MOH facilities and local MOH-government institutions, such as farmers' organizations and co-operatives, serving as outlets for contraceptives provided through APROFAM; the distribution of contraceptives with MOH medical supervision; a person-to-person communication system to increase knowledge and acceptance of family planning among Indians. Principal contractor agency is the Guatemalan Private Family Planning Association (APROFAM). Initial obligation, FY 1980; estimated final obligation, FY 1982; estimated FY 1980 obligation, \$400,000; proposed FY 1981 obligation, \$575,000; estimated total cost of project, \$1,800,000.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Association for Voluntary Sterilization, International Project

- . Second year grant of \$510,208 (1/1/78 - 2/28/79) to the Asociacion Pro-Bienestar de la Familia Guatemalteco (APROFAM) to consolidate and expand its three voluntary sterilization programmes at the APROFAM Surgical Center, Hospital Roosevelt, and the Instituto Guatemalteco del Seguro Social Hospital and to promote the availability of male and female sterilization services at 16 of the 22 provincial hospitals. A third year grant of \$438,242 (3/1/79 - 3/31/80) provided continuation support for the project.
- . Grant of \$538,345 (4/1/80 - 3/31/81) to the Asociacion Pro-Bienestar de la Familia Guatemalteco (APROFAM) to support the voluntary sterilization programmes in four regional clinics in which all of APROFAM's activities will be integrated.

Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers

- . See entry under Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers in Global section.

Columbia University, Center for Population and Family Health

- . The CPFH has been assisting APROFAM in the development, implementation, and evaluation of community-based distribution programmes directed primarily at migrant agricultural workers and members of agricultural co-operatives. APROFAM is currently initiating the provision of family planning to Guatemala's indigenous population. At APROFAM's request, the Center has stationed a resident advisor, to provide guidance specifically on how best to serve this population group.

Family Planning International Assistance

- . Grant to Asociacion Catetalera del Oeste de Guatemala. This project provides family planning services to families working on the coffee plantations of the State of Santa Rose, the country's second largest coffee growing region. Its main objective is to bring family planning services to migrant workers. Contraceptive services are provided through a CBD programme in conjunction with health services at the ACOGUA clinic. Total grant: \$59,048 (1 September 1978 - 31 July 1980). Current grant: same.
- . Grant to Asociacion Pro Bienestar de la Familia de Guatemala. This project continues providing services for the rural population living on sugar plantations in Escuintla and Suchitepequez; no other sources of family planning services are available in these areas. During the year, three in-service training courses will be conducted for promoters/distributors and eight new distribution posts will be set up. In addition, a variety of educational programmes will be conducted. Total grant: \$81,690 (1 December 1978 - 31 May 1981) Current grant: \$25,231 (1 June 1980 - 31 May 1981).
- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$401,003 in family planning commodities to 11 institutions in Guatemala.

International Committee on Applied Research in Population

- . Grants to the Asociacion Pro-Bienestar de la Familia de Guatemala to: 1) evaluate the family planning programme of the agricultural co-operatives in the Federation of Regional Co-operatives (time frame: March 1979 to July 1979; amount, \$12,000); 2) evaluate the promotion of family planning for migrant cotton workers (time frame: March 1979 to August 1979; amount, \$6,515); 3) evaluate a programme for family planning and basic health care undertaken jointly by the agricultural co-operatives of the Federacion of Co-operatives Agrícolas Regionales (FECOAR and APROFAM) (amount, \$12,000); and 4) evaluate the effectiveness of promoting family planning among the Indian population in rural areas (amount, \$10,615).

International Fertility Research Program (IFRP)

- . IFRP continued a study of a national sample of incomplete abortions with the Asociacion Pro-Bienestar de la Familia (APROFAM). A final report is being completed by APROFAM and will be published as a monograph.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Asociacion Pro-Bienestar de la Familia de Guatemala (APROFAM).
- . Programme highlights: In an arrangement with the Ministry of Health, APROFAM supplies contraceptives to be sold at a subsidized price in the 500 government hospitals, health posts, and pharmacies. The association maintains four clinics in the capital. In 1979, 572 distributors were at work in its rural-based services. The association's programme of voluntary sterilization provided this service to more than 7,500 persons who requested it in 1979. In addition, APROFAM reached more than 10,000 new acceptors through its clinics and more than 20,000 through its community-based projects. APROFAM provides training to personnel of the Ministry of Health including doctors and nurses. It broadcasts family planning messages in three indigenous languages.
- . Financial summary: Total expenditures - 1979 actual, \$1,627,500 (including IPPF grant, \$333,400 and \$82,400 in commodities); 1980 estimated, \$1,594,700 (including IPPF grant, \$349,050 and \$88,210 in commodities); 1981 budget, \$1,855,700 (including IPPF grant, \$385,400 and \$47,300 in commodities).

Guatemala

Oxfam

- . Clinica Maxena, Solola Salaries, equipment and educational materials and travel costs for mid-wifery training and family planning programme. Allocations: 1979/1980, \$6,186.

The Pathfinder Fund

- . Grants to Asociacion Pro-Bienestar de la Familia de Guatemala (APROFAM) to 1) provide basic instructions on contraception and family planning techniques to 480 drugstore employees so that they can counsel their customers on family planning matters; organize and conduct eight refresher courses, each with 30 participants, for drug store employees trained under a previous project; organize and conduct a one-day seminar for 40 drugstore owners and managers to encourage them to send their employees to the family planning training courses and to study the possibility of establishing a commercial contraceptive distribution system; and follow-up trainees to document increased contraceptive sales in drugstores where participants are employed and to send them periodic bulletins on family planning and related matters (time frame: March 1979 to February 1980; amount, \$32,924); 2) test family planning promotional material developed for non-Spanish speaking areas (period April 1979; amount, \$23,405); 3) establish a centre in Guatemala City where adolescents can be informed about family planning, sex education and family life (time frame: July 1979 to June 1980; amount, \$38,200); and 4) to introduce private doctors, especially general practitioners and obstetricians/gynaecologists to Guatemalan family planning programmes; to provide scientific information to private doctors on advances in contraceptive methodology; and to distribute contraceptive methods, at a low price in order to facilitate their acceptance (period: October 1979; amount, \$51,677).
- . Grant to Division Materno Infantil y Familiar (DIMIF) to 1) establish, in six districts of two health regions in the country, a pilot programme to select and train traditional birth attendants in the delivery of some family planning services; select and train 150 traditional birth attendants (25 in each district) to distribute oral contraceptives and condoms; and establish a direct and continuous system to supervise the work of the traditional birth attendants (time frame: March 1979 to May 1980; amount, \$12,132); and 2) train 22 nurses and 50 auxiliary nurses to insert IUDs and supply them with oral contraceptives and IUDs (period: May 1979, amount, \$10,292).
- . Grant to Movimiento Campesino Independiente to initiate a contraceptive information and supply programme in rural areas (time frame: March 1979 to February 1980; amount, \$38,949).
- . Grant to individual to survey activities of present women's organizations (period April 1979; amount \$2,150).

The Population Council

- . Assistance to the Asociacion Pro-Bienestar de la Familia de Guatemala in the form of a grant to develop a strategy for reaching the Indian population of Guatemala so as to increase the level of knowledge about family planning (time frame: November 1979 to June 1981; total support, \$52,765).

The Rockefeller Foundation

- . Grant to individuals for research on the social, biological and health consequences of seasonal migration in four Guatemalan Indian villages (1979 grant, \$33,661 terminates August 1980).

World Neighbors

- . Support to a rural programme (through APROFAM) in the Department of Alta Verapaz which integrates family planning and health. Originally with considerable emphasis on agricultural development as well; currently emphasis has been switched to community-based distribution of contraceptives. Cumulative expenditures through June 1980, \$114,306; budget: 1979-80, \$10,020; 1980-81, \$13,928.
- . Support (in co-operation with Oxfam) to an integrated community development programme in San Jose Poaquil which includes family planning (10 per cent). Initiated in 1977, cumulative expenditures through June 1980, \$92,603; budget: 1979-80, \$34,953; 1980-81, \$25,000.
- . Support to a Center for Development Resources (Centro de Recursos) to extend and improve teaching materials and techniques in soil and water conservation as well as other facets of local integrated development programmes (10 per cent family planning). Begun in 1978, cumulative expenditures through June 1980, \$44,708; budget: 1979-80, \$29,332; 1980-81, \$30,000.

GUINEA

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	5,014	Proportion of urban (%)	19.07
Population, males (in 1000)	2,483	Population density (per sq. km.)	20
Population, females (in 1000)	2,531	Rates of growth (%)	2.54
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	25.4
0-14	43.8	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	46.1
15-64	53.2	Crude death rates (per 1000)	20.7
65+	3.0	Gross reproduction rates	3.05
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	1,152	Net reproduction rates	2.01
Dependency ratios (per 100)	87.8	Total fertility rates (per 1)	6.19
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	761	Life expectancy, males (years)	41.9
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	98.1	Life expectancy, females (years)	45.1
Median ages (years)	18.2	Life expectancy, total (years)	43.5

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

While the Government has consistently recognized that the demographic situation has had a direct quantitative relevance for development, it has maintained the view that the problems to which certain aspects of the demographic situation may have contributed were in fact developmental and not demographic problems. High rates of fertility are considered desirable in order to increase the future size of the labour force and to maintain the national identity. Principal concerns are the reduction of morbidity and mortality by strengthening and extending health care services and the diminution of substantial emigration to adjacent countries. To avoid problems of "brain drain", constraints have been imposed on the movement of skilled labour and students. The country is pursuing policies of urban and rural development, the aim being to equalize standards of living among the various regions.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . In 1979, the UNFPA undertook a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years, and, on the basis of which, future assistance to Guinea will be decided upon.
- . Production of audio-visual material for sex and hygiene education (initiated in 1976). Executing agency: UNESCO. To assist the Institut National d'Hygiene Populaire in producing a variety of audio-visual materials (slides, 16mm and 35mm films, school manuals, etc.) to be used in training sessions organized by officials of the Institut, Centres de Promotion Feminine and other educational institutions at the community level throughout the country. Funds are for a communications consultant, expendable and non-expendable equipment, printing costs, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$80,762; budgets: 1980, \$7,238.
- . Population census (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Ministry of Planning in providing Governmental authorities with comprehensive information

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

regarding the demographic situation of the country, to serve as a basis for economic and social development and also for promotion of human resources; to furnish the country with qualified technical staff in statistical investigation through training; and to form a nucleus of personnel which will outline statistical methods for future statistical operations. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$128,878; budgets: 1980, \$468,054; 1981, \$191,013.

- . Population-related activities (initiated in 1979). Executive agency: UNEP. To permit field approval of local activities, such as providing funds for representatives of national organizations for travel to international conferences and seminars, study tours, research studies, etc., requiring limited funding. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$220; budget: 1980, \$3,780.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing): \$267,072; budgets: 1980, \$495,872; 1981, \$191,013; - grand total, \$953,957 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

GUINEA-BISSAU

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	573	Proportion of urban (%)	23.73
Population, males (in 1000)	284	Population density (per sq. km.)	16
Population, females (in 1000)	289	Rates of growth (%)	1.69
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	16.9
0-14	38.7	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	40.0
15-64	57.0	Crude death rates (per 1000)	23.0
65+	4.3	Gross reproduction rates	2.65
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	134	Net reproduction rates	1.67
Dependency ratios (per 100)	75.6	Total fertility rates (per 1)	5.38
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	645	Life expectancy, males (years)	39.4
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	98.4	Life expectancy, females (years)	42.6
Median ages (years)	21.5	Life expectancy, total (years)	41.0

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts

Government's views regarding population*

The Government's principal concerns with respect to population are improvement in its knowledge of the demographic situation (and especially the 1978 census results which will be used as a basis for future development planning), rapid reduction of high levels of morbidity and mortality and achievement of a pattern of spatial distribution of the population appropriate to its developmental goals. It has given high priority to the achievement of satisfactory levels of maternal and child health and has established rapidly expanding services for this purpose, supported by programmes in nutrition, environmental sanitation, safe water provision and basic education. It is currently preparing for the establishment of a pilot programme for the integration of child spacing within maternal and child health services. The level of international migration is considered to be not significant and satisfactory.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . Population census (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Government's Central Bureau of Statistics in conducting the country's first national population census of urban and rural areas in 1978 (data subject to further verification). Expected duration: four years. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$583,281; budgets: 1980, \$260,420.
- . Improvement of family health (initiated in 1976). Executing agencies: UNESCO/WHO/UNFPA. To assist the Government to integrate maternal and child health activities, including child spacing, within the basic health services; to promote health education, to provide medical and audio-visual/educational material. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$52,513; budgets: 1980, \$112,513; 1981, \$49,425; 1982, \$70,717; 1983, \$25,109.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing); \$640,811; budgets: 1980, \$398,033; 1981, \$49,425; 1982, \$70,717; 1983, \$25,109 - grand total, \$1,184,095 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

GUYANA

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	883	Proportion of urban (%)	21.83
Population, males (in 1000)	442	Population density (per sq. km.)	4
Population, females (in 1000)	441	Rates of growth (%)	2.22
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	25.5
0-14	40.1	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	31.0
15-64	56.0	Crude death rates (per 1000)	5.5
65+	3.9	Gross reproduction rates	1.92
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	215	Net reproduction rates	1.83
Dependency ratios (per 100)	78.7	Total fertility rates (per 1)	3.91
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	643	Life expectancy, males (years)	66.5
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	100.3	Life expectancy, females (years)	71.7
Median ages (years)	19.0	Life expectancy, total (years)	69.1

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population *

The Government considers levels and trends of population growth to be satisfactory, although it has indicated that its considerable unused physical resources might well make its present population growth too low. It considers present and prospective fertility rates to be satisfactory, and permits the provision of family planning services by a private organization. It has a policy of increasing immigration while maintaining levels of emigration. In recent years, in an attempt to reverse the flow of population out of rural areas and to stimulate agricultural development, the Government has encouraged potential farmers to settle in the interior and has offered incentives.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . Fertility survey (initiated in 1974). Executing agency: UNFPA. For description, see below under International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNFPA, \$126,106; International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey, \$16,000.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing): \$142,106 - grand total, \$142,106 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

Non-governmental organization assistance

Family Planning International Assistance

- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$8,243 in family planning commodities to one institution in Guyana.

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

Guyana

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Guyana Responsible Parenthood Association (GRPA).
- . Programme highlights: A Government anxious to increase its population to fill the country's empty lands has taken a progressively favourable view of the Association, which has responded to a request to supply contraceptives to Government facilities. The Ministry of Health has encouraged the Association to expand its educational activities by promoting child spacing and by focusing its message on unmarried girls. The Association promotes family life education, advancing its message in integrated ways that include seminars on nutrition and health problems. A women's development project incorporates family planning into instruction in crafts and how to form co-operatives. Currently planned are programmes in prenatal education, home economics in rural areas, and outreach to out-of-school youth.
- . Financial summary: Total expenditures -- 1979 actual, \$18,300 (including an IPPF grant \$16,100); 1980 estimated, \$27,300 (including IPPF grant, \$21,800 and \$6,600 in commodities); 1981 budget, \$23,500 (including IPPF grant, \$23,000 and \$9,100 in commodities).

International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey

- . In co-operation with the Bureau of Statistics and with funding from the UNFPA (see above), the ISI/WFS is assisting the Government in acquiring, through a national fertility survey, the scientific information that will permit it to describe and interpret its populations' level of fertility, strive to identify meaningful differentials in patterns of fertility and fertility regulation, and to clarify factors affecting fertility as well as to increase national capacities for fertility and other demographic survey research and to collect and analyze data on fertility which are internationally standardized in order to permit comparisons from one country to another. The number of individual questionnaires involved in the survey is 4,643. Field work for the Guyana fertility survey was carried out from May until August 1975. The country report was published in October 1979.

HAITI

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	5,809	Proportion of urban (%)	24.90
Population, males (in 1000)	2,859	Population density (per sq. km.)	209
Population, females (in 1000)	2,950	Rates of growth (%)	2.38
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	26.1
0-14	43.6	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	41.8
15-64	52.9	Crude death rates (per 1000)	15.7
65+	3.6	Gross reproduction rates	2.89
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	1,347	Net reproduction rates	2.19
Dependency ratios (per 100)	89.1	Total fertility rates (per 1)	5.92
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	731	Life expectancy, males (years)	49.1
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	96.9	Life expectancy, females (years)	52.2
Median ages (years)	18.1	Life expectancy, total (years)	50.7

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Government has not formulated a comprehensive population policy, although elements of a policy can be found in some official statements and in specific projects designed to adjust population characteristics. There is no policy to modify population growth, largely because high mortality and continuing emigration have resulted in relatively moderate rates of population growth. The major objectives are to develop family planning services, within the overall framework of improved maternal and child care, to extend medical services to the entire population and to promote preventive medicine. A policy is in effect to allow continuing emigration, particularly of the unskilled, although emigration may be more restricted due to changing policies of receiving countries. There is a desire to bring about the decentralization of population and economic activity by emphasizing the development of the agricultural sector, promotion of labour intensive activities in rural areas and decentralization of industrial infrastructure.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- o UNFPA assistance of the Government of Haiti began in May 1972 with the signing of an agreement by the Government, the Pan American Health Organization (the regional arm of the World Health Organization), and the UNFPA, providing assistance for a two-year period to aid the Government in creating an infrastructure within the Ministry of Health for initiating the delivery of maternal and child health and family planning services and for training of personnel and education of the population of Port-au-Prince. This project was extended in 1974, and approved by the Governing Council at its eighteenth session in June 1974. The UNFPA contribution was estimated at \$2.0 million; the Government contribution at \$817,000.
- o In June 1976, at its twenty-second session, the Governing Council approved a continuation of this project, for a three-year period. The purpose of this phase of the project is to 1) maintain the activities of the clinics already in operation and open new clinics, 2) promote community participation and strengthen community education through courses for

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

Haiti

young people, and the training of rural motivators and community agents, and 3) train medical and paramedical personnel. Estimated UNFPA contribution is \$3.5 million, with the remainder of the \$6.1 million requested by the Government expected to come from a bilateral source. Equivalent value of the Government contribution is estimated at \$3.6 million. Executing agency is WHO/PAHO. Government co-operating agency is the Family Hygiene Division of the Department of Public Health and Population. Basic Project under the programme is:

Maternal/child health and family planning (initiated in 1979). Executing agencies: WHO/PAHO. The purpose of the project is to assist the Government in extending coverage of MCH and family planning services in order to promote MCH and family welfare, reduce maternal and child mortality and morbidity, and contribute to the reduction of the birth rate. Programme activities include extending services to outlying areas through the use of satellite clinics and mobile units, training personnel, including traditional birth attendants and health agents working in rural areas, increasing the coverage of prenatal, child health and family planning services and promoting active community participation. PAHO support includes technical advisory services, fellowships, local training, grants and supplies and equipment. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$6,277,547; budget: 1980, \$156,616.

- . In 1979, the UNFPA undertook a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years, and, on the basis of which, future assistance to Haiti will be decided upon.
- . In 1979 an evaluation mission undertook an evaluation of maternal and child care family planning. The report of this mission will be considered for future assistance on MCH/FP to Haiti.

In addition, the UNFPA is also providing assistance to several other projects. These are:

- . Fertility survey (initiated in 1976). Executing agency: UNFPA. For description, see below under International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$128,871; budget: 1980, \$10,200.
- . Cartographic work for the 1981 census (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: United Nations. This project is being undertaken by the Haitian Statistical Institute and seeks to revise the census cartography, to improve the professional expertise of the national personnel and to provide the Cartographic Section of the Institute with the necessary infrastructure. This project constitutes the first phase of a larger request being prepared by the Institute. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$117,796; budget: 1980, \$89,825.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing including UNFPA co-ordinator): \$5,819,932; budgets: 1980, \$485,334; 1981, \$19,350 - grand total, \$7,635,636 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

Bilateral assistance

U.S. Agency for International Development

- . Maternal and child health/family planning III. To expand the availability of MCH/FP services to encourage their increased use. Under MCH/FP II, U.S. AID supported the Haitian Division of Family Hygiene in the expansion of MCH/FP services. Rural dispensaries were renovated and equipped, and auxiliary nurses were trained to staff them. Village health workers were trained to bring these services to the community. Mobile units further extended the reach of clinical facilities. An innovative approach was developed for using community councils to promote health and family planning in rural areas. A mass media

campaign was expanded to provide nationwide coverage. This project will enable the Division of Family Hygiene to expand its family planning service programme and will strengthen the Government's capability to support such services. In FY 1981, MCH/FP services will be expanded through continuing support to the DHF for service delivery, including provision of contraceptive commodities, supervision and short-term training for rural personnel. A feasibility study for commercial marketing of contraceptives will be completed. The information, education and communication section of the Division of Family Hygiene will be strengthened. Non-clinical delivery of MCH/FP services will be explored, including the factory and work-site distribution of commodities and the use of neighbourhood workers. Initial obligation, FY 1981; estimated final obligation, FY 1983; proposed FY 1981 obligation, \$1,560,000; estimated total cost of project, \$5,695,000.

British Overseas Development Administration

- . Joint Funding Scheme. Funded through Population Services International 1978-1980; Information, education and communication programme carried out by the Centre d'Hygiene Familiale in rural areas to provide FP/MCH services in whole communities. The grant has been extended to 1982 to extend educational activities throughout the country. CHF receives strong Government support for its work but is an independent body. Expenditure: 1979, \$37,500.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers

- . See entry under Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers in Global section.

Church World Service, Family Life and Population Programme

- . In 1980, a grant of \$2,000 to the Ferme Hospital, Port-au-Prince, for its family planning programme.

Columbia University, Center for Population and Family Health

- . The Center assists the Ministry of Public Health in carrying out a large pilot operational research project in three rural areas of the country. The aim is to test the feasibility of a low-cost, potentially replicable model for the door-to-door delivery of family health services in rural Haiti through local village members. A resident advisor from CPFH has been posted in Port-au-Prince since July 1979.

Family Planning International Assistance

- . Grant to Division d'Hygiene Familiale du Department de la Sante Publique et de la Population. This grant supported a voluntary sterilization training programme in Port-au-Prince. Total grant: \$76,983 (1 October 1977-31 December 1979) Current grant: same.
- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$250,975 in family planning commodities to 14 institutions in Haiti.

International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey

- . In co-operation with the Institut Haitien de Statistique and with funding from the UNFPA (see above), ISI/WFS is assisting the Government in acquiring through a national fertility survey, the scientific information that will permit it to describe and interpret its populations' level of fertility, strive to identify meaningful differentials in patterns of fertility and fertility regulation, and to clarify factors affecting fertility as well as

Haiti

to increase national capacities for fertility and other demographic survey research and to collect and analyze data on fertility which are internationally standardized in order to permit comparisons from one country to another. Preparatory work began in October 1976. Field work was carried out from July to December 1977. The country report is expected in May 1981. The number of individual questionnaires is 3,551.

The Pathfinder Fund

- Grant to Centre Haitien de Recherches pour la Promotion Feminine (CHREPOF) to enable CHREPOF to contribute to the improvement of the social and economic status of rural women by providing training programmes for community leaders and informing and motivating women to participate more in community councils (time frame: January 1979 to June 1980; amount, \$20,257).

Population Services International

- Grant from the British Overseas Development Administration in support of an information, education and communication programme carried out by the Centre d'Hygiene Familiale in Haiti (initial grant: \$84,135, term: 1973-80).

HONDURAS

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	3,691	Proportion of urban (%)	35.55
Population, males (in 1000)	1,851	Population density (per sq. km.)	33
Population, females (in 1000)	1,840	Rates of growth (%)	3.53
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	35.2
0-14	47.8	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	47.1
15-64	49.4	Crude death rates (per 1000)	11.8
65+	2.7	Gross reproduction rates	3.48
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	788	Net reproduction rates	2.84
Dependency ratios (per 100)	102.3	Total fertility rates (per 1)	7.14
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	920	Life expectancy, males (years)	55.4
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	100.6	Life expectancy, females (years)	58.9
Median ages (years)	16.0	Life expectancy, total (years)	57.1

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population *

Although the development plan of the Honduran Government does not consider demographic objectives explicitly, its general objectives have numerous implications for population policy. Integrated development is viewed as a means of improving the quality of life, especially of the rural population, of increasing employment opportunities, and of achieving a more equitable distribution of income. Under the national health policy, family planning is considered an integral part of the maternal and child health programme. Couples are guaranteed freedom of access to family planning information and services, as well as the opportunity to determine the number and spacing of children. Rates of natural increase are considered to be satisfactory, since levels of mortality remain high, and the country's natural resource potential is considered adequate to support anticipated future population. The Government considers that continuing high rates of infant mortality demonstrate a real need for the provision of maternal child health and family planning services. An attempt has been made to decrease the substantial level of emigration. Although there is dissatisfaction with the spatial distribution of the population, there is no policy to adjust either the urban or rural configuration.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . As a result of a comprehensive needs assessment on population assistance held in 1977, the UNFPA proposed an assistance programme for the Government of Honduras which was approved by the UNDP Governing Council at its twenty-sixth session in June 1979. The programme, in the amount of \$4.3 million over a five-year period, will aid the Government in the areas of data collection, population dynamics, population policy, child health and family planning, population education and communication and enhancement of the role of women in development. Starting date was January 1978 for preparatory activities; estimated value of the Government's contribution will be determined for each project. Government co-operating agency is the National Economic Planning Council; executing agencies are the United Nations, UNESCO, WHO/PAHO, and UNFPA.

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

Honduras

- . Maternal and child health and family planning (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: WHO/PAHO. To improve the quality of MCH care by upgrading health facilities; developing MCH activities; providing training, especially at the community level; providing supplies and equipment to health service units; designing and implementing a system for evaluating the impact of primary health care activities and trained community health personnel. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$716,266; budget: 1980, \$514,600.
- . Assistance in civil registration and vital statistics (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Government's Directorate General of Population in finalizing a project for a civil registration and identification system by providing an adviser in this area who will study existing documentation and aid national experts in the design of a suitable project and organize and implement a programme to train personnel. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$5,000; budgets: 1980, \$12,200; 1981, \$24,800; 1982, \$8,000.
- . Establishment of a Population Unit (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: United Nations. This project was approved in June 1979 and incorporate two previous projects: Assistance in Demography and Data Collection, and Basic Training in Demography. It will establish a Population Unit in CONSUPLANE (National Economic Planning Council) for co-ordination of population activities and policy formulation, and incorporates the previous adviser in demography to give in-service training and strengthen the capacity of the Statistics Department for demographic analysis. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$15,199; budgets: 1980, \$171,440; 1981, \$120,948; 1982: \$77,063; 1983, \$20,000.
- . Education and communication in population and development (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNESCO. To support the Honduran National Out-of-School Programme in integrating population education components in its training and materials production activities. Emphasis is placed on the incorporation of women from rural areas into the educational process. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$34,647; budgets: 1980, \$166,800; 1981, \$144,827; 1982, \$51,300.
- . Assistance in demography (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Department of Statistics of the National Planning Council (CONSUPLANE) in strengthening its capacity for demographic analysis through support for the services of an advisor in demography. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$46,154.
- . Population and housing census 1982 (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Director-General of Statistics and Census in the preparation, implementation and follow-up of the population and housing census scheduled for 1982. Budgets: 1980, \$69,500; 1981, \$55,440; 1982, \$353,175; 1983, \$155,950.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects completed, in any, and ongoing): \$1,491,168; budgets: 1980, \$934,540; 1981, \$346,015; 1982, \$489,538; 1983, \$175,950 - grand total, \$3,437,211 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

World Food Programme

- . Feeding of vulnerable groups and promotion of development activities at family level. The project was approved in February 1980 at a total cost to WFP of \$ 8,150,800 for a period of four years. The principal purpose of the project is to act as a catalyst within the established Government nutrition programmes and the development of socio-economic activities for the low-income and marginal communities. The project actions envisage the prevention and treatment of malnutrition among children under five years of age, the improvement of the diet of pregnant women and nursing mothers, the encouragement of breast-feeding practices, and the promotion of the organization of community groups. For this, WFP food assistance plays an important role as an incentive in encouraging the regular attendance of mothers

and their children to the health centres to obtain the required medical services and attend training sessions. Health personnel staff was increased and given added responsibility for conducting talks and demonstrations on the general aspects of nutrition and feeding education, family planning and welfare, and general improvement of the nutritional and health status of the community as a whole.

Bilateral assistance

U.S. Agency for International Development

- . Integrated rural health service. To increase the Honduran institutional capacity to provide a full range of basic, effective maternal/child care and other basic health services in rural areas. In 1976, U.S. AID and the Government signed the first project agreement and began training large numbers of paramedics needed to deliver basic health services to the rural population. The construction of three paramedic training centres is now almost completed, and auxiliary nurses have been trained to staff rural health facilities. Community health workers and trained midwives are delivering basic health services to about 40 percent of the rural population. Project services include: immunizations; pre-natal, birth and postnatal care; treatment of diarrhoeal diseases; treatment for colds; first-aid; nutrition education; referral for family planning services; and assistance to community development projects such as wells and latrines. The Ministry of Health is currently training supervisors in standardized, nationwide supervisory techniques. The FY 1981 funds are solely for supplying contraceptives. Initial obligation, FY 1976; estimated final obligation, FY 1981; obligations through 30 September 1979, \$896,000; estimated FY 1980 obligation, \$490,000; proposed FY 1981 obligation, \$100,000; estimated total cost of project, \$1,486,000.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Association for Voluntary Sterilization, International Project

- . Grant of \$10,272 (9/1/78 - 8/31/79) to the Asociacion de Planificacion Familiar Hondurena to provide 50 mini-laparotomy kits and 32 vasectomy kits.
- . Third year grant of \$113,625 (1/1/79 - 12/31/79) to the Honduran Family Planning Association to expand the male and female voluntary sterilization service programme and to continue the training of Ministry of Health physicians. In addition, an information and education campaign will be implemented on an expanded level.
- . Second year grant of \$36,844 (1/1/79 - 12/31/79) to the Honduran Family Planning Association to expand a service and training programme in male and female voluntary sterilization at the Leonardo Martinez Hospital in San Pedro Sula.
- . Grant of \$80,788 (1/1/77 - 7/31/79) to the Honduran Family Planning Association to provide support for establishing voluntary sterilization services at Materno Infantil Hospital. A second year grant of \$29,777 (8/1/80 - 2/28/81) provides for continued support.
- . Second year grant of \$46,762 (1/1/79 - 12/31/79) to the Honduran Family Planning Association to enable the continued administration of the various HFPA-IPAVS sterilization programmes.
- . Grant of \$15,040 to the Honduran Family Planning Association to establish a repair and maintenance centre for all publicly donated endoscopic equipment in the country.
- . Grant of \$91,772 to the Honduran Family Planning Association (5/1/79 - 4/30/80) for a voluntary sterilization promotion programme in governmental hospitals in the northern and central areas of Honduras.

Honduras

- . Grant of \$357,336 (1/1/80 - 12/31/80) to the Honduran Family Planning Association for its consolidated programme. This assistance will allow HFPA to expand its national voluntary sterilization service programme and continue activities in support of this programme.

Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers

- . See entry under Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers in Global section.

Family Planning International Assistance

- . Grant to Asociacion Nacional de Campesinos de Honduras. The grantee is the largest agrarian organization in Honduras with approximately 87,000 members. ANACH has operated a community-based distribution programme in three states. In addition to the provision of contraceptive services, the project provided users with family planning and general health information through talks given by promoters. Total grant: \$201,851 (11 April 1977-31 April 1980). Current grant: same.
- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$32,207 in family planning commodities to fourteen institutions in Honduras.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Asociacion Hondurena de Planificacion de Familia (AHPF).
- . Programme highlights: The association has been able to work in close co-operation with the Ministries of Health and Education. It has trained doctors and other health personnel to deliver family planning services and worked to get sex education into the teaching programme of the schools. Use has been made of communications media, especially radio, as a means of spreading the family planning message. AHPF operates a pilot clinic in the capital and a postpartum clinic in San Pedro Sula, and these attracted 4,462 new acceptors in 1979. In that same year, the association's community-based services attracted 12,418 new acceptors. In its fifth year of offering voluntary sterilization, the association provided this service to 3,833 persons. AHPF pioneered the development of integrated programmes in Latin America and has developed family planning components in programmes of agricultural extension, adult literacy, and preventive medicine.
- . Financial summary: Total expenditures -- 1979 actual, \$798,400 (including IPPF grant, \$259,400 and \$20,500 in commodities); 1980 estimated, \$860,300 (including IPPF grant, \$261,600 and \$27,000 in commodities); 1981 budget, \$1,188,700 (including IPPF grant, \$269,600 and \$29,900 in commodities).

The Pathfinder Fund

- . Grant to Asociacion Hondurena de Planificacion de Familia (ASHONPLAFA) to continue a community-based contraceptive distribution programme which will attract 25,290 new acceptors and serve 36,000 active acceptors (time frame: October 1979 to December 1980; amount, \$272,759).
- . Grant to Asesores para el Desarrollo (ASEPADE) to make a detailed analysis of the individuals or organizations involved in women's projects since 1970 and to present the conclusions with specific suggestions for priorities, needs and perspectives for co-ordinating the activities surveyed (period: April 1979; amount, \$1,475).
- . Grant the Consejo Superior de Planificacion Economica (CONSUPLANE) to initiate six income-producing sub-projects which will organize and consolidate women's groups in each community with a project activity and increase and measure the awareness of the women involved and the community of women's potential for contributing to the family income (time frame: January 1980 to December 1982; amount, \$19,250).

HONG KONG

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	5,106	Proportion of urban (%)	90.34
Population, males (in 1000)	2,654	Population density (per sq. km.)	4,886
Population, females (in 1000)	2,452	Rates of growth (%)	3.00
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	14.1
0-14	25.5	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	18.6
15-64	68.2	Crude death rates (per 1000)	4.4
65+	6.3	Gross reproduction rates	1.12
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	1,301	Net reproduction rates	1.11
Dependency ratios (per 100)	46.7	Total fertility rates (per 1)	2.30
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	370	Life expectancy, males (years)	73.5
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	108.2	Life expectancy, females (years)	78.6
Median ages (years)	25.3	Life expectancy, total (years)	76.0

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

In 1977 authorities expressed their satisfaction with current measures to reduce the population growth rate and reported that further measures would not be necessary in the foreseeable future. Family planning services are provided as part of an official programme of maternal and child health care. In March 1977 authorities announced increased tax allowances for up to eight children, the tax allowances being based on a sliding scale ranging from \$4,000 for the first child to \$500 for the seventh and eighth child. An agreement has been reached between Hong Kong and China to curtail the flow of illegal immigrants into Hong Kong. Concern has been expressed over the large numbers of refugees residing in Hong Kong resulting in problems associated with overcrowding and the overburdening of municipal services.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- Population and family welfare education programme for employers in Hong Kong (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: ILO. To promote fertility regulation through educational and motivational work, which emphasizes the relationship between family welfare, improvement of living standards, etc., and family planning in its broadest sense; linking such activities, where possible, with health and welfare services provided at plant level. Expected completion date: 1982. Budgets: 1980, \$25,797; 1981, \$23,500; 1982, \$4,003.
- Total budgets: 1980, \$25,797; 1981, \$23,500; 1982, \$4,003 - grand total, \$53,300 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

World Health Organization

- In 1979 and 1980 WHO supported research on plants for fertility regulation, immunological methods and oral contraceptives; and research on the development of new methods for the regulation of male fertility. Chinese University of Hong Kong received \$200,100; and the University of Hong Kong, \$66,300.
- WHO support for research and training during the period of 1972-1980 amounts to approximately \$614,900.

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

Hong Kong

Non-governmental organization assistance

Family Planning International Assistance

- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$2,709 in family planning commodities to nine institutions in Hong Kong.

Ford Foundation

- . Grant to Chinese University of Hong Kong for support to study Chinese folk medicines related to fertility (grant in FY 1979 of \$67,500 and for 36 months).

International Development Research Centre

- . Epidmolar pregnancy. Grant to the University of Hong Kong to formulate an up-to-date epidemiological picture of gestational trophoblastic disease and develop protocols which could be used in a multicentre study. Duration: 18 months. Total grant, \$13,100; allocations up to 1979, none, budget in 1980, \$9,600; expended, \$6,000; projected, \$3,600; balance due after 1980, \$9,600.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Family Planning Association of Hong Kong.
- . A founder member of IPPF, the Association has existed since 1936, being responsible for all education and services until the Government programme was introduced in 1973. It continues to run 26 clinics and provide services through a wide variety of other outlets. In 1979, it reached 79,207 acceptors, of whom 27,666 were new. As government service points increase, it is spreading its work into more remote areas through such networks as women's clubs, co-operatives and housing estates. It has an imaginative public education programme with strong orientation towards young people and the involvement of men as well as women in family planning. Family life and sex education for in and out-of-school youth and the mentally handicapped is a major focus. It is working in the refugee camps and its materials in Chinese are extensively used in other countries. The Association carries out research and training, has compiled population-related legislation and has researched into fertility-related behaviour of Chinese immigrants.
- . Financial summary: IPPF grant - 1979 actual, \$243,600; 1980 estimated, \$319,400; 1981 projected, \$302,600.

Population Concern

- . Grant through IPPF to the Family Planning Association of Hong Kong for two-year family life education programme for Vietnamese refugees in Hong Kong. \$65,940 (including co-financing from the EEC and Oxfam).

Unitarian Service Committee of Canada

- . Assistance to the Family Planning Association of Hong Kong. The USC began assisting the Family Planning Association of Hong Kong in 1965. The current USC programme consists of instructing refugees on family planning with a budget of \$5,000.

INDIA

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	684,460	Proportion of urban (%)	22.26
Population, males (in 1000)	354,363	Population density (per sq. km.)	209
Population, females (in 1000)	330,097	Rates of growth (%)	2.02
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	20.1
0-14	40.1	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	35.3
15-64	56.9	Crude death rates (per 1000)	15.1
65+	3.0	Gross reproduction rates	2.45
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	162,249	Net reproduction rates	1.73
Dependency ratios (per 100)	75.8	Total fertility rates (per 1)	5.02
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	683	Life expectancy, males (years)	50.0
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	107.4	Life expectancy, females (years)	48.7
Median ages (years)	19.5	Life expectancy, total (years)	49.4

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

In an interview in September 1980, the Prime Minister stated that development is the main answer to curbing population growth and that "ultimately the size of the population has to be tackled at various levels not through development alone, but by persuasion also. Today birth should be a matter of choice for both parents..." The Government has decided to continue the policies pursued by the previous Government, indicating that there will not be a return to compulsion which had marked the implementation of the family planning programme during 1975-1976. In 1977, the population policy was modified to eliminate all forms of compulsion in the family planning programme and to make it a family welfare programme embracing all aspects of family welfare, and in particular, maternal and child health, nutrition, female education and women's rights. The policy envisages the involvement of a variety of voluntary organizations, including trade unions, co-operative societies, women's organizations and local bodies. In 1978, a law was enacted fixing the minimum age for marriage at 21 years for males and 18 years for females. While the draft of the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1978-1983) sets a national birth rate target of 30 per 1000 to be achieved by 1983 and a rate of 27 per 1000 for the period 1986-1991 it is possible that these targets may be revised upward. The birth rate was estimated to be 37 per 1000 for the period 1975-1980. A lack of adequate medical and health services, particularly in the rural and tribal areas, is recognized and in this context a Rural Health Scheme has been initiated. The Government has a policy of adjusting the internal distribution of population by slowing the rate of growth of metropolitan areas and cities, while simultaneously increasing the growth rate of small and medium towns. The proposed two-pronged action is to improve infrastructural and other facilities in small towns and to restrict growth of population in the larger urban conglomerates. International migration is viewed as being not significant and satisfactory.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- On 18 July 1974, the UNFPA signed a country agreement with the Government of India, under which the UNFPA has committed \$40 million in assistance over a period of five years to the Indian family planning programme. The programme of assistance had been approved by the UNDP Governing Council at the eighteenth session in June 1974. In 1974, the first six projects under the agreement were approved and became fully operational in early 1975.

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

India

Other projects under the agreement became operational by mid-1975. The projects encompass such activities as the introduction of family planning information, education and practice in the organized labour sector, integration of family planning into the national health services, delivery of equipment and contraceptives, and support of local contraceptive production.

- At its twenty-seventh session in June 1980, the Governing Council approved UNFPA assistance to the Government, based on the findings of a UNFPA-sponsored mission to assess the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years, in the amount of \$100 million for five years in support of the Government's comprehensive population programme. This second five-year programme, includes comprehensive and intensive projects in selected districts of two States (Bihar and Rajasthan) where social and economic indicators are below the national average and where family planning programme performance requires further improvement; and a commitment to design co-operative projects with community and non-governmental organizations. However, it also continues some national-level activities supported under the previous five-year programme, namely training of personnel and improving facilities for MCH/FP services; improving voluntary sterilization services and contraceptive supplies, and developing programmes in the organized sector. Scheduled starting date was January 1980; estimated value of the Government's contribution is \$850 million. Executing agencies are the ILO, UNESCO, and UNICEF; Government co-operating agency is the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Specific projects funded under the 1974 agreement, during the reporting period of this inventory, were:

- Augmentation of the Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) medical benefit scheme for education, motivation and provision of services for family planning (initiated in 1976). Executing agency: ILO. To establish well-equipped family planning centres in the existing ESIC dispensaries and hospitals and provide high quality family planning services, including 15,000 tubectomies in a three-year period, Completion date: 1979. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$203,838; budget: 1980, \$185,554.
- Strengthening of the family planning programme in mining areas (initiated in 1976). Executing agency: ILO. To organize educational and motivational programmes for coal miners and their families, to provide family planning services, and to achieve an acceptance rate of 30 per cent for family planning methods on a regular basis. Expected completion date: 1979. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$333,054.
- Appointment of family welfare officers and population education for regional trade union officials (INTUC) (initiated in 1976). Executing agency: ILO. To carry the promotional work undertaken through national seminars and workshops down to the level of regional trade union leaderships and to supply the institutional set-up needed for continuity in population education and family planning motivation undertaken by trade unions. Expected completion date: 1979. Cumulative expenditures through 1979; \$46,046; budget: 1980, \$45,524.
- Regional labour-management seminars for population education in the organized sector (initiated in 1976). Executing agency: ILO. To support the national programme in its efforts to promote population education and family planning acceptors in the organized sector. Completion date: 1979. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$15,000.
- Population education in the organized sector (initiated 1974). Executing agency: ILO. To meet the need for production of educational materials and teaching aids to be utilized in population education. Expected completion date: 1979. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$19,672. A request for modest extension of this project was made in 1980.
- Expansion of sterilization programme (initiated in 1974). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide partial support to an expanded sterilization programme by meeting a portion of the

local costs for diet, dressings, and transportation for an estimated 3.4 million male and 7 million female sterilization cases over a four-year period. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$13,867,257; budget: 1980, \$869,106.

- Supply of oral contraceptive pills (initiated in 1974). Executing agencies: UNFPA/UNICEF. To make available to rural and urban women oral contraceptives to a total of 150,000 acceptors by the end of 1976, by supplying raw materials for tableting part of the pill requirements (equivalent of 0.8 million cycles); and to strengthen existing tableting facilities. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNFPA, \$49,032; UNICEF, \$403,332; budget: 1980, UNICEF, \$26,562.
- Establishment of a Documentation Centre in family planning at the National Institute of Family Planning (initiated in 1974). Executing agencies: United Nations/UNFPA. To provide information on current developments in the interdisciplinary areas of study in the entire field of family planning to scientists, research workers, administrators, programme planners, etc., including indices, abstracts, bibliographies, translations, copies of articles and reviews drawn from India and abroad, and in short, to function as a clearing-house for all information in the field of family planning. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: United Nations, \$169,203; UNFPA, \$32,979 (through 1976); budget: 1980, United Nations, \$85,853.
- Multi-purpose workers training programme (initiated in 1974; redrafted in 1975). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Ministry of Health and Family Planning in the training of workers, supervisors, and medical officers at Primary Health Centres and district level officers, State level officers and trainers at Health and Family Planning Training Centres. Funding is for personnel, training stipends, teaching aids, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$7,076,963; budgets: 1980, \$780,440; 1981, \$843,250; 1982, \$845,120.
- Supply of Cu T200 (initiated in 1974). Executing agency: UNICEF. To provide for the procurement of Cu T200 IUD devices and stock of copper wire for domestic manufacture of Cu T200s. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$805,561; budget: 1980, \$929,125.
- Appointment of auxiliary nurse midwives and health workers (female) (initiated in 1976). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in reducing the coverage ratio of each female health worker (presently called Auxiliary Nurse Midwife) to 8,000 of the population in eight states, so as to enable the worker to provide more intensive health and family planning services in an integrated manner at the local level; in appointing 5,000 more ANMs over a three-year period to achieve the desired ratio of coverage; and in appointing 1,250 more Lady Health Visitors to keep the ratio of one to four ANMs. Cumulative expenditures through 1979; \$5,070,471; budget: 1980, \$89,296.
- Strengthening of infrastructure at field level (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Department of Family Welfare, Ministry of Health and Family Service in the completion of buildings, including staff quarters, for 865 Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres which, along with the Primary Health Centres are to be used for family welfare services. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$3,683,549; budget: 1980, \$256,451.
- Establishment of mechanical tabulation unit in the Department of Family Welfare (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Department of Family Welfare, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, in providing a mechanical tabulation facility to: a) tabulate demographic and socio-characteristics of programme target couples and acceptors; b) analyze sample checks; c) monitor peripheral performance; d) provide facilities as required, for the State Demographic and Evaluation Cells and the Demographic and Communication Action Research Centres; and e) expedite the tabulation of monthly performance figures statewide. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$68,727; budget: 1980, \$66,973.

India

- Training of traditional birth attendants (Dais) (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in training dais in sound practices of midwifery and development among dais of their role in the rural communities as promoters of the family planning programme. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$7,846,288.
- Two other projects were supported during this period which were not part of the first country programme. They are:
- Law and population (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: UNFPA. To review and compile selected laws bearing on population and family planning. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$22,425; budget: 1980, \$3,775.
- Study visit to Asian countries by Indian Parliamentarians (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide study tour for group of national and state-level Indian parliamentarians to five Asian nations to study population programme activity as a model for Indian programmes and projects. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$77,668; budget 1980, \$47,332.

Projects under the second country agreement, are listed as follows:

- Mortality reduction measures (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide for the protection and promotion of the health of mothers and children, which will in turn contribute to the acceptance of the small family norm. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$3,419,266; budget: 1980, \$8,462,734.
- Co-operation of management and workers in population education and welfare activities in the industrial sector (AIOE - All India Organisation of Employers) (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: ILO. To evolve a strategy for greater collaboration between employers and workers organizations in developing viable models or suitable population education programme for the promotion of family welfare of suitable population education programme for the promotion of family welfare and health, through orientation and motivation of executives, supervisors and workers in industrial plants and other places of work. Expected completion date: 1982. Budgets: 1980, \$41,896; 1981, \$15,743; 1982, \$3,731.
- Co-operation of management and workers in population education and welfare activities in the industrial sector (Employers' Federation of India), (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: ILO. The objectives are similar to those in the project for AIOE members. To evolve a strategy for greater collaboration between employers and workers organizations in developing models of suitable population education programmes for the promotion of family welfare and health. Expected completion date: 1982. Budgets: 1980, \$49,230; 1981, \$12,320; 1982, \$4,660.
- Strengthening of International Institute for Population Studies (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist IIPS in building up training programmes and plant and equipment for role in Indian national family planning programme. Budget: 1980, \$250,000.
- Data processing and analysis of Howrah CBD programme (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide for the processing and analysis of all available data on distribution of contraceptives in the Howrah district, focussing on the variations in performance of contraceptive depot holders. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$19,913.
- Hind Mazdoor Sabha (HMS) Workers Population Education Programme (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: ILO. To assist the Government in achieving its population targets,

through promotion of family planning practice in the industrial and plantation sectors and improving the quality of life of the workers and their families, through the adaptation of the small family norm. Expected completion date: 1981. Budgets: 1980, \$94,105; 1981 \$26,935.

- Strengthening of infrastructure in three districts of Rajasthan (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To establish infrastructure facilities to ensure provision of MCH/FP services. Budgets: 1981, \$1,187,200; 1982, \$2,196,000; 1983, \$2,014,500; 1984, \$629,800.
- Strengthening of infrastructure in six districts of Bihar (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To establish infrastructure facilities to ensure the provision of MCH/FP services. Budgets: 1981, \$3,829,800; 1982, \$4,216,400; 1983, \$4,564,800; 1984, \$3,000,000.
- Promotion of family welfare through opinion leaders' camps (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To create groups of informed and active family welfare programme supporters in villages and city low income areas, and to increase the utilization of family welfare services at the peripheral level. Budgets: 1980, \$1,212,875; 1981, \$381,250.
- Strengthening mobility of rural family welfare centres (initiated in 1979). Executing agency UNFPA. To strengthen the capacity of medical officers from Primary Health Centres and Rural Family Welfare Centres and other middle-level supervisory staff to visit the activities of the sub-centres and to follow up family planning acceptors, through the provision of vehicles. Budgets: 1980, \$500,000; 1981, \$1,500,000; 1982, \$1,500,000; 1983, \$500,000; 1984, \$500,000.
- Population education programme (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNESCO. To introduce education into the curriculum of the school system. A pre-project component would provide for a central cell in the Ministry of Education to develop curricula as well as prototype teaching materials and organizational links with 19 states. Budgets: 1981, \$108,090; 1982, \$104,520.
- Area programme in Bihar and Rajasthan: baseline survey (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide relevant information about selected districts in Bihar and Rajasthan in order to help population planners and programme personnel design new activities and determine the nature and volume of inputs. Budgets: 1980, \$116,320; 1981, \$44,780.
- Total cumulative expenditures through 1979: (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing, including UNFPA co-ordinator and programme support); \$47,261,158; budgets: 1980, \$14,340,641 (including UNFPA co-ordinator and programme support); 1981, \$7,841,278; 1982, \$8,765,911; 1983, \$7,079,300; 1984, \$4,129,800 - grand total, \$89,418,088 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

World Bank

• First Population Project.

Total project cost: \$31.8 million. Bank financing: \$21.2 million IDA credit. Other financing: Swedish International Development Authority (\$10.6 million grant). The Government of India is financing all regular operating costs. Implementation period: May 1973-March 1980. Effective date: May 17, 1973.

The project consists of an experimental programme in selected districts of the States of Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka with a total population of about 20 million, chosen because of the variety of socio-economic conditions and of urban and rural environment they offer

India

Its objects are: a) to provide the additional health infrastructure, training facilities, equipment and personnel necessary to bring family planning services throughout the project area up to the standard pattern prescribed in the Government's family planning programme; b) to test the effects of reinforcing the pattern in parts of the project area with additional postpartum services and motivation campaigns in urban areas, additional health centres supplemented by mobile teams in rural areas, and a supplemental nutrition programme for mothers and infants; and c) to establish a Management-Information and Evaluation System to collect and evaluate the data yielded by the programme and ensure that the recommendations that emerge are speedily implemented.

The IDA credit and the SIDA grant are financing; a) the construction of about 1,545 buildings, including two Population Centres (one in each state) to house the evaluation staffs, one Regional Family Planning Training Centre and an extension of another, 13 training schools for Auxiliary Nurse/Midwives, 11 administrative buildings, and other buildings, including 1,348 health sub-centres, b) 113 jeeps, 48 ambulances, 30 minibuses, and 8 mobile vans; c) technical assistance; d) equipment, commodities and salaries for a nutrition programme for expectant mothers and their infants in selected districts; and e) incremental recurrent costs, including those of the Population Centres, field personnel and Auxiliary Nurse/Midwife schools.

• Second Population Project.

Total project cost: US\$96.0 million. Bank financing: US\$46.0 million IDA credit. Other financing: Government of India US\$50.0 million. Implementation period: five years (May 1980 to April 1985). Effective date: July 26, 1980.

The project covers six districts in Uttar Pradesh and three districts in Andhra Pradesh. The objectives of the project are to help lower infant and child mortality and morbidity, improve the health of mothers and children and lower fertility in the project areas. The project is designed to support the Government of India in the development of its family welfare structure and strategy which is expected to be implemented throughout India by the end of the Seventh Five-Year Plan (March 1988).

The project provides assistance for the service delivery system and for the supporting activities such as training, information and motivation, monitoring and evaluation, and for project management. The project will fund specifically: (a) salaries and other related operating costs for multipurpose health workers, female health supervisors, rural traditional birth attendants, community health workers, medical officers for primary health centres (PHCs), medical specialists in gynaecology and obstetrics and their supporting staff, maternity home and urban family welfare centre staff, communications staff, and project management staff; (b) constructing, furnishing, and equipping of 1,987 health subcentres, surgery rooms for PHCs, buildings for 117 PHCs, 2 maternity homes, 7 obstetric/gynaecological centres, 5 hostels for training female multipurpose workers, 46 training wings for PHCs, hostel and training wing for Population Centre at Lucknow, and one maintenance workshop for vehicles; (c) vehicles for PHCs, maternity homes, equipment maintenance workshop, Population Centre, project construction units, IEC, and for project management; (d) training costs for community health workers, rural birth attendants; multipurpose health workers, supervisors, medical officers, and communications staff; (e) IEC equipment; (f) improvement of service statistics, project evaluation and operations research; and (g) innovative activities to be developed during the project.

World Health Organization

- In 1979 and 1980 WHO supported research on the safety and effectiveness of current oral and injectable contraceptives, intrauterine devices, female sterilization and termination of pregnancy; research on new and improved intrauterine devices, injectable contraceptives, vaginal rings, new methods for the determination of the fertile period, prostaglandins,

vaccines, male methods of fertility regulation, plants for fertility regulation, infertility, psychosocial and service research. The Collaborating Centre for Research and Training, All India Institute of Medical Sciences received \$619,000 for research in some of the above-mentioned areas and for strengthening its research capabilities. The Indian Council of Medical Research received \$244,800 for strengthening its facilities for multicentre clinical research in family planning. The Collaborating Centres for Clinical Research, Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, and the Institute for Research in Reproduction received \$244,000 and \$150,000 respectively; the National Institute of Nutrition, \$6,000; the Central Drug Research Institute; \$90,000; the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, \$9,500; the University of Calcutta, \$7,300, and the Centre for Community Medical Sciences, \$2,400. Fourteen Indian scientists received research training grants at a total cost of \$204,300. The Central Drug Research Institute received \$3,000 and the S.N. Medical College \$3,000 for the purchase of ad hoc supplies.

- . WHO support for research and institution strengthening during the period 1972-1980 amounts to approximately \$7,740,300.

Bilateral assistance

Norwegian Agency for International Development

- . Family welfare programme. Assistance for the establishment and operation of postpartum centres in a total of 554 hospitals. Commitments, approximately \$32,800,000; cumulative disbursements as of 1 January 1980, approximately, \$15,400,000; disbursements, 1980, approximately, \$7,500,000; budget, 1981, approximately, \$7,500,000; budget, 1982, approximately \$2,400,000.

British Overseas Development Administration

- . Assistance to national family planning programme (1975-1979). Construction and equipping of facilities at sub-district hospital and primary health centres for female sterilization. Total budget; \$6,005,000 over three years. Expenditures: 1987, \$3,336,000; 1979, \$620,500; 1980, \$2,034,500.
- . Family Welfare Project, Orissa State (initiated 1979, operational 1980). The object of this five-year project is to strengthen rural health and family welfare delivery systems in the State of Orissa. The project has been drawn up in line with the Government's model health plan. The project comprises the following elements: project management; support at district and sub-divisional, primary health centres and sub-centre level for primary health care and family welfare (including MCH and FP), nutrition and water supplies; assistance with training of doctors, nurses and paramedical personnel; improved media inputs and health education; monitoring and evaluation; and innovatory schemes. The latter include the introduction of Road to Health cards, new management systems, female literacy, research (water supplies, latrines, weaning foods), additional support to nutrition programmes, and small voluntary agency projects. Total ODA budget \$22.84 million over five years, plus matching Government contribution. Expenditure: 1979, \$32,000.
- . Study of caste, culture and fertility in South Karnataka, India. This study, being conducted in Edinburgh University, is investigating marriage patterns and kinship norms of the Harijan community and Sholaga tribe. It is examining the influence of women's anatomy combined with the kinship system on fertility. It is hoped that the findings will be of relevance to development strategies and policies by increasing the understanding of the role of caste and fertility on social mobility. Research grant of \$53,500 over the three years; operational 1979. (Also noted in ODA entry in global section). Expenditure; 1979, \$7,000.
- . Funded through Oxfam (1974-1979): A women's programme in a low income area of Bombay which includes family planning services and advice, literacy classes, clinics for children, etc. Expenditure: 1979, \$7,500.

India

Swedish International Development Authority

- . Support to the Christian Medical Association in India through the Swedish Baptist Mission. Disbursements through 1979/80, \$1,500,000. Estimated disbursement 1980/81, \$500,000.
- . India population project, financed jointly with World Bank (see above).

Danish International Development Agency

- . Assistance through IPPF to a family planning project in Calcutta executed by the Family Planning Association of India. Danish contribution in 1979/80, \$398,445; disbursements through 30 June 1980, \$298,936.
- . Construction of Health and Family Planning Institute in New Delhi. Project period: 1971/80. Project budget: \$3 million. Disbursements through 30 June 1980, \$2.17 million.
- . Programme of Christian Medical Association of India to provide information and facilities for family planning at 261 maternity hospitals. Project period: 1978/79. Project budget: \$150,000. Disbursements through 30 June 1980, \$150,000.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Office of Health Policy, Research, and Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics

- . Longitudinal Study of Outcome and Survival of Birth Cohort. This ten and one-half year research project (April 1969-November 1979), carried out by the Indian Council of Medical Research, studied prematurity standards using birth weight, period of gestation, and physical and neurological examination as the criteria; documented the morbidity and mortality patterns in small-for-date and truly premature babies; studied the growth and development pattern in infancy at low birth weight babies; assessed the incidence of mental defects and congenital malformation among the small-for-date and truly premature newborn to obtain data on early foetal death; and evaluated success in the use of contraceptive methods. Specifically, the objectives were: a) to study the family planning practices among the mothers of the cohort children and the correlation with socio-economic status of the family, i.e., the income per capita, family size, the education and the mortality and morbidity experience; and b) to evaluate the growth pattern of these children up to the age of six years. Monetary allocations under P.L. 480 funding: total for project, \$263,415; cumulative through 1979, \$263,415; budgets, 1977, \$25,769; 1978, \$27,229; no allocation for 1979 or 1980.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Church World Service, Family Life and Population Programme

- . Continued support to the Community and Health and Family Planning Project of the Christian Medical Association of India (CMAI) which CWS has assisted in funding since 1968. The CHFP Project includes 260 hospitals of the approximately 400 church-related health care institutions affiliated with the CMAI.
- . A grant of \$1,000 in 1980 to the Youth and Family Planning Programme Council, Inc., a programme of intensive population education for rural youth in Madhya Pradesh.

Family Planning International Assistance

- . As of 30 June 1978, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$863,252 in family planning commodities to 333 institutions in India.

Ford Foundation

- . Grants to Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, to 1) support research on human reproductive biology and fertility control (grant: \$300,000; term: 7/76-7/79; grant:

\$300,000; term: 10/79-9/82; 2) support for three policy research programmes on the Relation between Development and Population with Special Reference to Mortality (grant: \$275,000; term: 9/78-9/81).

- . Grant to Family Planning Foundation for support to the Family Planning Foundation in India (grant in FY 1979 of \$200,000 for 7 years).
- . Grant to The Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health and Family Planning for support for research and training activities in health and population (grant in FY 1979 of \$215,000 for 4 years).
- . Grant to individual researchers, 1) at University of Michigan to participate in research and teaching in population programme management at the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad (grant in FY 1979 of \$12,744 for 5 months); 2) at Demographic Research Center, M.S. University of Baroda, to undertake research on "Influence of Infant and Child Mortality on Fertility in India" (grant in FY 1979 of \$1,000 for 24 months); 3) at Centre for Policy Research, to undertake research on "Organizational Imperatives for a Viable Population Policy for India" (grant in FY 1979 of \$25,750 for 24 months); at Operations Research Group, to attend a meeting of the Population Association of America and visit institutions in the U.S. and Europe related to population research (grant in FY 1979 of \$4,454 for one month); 5) at University of Michigan, to undertake research on "Family Structure Husband-Wife Interaction and Fertility in Rural India" (grant in FY 1979 of \$8,860 for 12 months); 6) at East-West Center, Honolulu, Hawaii, to undertake research on Parent-Child Obligation Flows and Population Policy (grant in FY 1980 of \$3,408 for 6 months); 7) to Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, for participation in a meeting of the Management Institutes' Working Group on Population and Social Development Management, to be held at INCAE, Nicaragua (grant in FY 1980 of \$3,128 and \$242, both for 11 months); 8) to University of South Dakota, to undertake dissertation research entitled "Education of Rural Women and Fertility in India: An Education Policy Analysis" (grant in FY 1980 of \$2,500 for 3 months).

Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health and Family Welfare Trust

- . The Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health and Family Welfare Trust is a research and training institute founded in 1959 as a Pilot Health Project in Athoor Community Development Block of Madurai District, Tamil Nadu with a view to developing methodologies for effective implementation of health programmes in rural areas and evolving a pattern to deliver rural health services. The Institute was established in 1964 and focuses in its work to a great extent on rural health and family welfare programmes in India, though many of its research findings are applicable to other countries and areas as well, particularly in such areas as methodological problems in programme implementation with emphasis on extension techniques; identifying, selecting, working through and supporting community leaders and communication strategies; in the field of social sciences with emphasis on problems of measuring effects of social action programmes on the modification of social behaviour, particularly with respect to fertility and of developing efficient methods for measuring population changes; training with emphasis on job analysis as a base for a curriculum development, aptitude tests in the selection of candidates, and follow-up of trainees; in health activities with emphasis on relation between family size and maternal and child health including psychological adjustments, child nutrition and water supply. Funds for research projects have come from the Government of India, Ford Foundation, World Health Organization, Family Planning Foundation of India, Indian Council of Medical Research, etc.

International Alliance of Women

- . Experimental action programme in family planning in rural areas. The project was planned for 8-10 villages in the Maharashtra State, with Talegaon as the centre. Activities at the centre included a rural women's camp with themes including health and nutrition/family planning services, status of women and child care, an agricultural camp for training youth for skilled agricultural work, and medical check-up camps. Activities at the other villages include the training of dais (social workers), adult education, education for out-of-school youth, and training in income-generating activities.

India

Pilot project on literacy in the interests of the child. To design, produce and distribute concrete, practical and relevant literacy and post-literacy educational materials, so as to ensure greatest acceptability, effectiveness and continued use. Based in the village of Induri in Maharashtra State, the project is being undertaken through the overall responsibility of the IAW and the All India Women's Conference. Financial assistance has been given by UNESCO and the Soroptimists (United Kingdom).

International Committee on Applied Research in Population

- . Grants to the India Fertility Research Programme for 1) the development and refinement of programmed learning modules to cover the activities of community health workers (time frame: April 1979 to April 1980; expenditure in 1980, \$5,000; total support, \$5,000); and 2) the feasibility of training rural medical practitioners for the distribution of oral contraceptives, condoms and other birth planning methods (time frame: December 1979 to December 1980, total support, \$5,000).
- . Grant to the Health Promotion Society for testing feasibility of direct mail promotion of sterilization services and oral contraceptive sales (time frame: August 1978 to April 1979; total support, \$4,000).

International Development Research Centre

- . Fertility regulation research. A grant to the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, to study the mortality and morbidity rates and side effects to tubal ligation in Indian women, and to carry out a comparative evaluation of vaginal and abdominal sterilization. Duration: 2 years. Total grant: \$273,285; allocations up to 1979, \$243,245; budget in 1980, \$11,170; expended, \$6,000; projected, \$5,170.
- . Anticonceptive technology (ICCR). A grant to the Population Council, New York, the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, and the Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow, India, to enable them to support the International Committee for Contraceptive Research (ICCR) in expanding its activities in biomedical research on various forms of contraceptive technology and to conduct research toward the development of a safe and effective contraceptive vaccine. Duration: 3 years. Total grant: \$3,000,000; allocations up to 1979, \$2,785,000; budget in 1980, \$68,800; expended, \$41,500; projected, \$27,300.
- . Anticonceptive technology. A grant to the Population Council, New York, and the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences to enable the said recipients to continue biomedical research on a vaccine against pregnancy by undertaking Phase II of the Anticonceptive Technology - ICCR project supported by the Centre. Duration: 3 years. Total grant: \$550,000; allocations up to 1979, none; budget in 1980, \$125,000; expended, \$125,000; projected, N/A; balance due after 1980, \$370,400.
- . Septic abortion. A grant to the Indian Council of Medical Research, to enable ICMR, in accordance with its proposal, to undertake study aimed at the standardization of effective therapy and procedures in hospitals for use in the management of septic abortion and to determine the reasons for the high drop-out rate of persons applying to centres providing medical termination of pregnancy. Duration: 30 months. Total grant: \$113,360; allocations up to 1979, none; budget in 1980, \$30,000; expended, N/A; projected, \$30,000; balance due after 1980, \$83,360.

International Institute for Population Studies

- . Family planning targets under different programme strategies to achieve the goal of "net reproduction rate equals one" during the period of 1991-2001. A research study undertaken by the Institute on behalf of the Working Group of Population Policy set up by the Planning Commission, with a view to estimating family planning targets of States in India,

worked out under six alternative strategies, to achieve the demographic goal of a net reproduction rate of one. A monograph has been published.

- . Baseline survey of area programmes in Bihar and Rajasthan. The International Institute for Population Studies, Bombay, is acting as a Technical Consulting Institution to the Government in conducting the baseline survey in the States of Bihar and Rajasthan, where intensified inputs in the fields of maternal and child health are going to be channelled with financial assistance from UNFPA. Six districts in Bihar and three districts in Rajasthan have been selected for this programme. The baseline survey undertaken in these States is aimed at measuring prevailing levels of mortality (especially child mortality), morbidity, extent of utilization of health services, fertility, prevalence of contraceptive practice and knowledge and attitude towards family planning.
- . In 1979, the Institute issued two publications: "Dynamics of Population and Family Welfare in India" and "Demographic and Socio-Economic Aspects of the Child in India".

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Family Planning Association of India.
- . The Association, a founder member of IPPF, pioneered family planning in the country as early as 1949, and has acted as a catalyst to stimulate other voluntary organizations to integrate family planning in their work. Through the clinics, mobile units, and other outlets of its 41 branches, the FPA provides comprehensive family planning services, including sterilization. In addition, the FPA sees its role as focusing particularly on the development of new approaches and strategies for promoting and accelerating family planning and involving models particularly in rural areas, for integrating family planning with other community development activities in collaboration with other agencies, including the Government. Its objective is to stimulate and mobilize voluntary effort towards increased community involvement in the family welfare programmes. In 1979, the FPA recorded 164,317 new and 152,737 continuing acceptors through its 59 urban family welfare clinics, 22 comprehensive model family planning clinics, and 66 mobile education and service units. Counselling, infertility and abortion services are also provided. Vasectomies increased from 7,275 in 1978 to 12,258 in 1979 and female sterilizations from 23,139 in 1978 to 36,948 in 1979. IUD acceptors increased from 14,187 to 19,384 during this period. The non-clinical sector served 85,745 acceptors; of these 27,202 were new. A new Varanasi CBD project will establish a community-based infrastructure for storage, supply and distribution of condoms and oral contraceptives. Population education for young people features largely in the FPA programme and this covers direct approaches to youth groups as well as training sessions in schools, colleges and universities and teacher training institutions. The development of population education cells in universities is an important feature of the population education programme, which in 1979 reached 368,000 school students, 100,600 college students, 46,700 teachers, 11,999,000 out-of-school youth and 575,800 community members. Training and orientation programmes were conducted for health, family welfare and extension workers of governments, Panchayat members, women volunteers and others in the Konkan District's training programme. Many other examples of training activities in different parts of the country could be cited. Specialized training courses in medical and surgical techniques of fertility control for doctors are a special feature of the programme, and a centre for training and research in sterilization has been established. An integrated family planning and development project in Karnataka completed a five-year period and is being evaluated through extensive surveys. A Malur rural project sponsored by the Government has enabled the FPA to successfully demonstrate the value of integrated community approaches in family planning promotion. Other special projects and experiments in integrated rural approaches are in Banaskantha, Allahabad, West Bengal, Wada and Kudavi. Several innovative projects for women's development have been started, including women-acceptor clubs, which promote community self-help.

India

- . Financial summary: IPPF grant - 1979 actual, \$1,953,200; 1980 estimated, \$2,297,400; 1981 projected, \$2,616,000.

International Projects Assistance Services (IPAS)

- . A grant of \$50,000 was provided to Jan Mangal Sanstha for the establishment of family planning clinics in Kanpur and Kandivili.

The John Hopkins University, School of Hygiene and Public Health, Department of International Health

- . Integration of Family Planning and Health Services - The Narangwal Experience. Under a World Bank grant, this project, conducted in the field from 1969 to 1974, is now concerned with analysis of data from the Narangwal Rural Health Research Centre on the effectiveness of various components of health services in increasing family planning practice. The controlled experimental design involved groups of villages where auxiliaries provided specified combinations of women's and children's services, nutrition and family planning services. Fourfold increases in use of family planning over a four-year period were associated with concurrent utilization of women's and children's services. Use of health services was among the most important independent variables associated with use of family planning in multiple regression analyses. Female outreach workers were more successful than male workers in promoting family planning acceptance per unit of input. In terms of achieving equity in use of services and reducing fertility, the project strategy was shown to have eliminated pre-project difference between castes in use of contraceptives and almost equalized the reduction of fertility in high and low castes. Approximate expenditures 1 January 1979-30 June 1980: \$20,000.

Oxfam

- . St. Mary's Nursing Home, Ahmedabad, Gujarat. Facilities for storage of vaccines, salaries and materials for family planning. Allocations: 1979/1980, \$3,293.
- . Streehitakarini, Bombay. Further salaries and recurrent costs of child health and family planning programme. Allocations: 1979/80, \$5,798.

The Population Council

- . Resident scholar at the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, collaborates with the staff of the Institute in analyzing some aspects of demographic change within an area development scheme. Attention has been focused on studies related to the development of human resources (particularly the work participation of women and the education of children) as part of an ongoing scheme (time frame: July 1977 to August 1979; amount, \$53,960).
- . Assistance to the India Fertility Research Programme in the form of grants for 1) training rural medical workers to insert IUDs (time frame: October 1978 to April 1980; total support, \$4,190); 2) self-instruction training programme for village-level family planning workers (time frame: October 1978 to October 1979; expenditure in 1979, \$1,250; total support, \$5,000); and 3) special projects; local language publication in India and consultant to a programmed learning workshop to be held in Bangladesh (time frame: December 1978 to April 1979; expenditures in 1979, \$1,000; total support, \$1,000);
- . Assistance to the Deendayal Research Institute in the form of a grant for a self-instruction training programme for community workers (time frame: December 1978 to December 1979; expenditure in 1979; \$4,789, total support, \$4,967).

Planned Parenthood Federation of Canada

- . Orientation Courses for Family Planning for Child Welfare Workers. Seven courses were offered to pre-primary teachers, Anganwadi Teachers, Sanitary Inspectors, Maternity Assistants, Block Level Officers, Village Workers and young volunteers (15-25 years) working in the countryside. The courses promoted family planning and nutrition. Total donation, \$3,277.
- . Children's Centres in Slums and Rural Areas. This project consisted of part of an IYC programme aimed at deprived children. A total of 103 children attended the centre. Health checkups were provided and immunization arranged. Mid-day snacks were provided and parental involvement was also encouraged. Total donation, \$4,068.
- . Youth Clubs. Centres in New Delhi and Punjabi, Gomia and Gulbarga were organized. Members learned to overcome their initial shyness and develop leadership qualities. Vocational and other educational endeavours have been going on. Total donation, \$6,046.

The Rockefeller Foundation

- . Grant to the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, for an international symposium on recent advances in reproduction, regulation and fertility (grant period, October 1978 to September 1979, \$10,000).
- . Grant to the University of Chicago, for an analysis of household decisions on farm families and factors affecting nutrition and health in India (grant period, September 1979 to September 1980, \$17,270).
- . Grant to the Indian Council of Medical Research for a Conference on Improving the Availability of Contraceptive Methodology held in May 1980 (grant period March 1980 to June 1980, \$20,000).
- . Grants to Harvard University, for research on the consequences of agricultural modernization in India, interaction of economic and demographic change over time and effects of agricultural development on population dynamics (grant period April 1978 to July 1979, \$30,000; grant period January 1979 to December 1979, \$7,000).
- . Grant to the Indian Council of Medical Research, for a study on immunization approaches to fertility prevention with the purpose of developing contraceptive vaccines for use by men and women (grant period April 1980 to March 1984, \$200,000).
- . Grant to the University of Chicago, to analyze economic interdependence of education, health, fertility and agriculture on productivity in India in order to determine their contributions to rural development in post-1950. Its main focus is on health and educational improvements (grant period October 1978 to September 1979, \$4,500).
- . Grant to individuals 1) to enable documentation officer of Indian Council of Medical Research to visit biomedical and population library centres in the U.S. for training in the concept of specialized libraries, to process information and reference material in less developed countries (grant period March 1979 to April 1979, \$1,500); 2) for research in demographic evaluation of rural development programme in India (grant period May 1980 to May 1982, \$17,000).

World Neighbors

- . Provides assistance to Deenabandu Rural Life Centre for family planning and health clinics, a training programme for village health workers and a food production programme. Cumulative expenditures between 1955 and June, 1980, \$410,502; budgets: 1979-80, \$27,503; 1980-81 \$21,940.

India

- . Provides assistance to the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi in Kerala for a programme which touches all aspects of rural life (5 per cent family planning). Cumulative expenditures between 1961 and June 1980, \$721,801; budgets: 1979-80, \$39,293; 1980-81, \$37,025.

World Young Women's Christian Association

- . One of the national priorities in the field of social and economic development in India is the Resettlement Scheme whereby a massive attempt has been made to transfer squatter settlements from the cities to peripheral areas of the metropolis. The scheme aims at providing necessary health care and education. In one such colony Tro Lokpuri, the present YWCA programme includes nutrition, child care, family life education. This YWCA programme is being expanded to other centres. Begun in 1976, the programme is ongoing with a budget for 1981 estimated at \$10,000.

INDONESIA

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	148,033	Proportion of urban (%)	20.21
Population, males (in 1000)	73,496	Population density (per sq. km.)	78
Population, females (in 1000)	74,537	Rates of growth (%)	1.74
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	17.4
0-14	39.2	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	33.6
15-64	57.6	Crude death rates (per 1000)	16.2
65+	3.3	Gross reproduction rates	2.30
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	36,509	Net reproduction rates	1.62
Dependency ratios (per 100)	73.7	Total fertility rates (per 1)	4.71
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	648	Life expectancy, males (years)	46.4
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	98.6	Life expectancy, females (years)	48.7
Median ages (years)	19.8	Life expectancy, total (years)	47.5

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The primary objectives of the Indonesian Government's population policy is to lower the birth rate through family planning programmes and to achieve a redistribution of the population. In the 1978 guidelines for State Policy, priority is given both to the expansion and intensification of family planning so as to control Indonesia's population growth and create a prosperous family and to a more appropriate distribution of population by means of transmigration, as a means of promoting the equal distribution of development activities. Due to the rising number of family planning acceptors, the long-term goal of the national family planning programme, to reduce fertility levels 50 per cent by the year 2000, may now be reached by 1990. Within this context, there has been developed a medium-term strategy through the end of the third national five-year development plan in 1983-1984. The objective of the programme in this period is to reduce fertility, expressed as a reduction of the birth rate, from about 44 per thousand population in 1970 to 34 percent thousand in 1984. The much higher levels of contraceptive use implied in these goals is reflected in a change of the programme strategy which now gives increased attention to the institutionalization of the small family norm as an integral part of all organized development activities. In addition to promoting fertility decline, the Government is giving increased attention to both sponsored and spontaneous transmigration to relieve, at least partially, the additional pressures of further population increases on Java and Bali which is one of the most densely settled agricultural regions on earth. International migration is viewed as being satisfactory and not significant.

World Bank

. First Population Project.

Total project cost: \$33 million. Bank financing: \$13.2 million IDA credit. UNFPA financing: \$13.2 million grant. Other financing: Government of Indonesia (\$6.6 million). Implementation period: five years. Effective date: November 2, 1972. (See also UNFPA below.)

The project was prepared jointly by World Bank and UNFPA staff. The Bank acts as Executing Agent, with responsibility for project supervision and for disbursement of the UNFPA grant. Technical assistance in preparing and carrying particular components of the project has been provided by WHO (hospital postpartum programme), UNICEF (procurement of vehicles), UNESCO (communications and population education), and the Population Council (evaluation and research).

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

Indonesia

The project has strengthened family planning and motivational services in the densely populated provinces of Djakarta, East Java and Bali by providing administrative buildings, training centres, vehicles and salary support for a large increase in both paramedical and non-medical staff. It has also provided technical assistance and buildings to strengthen the capacity of the National Family Planning Co-ordinating Board (BKKBN, Indonesian acronym) to co-ordinate and administer the national programme as a whole.

Funds are provided for: a) the construction and equipment of: (i) nine paramedical training schools, (ii) 95 MCH/FP centres, (iii) six provincial and ten sub-provincial training centres, (iv) one central and six provincial BKKBN administrative centres; b) salary support for 7,000 non-medical fieldworkers; c) research and evaluation; d) transport for programme staff; e) an extension of the hospital postpartum programme; f) 115 mobile information units, technical assistance, fellowships and studies for information and communication activities; g) a population education programme; and h) technical assistance and fellowships for programme management and project implementation. Support for local salaries, as well as for maintenance and operating costs where appropriate, was provided for the first four years of the project in a proportion declining from 80 percent in the first to 20 per cent in the fourth year.

. Second Population Project.

Total project cost: \$60.0 million. Bank financing: \$24.5 million loan. Other financing: Government of Indonesia (\$35.5 million). Implementation period: six years. Effective date: August 4, 1977.

The project is designed to help the BKKBN to reduce the crude birth rate from about 40 per thousand in 1976 to 34 per thousand in 1984 by: a) increasing the mobility of family planning staff; b) strengthening motivational and educational activities; c) strengthening BKKBN's administration; and d) investigating the possibility of using domestic raw materials in the production of oral contraceptives.

Funds are provided for: a) 274 four-wheel drive vehicles, 1,661 motorcycles and 8 small motor boats; IUD and public health nurse kits for the 1,661 new motorcycles and 1,405 motorcycles already in use; and for vehicle maintenance and operation; b) the construction and equipment of buildings for BKKBN's Bureau of Education and Training in Jakarta and ten provisional training centres, together with technical assistance, staff training, equipment, transport and operating costs for the development of a national family planning training programme; c) the construction of ten provincial offices for BKKBN which, together with the training centres, will constitute provincial family planning and population centres; d) materials and technical assistance for population education; e) studies and technical assistance for a pilot scheme for encouraging family planning acceptance by offering community incentives; and f) equipment, fellowships and technical assistance for a study of the feasibility of manufacturing oral contraceptives from Indonesian plants.

. Third Population Project.

Total project cost: \$72.6 million. Bank financing: \$35.0 million IBRD loan. Other financing: Government of Indonesia (\$37.6 million). Implementation period: four years. Effective date: September 10, 1980.

The project provides support for the Indonesia Government efforts aimed at halving the 1971 fertility rate by 1990, and is designed to improve the family planning programme in the islands outside Java and Bali, to support current programme activities, and to strengthen basic health care services. To this end the project is assisting the National Family Planning Co-ordinating Board (NFPCB) to decentralize the management of the family planning programme by providing office, training and storage accommodation, expanding the information,

education and communication (IEC) activities begun under the first two projects, and strengthening maternal and child health services.

More specifically, the project provides funds for the construction and equipping of 11 NFPCB provincial offices, 11 NFPCB provincial training centres, 21 provincial warehouses for contraceptives and IEC materials, 107 NFPCB multi-purpose district centres and 50 annexes at existing health centres; support for the IEC programme by providing 50 equipped mobile information units and the operating costs for 21 provincial media production centres; expansion of population education; training of 3,100 trainers of traditional birth attendants, retraining of 1,080 nurses and midwives, 960 nurse teachers, 50 doctors, health centre medical and paramedical personnel, local administrators and community leaders and community leaders. In addition, the project provides funds for technical assistance, fellowships, special equipment, operating costs of training, and study tours and training missions.

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . Joint Government of Indonesia/IDA/UNFPA project: \$13.2 million, 1972-77. On 18 April 1972, the Government of Indonesia and the UNFPA signed an agreement formalizing UNFPA participation in the Joint World Bank (IDA)/UNFPA Project. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$11,750,000; budgets: 1980, \$1,000,000; 1981, \$450,000.
- . At its twenty-seventh session in June 1980, the Governing Council approved UNFPA assistance to the Government in the amount of \$30 million of five years in support of the Government's comprehensive population programme. The programme, developed on the basis of a comprehensive assessment of the population needs undertaken by the UNFPA in 1978, includes projects in the areas of data collection and analysis; population dynamics; formulation and evaluation of population policies and programmes; family planning; information, education and communication; and the advancement of women. Starting date for pre-project activities was January 1979; estimated value of the Government's contribution is \$55.5 million. Executing agencies are the United Nations, UNESCO, UNFPA, and the Australian National University. Government co-operating agency is the National Family Planning Co-ordinating Board (BKKBN).

Projects under the agreement that were operational during the reporting period are as follows:

- . Contraceptives for the national family planning programme (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNICEF. To provide National Family Planning Co-ordinating Board with condoms for use in the national programme. Cumulative expenditures through 1979; \$833,506; budget: 1980, \$152,560.
- . Assistance to Demographic Institute, University of Indonesia (initiated in 1978). Executing agencies: UNFPA/Australian National University. To provide interim assistance for upgrading the training, research and consultancy capacities of the Institute, fostering professional exchanges among population researchers, and providing information to non-technical audiences (journalists, teachers, etc.). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNFPA, \$27,726; budgets: 1980, UNFPA, \$19,800; Australian National University, \$50,225; 1981 Australian National University, \$60,270; 1982, Australian National University, \$10,045.
- . Expansion of family planning to Outer Islands II (initiated in 1979). Executing agencies: UNICEF/UNFPA. To support and extend Government family planning service delivery and supervisory activities at the regency (kabupaten) and sub-district (kecamatan) levels in the eleven provinces of Outer Islands II, by providing mobility to the staff at these levels in order to more effectively link the clinics with village groups and distribution centres. Budgets: 1980, UNFPA, \$439,966; UNICEF, \$204,054.

Indonesia

- Hospital family planning programme (initiated in 1979). Executing agencies: UNFPA/UNICEF. To assist the National Family Planning Co-ordinating Board (BKKBN) of the Government in expanding and improving the range and quality of family planning services in hospitals, including of various types in Java, Bali and the Outer Islands. Budgets: 1980, UNFPA, \$110,059; UNICEF, \$200,242.
- Integrated family planning services (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the BKKBN in the development and implementation of an integrated system for the delivery of family planning, nutrition and primary health services in the Outer Islands I. Budget: 1980, \$246,641.
- Urban family planning programme: Phase I (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To support and extend Government family planning services in the cities of Indonesia by addressing the interrelated issues of supply and demand for contraceptive services in the urban areas. Pilot activities will be implemented initially in five cities to increase provision of family planning services through both Government and private channels, to stimulate greater demand for family planning services, and to monitor more completely contraceptive prevalence in the cities. Seminars, workshops and study tours will be organized for IEC activities, for staff development and for future project development. Budget: 1980, \$318,794.
- National family planning/population communication programme (initiated in 1979). Executing agencies: UNESCO/UNFPA. To provide integrated communication support to the national family planning/population programme, and to support the overall emphasis on decentralization of programme responsibility to the community level. Activities include staff development and training for a variety of programme personnel and research evaluation. Budgets: 1980, UNESCO, \$6,650; UNFPA, \$548,573; 1981, UNESCO, \$18,200; 1982, UNESCO, \$14,300.
- 1980 population census and related activities (initiated in 1979). Executing agencies: United Nations/UNFPA. To assist the Government in strengthening the national capacity for collecting, processing and analyzing population data with particular emphasis on conducting the 1980 population census, development of vital registration in Java, development and analysis capabilities and construction of master sampling frame. Budgets: 1980, United Nations, \$426,500; UNFPA, \$329,000.
- Research and training at the Demographic Institute (initiated in 1979). Executing agencies: UNFPA/UNICEF/Australian National University. To assist the Demographic Institute of the Faculty of Economics of the University of Indonesia in strengthening and expanding its training courses in demographic techniques for the personnel of smaller institutes and of Government agencies, and to develop its research potential and carry out research projects in accordance with Government population and development policies and objectives. Budgets: 1980, UNFPA, \$315,070; UNICEF, \$16,687; Australian National University, \$5,000.
- Migration research at Population Studies Centre (initiated in 1979). Executing agencies: Australian National University/UNFPA/UNICEF. To assist the Population Studies Centre of the National Institute of Social and Economic Research in strengthening its research capacity, and to support a research programme on migration and labour force need for policy formulation on migration. Budgets: 1980, Australian National University, \$45,202; UNFPA, \$98,800; UNICEF, \$4,608; 1981, Australian National University, \$60,270; 1982, Australian National University, \$15,068.
- Population research and training programme, Gadjah Mada University (initiated in 1979). Executing agencies: UNICEF/UNFPA. To assist the Gadjah Mada University in broadening its programme to include demographic training for staff from regional population institutes, the family planning programme and other Government agencies, and support emerging training centres by making available consultant and technical services, equipment and research grants. Budgets: 1980, UNICEF, \$28,910; UNFPA, \$29,800.

- . Population and development research (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To develop a mechanism for the systematic identification of research needed to guide policy makers and planners in the area of population and development planning, identification of institutions to conduct needed high-priority research, co-ordination of their research efforts, and transmission of research findings to planners and policy makers. Budget: 1980, \$55,220.
 - . Population studies centres in provincial universities: Phase I (initiated in 1979). Executing agencies: Australian National University/UNFPA. To develop the research potential in regional population studies centres in accordance with the expressed goal of the Third Five-Year Plan to emphasize the decentralization of research capability by strengthening regional universities. Activities in this one-year preparatory project include the elaboration of the most appropriate strategy for the development of regional population studies centres. Budgets: 1980, Australian National University, \$45,203; UNFPA, \$11,968; 1981, Australian National University, \$15,067; UNFPA, \$3,692.
 - . Population policy formulation (initiated in 1979). Executing agencies: Australian National University/UNFPA. To enhance the capacity of the National Family Planning Co-ordinating Board (BKKBN) to fulfil its role of formulating population policies for the country. A Population Policy Unit will be developed in BKKBN, to serve as a focus for BKKBN's activities in the formulation of population policy. Budgets: 1980, Australian National University, \$94,702; UNFPA, \$12,600; 1981, Australian National University, \$60,270; 1982, Australian National University, \$16,067.
 - . Participation of women in development (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To increase the understanding of the role women play in development and to sponsor activities to strengthen this role. Activities include seminars to formulate a national policy and strategies for improving the status of women, and a pilot programme, through co-operatives, designed to enhance the income-generating opportunities for women and establish courses in family planning, child care, nutrition, farming, etc. Budget: 1980, \$125,120.
 - . Management of demographic research and training/population and development activities (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: Australian National University. To provide technical support and monitoring as well as assist in the general management in the demographic research and training and population and development policies formulation components of the UNFPA second phase programme of assistance. Budgets: 1980, \$135,766; 1981, \$32,828.
 - . Establishment of an administrative unit for UNFPA programme support at BKKBN (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. Budget: 1980, \$19,900.
- In addition to the projects under the programme agreement and the Joint World Bank (IDA)/UNFPA Project, the UNFPA is also funding several other projects. They are:
- . Development of health education in family health (initiated in 1971). Executing agency: WHO. To develop health education in family health, including services, manpower development, training, studies, communication and other components such as school health and family life education. Completed in 1979. Cumulative expenditures through 1979; \$350,506.
 - . Feasibility study regarding possible expansion of national family planning service to Outer Islands (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: UNFPA. Completed in 1979. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$62,113.
 - . Population education in schools of the Council of Churches of Indonesia (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: UNFPA. To institutionalize the subjects of population education as an integral part of all education programmes of the Indonesia Council of Churches, which

Indonesia

- operates elementary and secondary schools with over one million students enrolled. Project includes curriculum design, orientation seminars, preparation of student materials and teacher guides and the training of teachers. Cumulative expenditures through 1979; \$74,436; budget: 1980, \$97,800.
- . Population education in schools of the Muhammadiyah (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Muhammadiyah, an organization founded in 1912 as an Islamic movement, in its in-school population education programmes in elementary, secondary and higher education and teacher training schools. Project will provide materials for a population education package, training of teachers, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$6,178; budget: 1980, \$100,647.
 - . Population education in training programmes of the Armed Forces (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Armed Forces of Indonesia in expanding its activities in integrating population education through training for cadets at national academies, in-service training at national training centres and special courses for wives of armed forces personnel. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$23,901; budget; 1980 \$281,429.
 - . Population education in schools and institutes of Islamic education and Islamic higher education (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Directorate General for Islamic Community Development of the Department of Religions in introducing population education as an integral part of the curricula in Islamic primary and secondary schools in five provinces of Java as a pilot activity. Cumulative expenditures through 1979; \$10,140; budgets: 1980, \$154,384; 1981, \$36,956.
 - . Strengthening of national population/family planning communications programme (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: UNFPA. To study and investigate current status of family planning communications activities in Indonesia with a view to designing a comprehensive and integrated family planning communications programme for immediate implementation. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$73,725; budget: 1980, \$103,697.
 - . National workshop on the teaching of human reproduction, family planning and population dynamics in medical schools (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: WHO. To assist the national authorities in conducting group educational activities in the teaching of human reproduction, family planning and population dynamics in medical schools. Completed. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$2,500.
 - . Multi-media support for population programme (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide funds for Indonesian component of ASEAN study project; this component to be implemented by the BKKBN (for further description of project, see ASEAN project under UNFPA/FAO in Asia and the Pacific regional section). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$23,329; budget: 1980, \$66,661.
 - . Migration in relation to rural development (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide funds for Indonesian component of ASEAN study project on migration; this component to be implemented by BKKBN (for fuller description of project, see ASEAN project under UNFPA/FAO in Asia and the Pacific regional section). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$30,393; budget: 1980, \$18,107.
 - . Population education (initiated in 1977). Executing agencies: UNESCO/UNFPA. To fund preparatory training required in launching a number of population education projects located in various institutions (ABRI, Muhammadiyah, etc.) Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNESCO, \$27,238; UNFPA, \$5,572; budgets: 1980, UNESCO, \$23,000; UNFPA, \$10,378.
 - . Population and family life education for workers (initiated in 1978). Associated agencies: UNFPA/ILO. To institutionalize sustained and effective education and motivation of workers

for population and family life and welfare planning and acceptance of small family norm in accordance with national policies. Expected completion date: 1980. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNFPA, \$4,545; ILO, \$16,490; budget: 1980, UNFPA, \$87,892.

- . Modular training for trainers of population and development agencies (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide funds for Indonesian component of ASEAN project. (For description, see ASEAN project under UNFPA/FAO in Asia and Pacific Regional section.) Budgets: 1980, \$22,119; 1981, \$120,089; 1982, \$7,373.
- . Integration of population and rural development policies - Rural Community Development Project (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide funds for Indonesian component of ASEAN project. (For description, see ASEAN project under UNFPA/FAO in Asia and Pacific Regional section.) Budgets: 1980, \$28,695; 1981, \$31,325.
- . Asian family planning study tour (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide support for study tour of sterilization and village family planning activities in Japan, Republic of Korea and Thailand. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$505.
- . Emergency condom supply (initiated in 1980). Executing agency: UNICEF. Budget: 1980, \$500,000.
- . Field approval of population related activities (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To permit field approval of local activities, such as providing funds for representatives of national organizations for travel to international conferences and seminars, study tours, research studies, etc., requiring limited funding. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$13,746; budget; 1980, \$6,755.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects completed, if any, and ongoing, including UNFPA co-ordinator and programme support): \$15,832,004; budgets: 1980, \$6,800,210 (including UNFPA co-ordinator and programme support); 1981, \$888,967; 1982, \$62,853 - grand total, \$23,584,034 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

World Food Programme

- . Food assistance to maternal and child health centres. In response to a Government request submitted in September 1969, WFP approved in April 1970 the provision of 15,706 tons of dried skim milk, 4,420 metric tons of WSB, and 2,014 tons of dried whole milk for this five-year project; its food cost is presently estimated at \$16.6 million and its total WFP cost at \$20 million. WFP aid was intended for distribution through 2,375 maternal and child health centres to help correct protein energy deficiency prevalent among expectant and nursing mothers, infants and pre-school children. Advantage is taken at these centres to impart instruction in family planning. The project, which started in November 1971, was completed in September 1980, at which time a one-year expansion became operational. This expansion includes 4,320 tons of dried skim milk and 432 tons of dried whole milk, valued at \$3.7 million. The total cost to WFP is \$4.5 million. It is possible that the Government will request further assistance from WFP in order to continue the project for several more years.

World Health Organization

- . In 1980 WHO provided support for service and psychosocial research in family planning. The National Institute of Economic and Social Research received \$29,600; and the University of Indonesia, \$20,000. Research training grants were awarded to three Indonesian scientists at a total cost of \$17,400, and \$500 were made available to the University of Indonesia for the purchase of ad hoc supplies.

Indonesia

- WHO support for research and training during the years 1972-1980 amounts to approximately \$101,100.

Bilateral assistance

U.S. Agency for International Development

- Family planning development and services. To make modern contraceptive methods available as rapidly as possible throughout Indonesia, and to increase modern contraceptive use by married women of reproductive age from 28 per cent in mid-1979 to 48 per cent by early 1983. This project is a continuation of U.S. AID family planning assistance and provides support for clinic and village family planning on Java and Bali as well as on the Outer Islands. Past assistance has consisted of training, medical equipment for voluntary sterilization, and local cost support for the expansion and strengthening of village family planning. In FY 1981, U.S. AID assistance will focus on improving and expanding village family planning programmes to increase contraceptive prevalence on Java and Bali and the Outer Islands. U.S. AID-financed inputs include development and evaluation, family planning services, population policy studies, and training. Initial obligation, FY 1978: estimated final obligation, FY 1982; obligations through 30 September 1979, \$9,370,000; FY 1980 obligations, \$6,000,000; proposed FY 1981 obligations, \$7,300,000; estimated total cost of project, \$25,245,000.
- Oral contraceptive loan. To increase the use of oral contraceptives in Indonesia and begin the transition from U.S. Government to Government of Indonesia financing of oral contraceptives requirements for the National Family Planning Programme. U.S. AID has provided Indonesia with contraceptives since 1968. During this period, prevalence of only oral contraceptive use on Java/Bali has gone from zero to 22 per cent of eligible couples. During Phase I of the project in the Outer Islands, oral contraceptive use has increased from 1 per cent in 1975 to 6 per cent in 1979. U.S. AID loan funds totalling \$40 million were originally authorized for contraceptive procurement under this project. Because of constantly increasing demand for oral contraceptives, the loan will be increased by 50 per cent to a new life-of-project cost of \$60 million. An orderly phase-in of Government financing while increasing contraceptive distribution and use is underway. The Government began domestic oral contraceptive production in 1979, using raw materials financed earlier by U.S. AID. The production plant has a potential capacity of 36 million oral contraceptive cycles annually. The FY 1981 programme will require 70.5 million cycles of oral contraceptives -- 52.5 million cycles from U.S. AID (\$12.0 million) and 18 million cycles from the Government (\$3.6 million) in local production. Initial obligation, FY 1978; estimated final obligation, FY 1983; obligations through 30 September 1979, \$20,000,000; FY 1980 obligation, \$13,000,000; proposed FY 1981 obligation, \$12,000,000; estimated total cost of project, \$60,000,000.
- Fertility survey. Through the International Statistical Institute, U.S. AID is assisting the Government in conducting a national fertility survey (for description, see below under International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey). U.S. AID funding through ISI for this project is expected to amount to \$169,000.

Japan International Co-operation Agency

- Assistance to the Government, initiated in 1969 for a period of ten years for family planning media production centre project, supplying video cassette recorder, colour monitor receiver and other communication equipment. Project budget: \$567,600. Disbursement, 1 January 1979 - 30 June 1980: \$567,600.

British Overseas Development Administration

- Part funding of condom factory feasibility study by consultant. Expenditure; 1979, \$25,000.

- . Funded through Oxfam 1975-1979: Council of Churches health and responsible parenthood activities. Funds were used to support the Council's family planning clinics and mobile teams. Expenditures; 1979, \$20,500.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Association for Voluntary Sterilization, International Project

- . Grant of \$258,750 (8/1/79 - 7/31/80) to the Indonesian Society for Voluntary Sterilization (PUSSI) for endoscopic equipment for trainees who have been certified under the auspices of PUSSI's National Training Program.
- . Grant of \$50,315 (12/1/79 - 11/30/80) to PUSSI to provide mini-laparotomy and vasectomy kits to trainees who have been certified under the auspices of PUSSI.
- . Third year grant of \$76,902 (6/1/78 - 3/31/80) to the Dharma Dutta Foundation to continue the programme implemented through the five hospitals of Dharma Dutta Foundation and the mobile vasectomy teams, and to expand the service to eight regency hospitals through a physician training programme. In addition, a community-based information and education programme will be implemented. A fourth year grant of \$38,297 (4/1/80 - 3/31/81) provided continuation support for both aspects of the programme.
- . Third year grant of \$117,152 (1/1/79 - 12/31/79) to PUSSI to continue to provide a leadership base through which to promote the concept and increased use of male and female fertility termination. A fourth year grant of \$149,816 (1/1/80 - 12/31/80) will continue this support.
- . Second year grant of \$36,590 (9/1/77 - 2/28/79) to PUSSI to provide support for the development of a repair and maintenance capability for the endoscopic equipment now in Indonesia. A third year grant of \$40,200 (1/31/79 - 2/29/80) and a fourth year grant of \$120,466 (5/1/80 - 4/30/81) provide continuation support for the repair and maintenance centre that was established during the first and second year grants.
- . Grant of \$68,020 (11/1/77 - 5/31/79) to Raden Saleh Clinic to provide support for the establishment of a training centre in Jakarta. A second year grant of \$37,872 (6/1/79 - 5/31/80) provided support to meet the identified need for trained manpower. A third year grant of \$85,245 (7/1/80 - 6/31/81) will be awarded to continue support for these training efforts.
- . Grant of \$76,100 (11/1/77 - 10/31/78) to provide support for the establishment of a training centre in Surabaya, Indonesia. A second grant of \$60,903 (5/1/79 - 6/30/80) and a third year grant of \$66,400 (9/1/80 - 8/31/81) will provide continuation support for training of both physicians and paramedical personnel.
- . Grant of \$78,198 (11/1/77 - 9/30/79) to provide support for the establishment of a training centre in Jogjakarta, Indonesia. A second year grant of \$88,833 (12/1/79 - 11/30/80) provided continuation support for this training programme.
- . Grant of \$190,287 (6/1/78 - 5/31/79) to PUSSI to provide equipment to the regency level or higher medical centres in the areas around the three national training centres supported by IPAVS.
- . Grant of \$33,948 (6/1/79 - 2/28/81) to conduct a training programme in Bandung, Indonesia for physicians and paramedical personnel. The Bandung Training Center is officially part of the PUSSI co-ordinated national manpower training programme.

Indonesia

The Centre for Population Activities

- . From February 25 - March 8, 1980 CEPPA and the BKKBN conducted a two-week "Women in Management" training programme for 31 participants representing the BKKBN, Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association, Indonesian Council of Churches, and the Health and Responsible Parenthood Programme. Along with introducing managerial and supervisory skills to the participants, the workshop was designed to identify problems facing women managers and ways in which women could be more fully integrated into national development efforts. Funding for the workshop was provided by U.S. AID.
- . CEPPA and the BKKBN conducted a second "Women in Management" workshop from March 9-19, 1980 for 25 key administrators of women's organizations. This workshop was specifically designed to meet the management training needs of these women who represented the Indonesian Council of Churches, the Catholic Women's Organization, Dharma Wanita, Kowani, the Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association and the Muhammadiyah Aysiyah. The project was funded by U.S. AID.

Columbia University, Center for Population and Family Health

- . CPFH has provided assistance to the National Family Planning Co-ordinating Board (BKKBN) in Indonesia, through the UNFPA. Beginning with the needs assessment mission in August, 1978, and the project development mission in June, 1979, Center staff have assisted in the development of four UNFPA-assisted family planning projects - the Expansion of Mobile Family Planning Service to Outer Islands II, the Hospital Family Planning Programme, the Integration of Family Planning, Nutrition, and Primary Health Services, and the Urban Family Planning Programme. A resident advisor to BKKBN was posted to Indonesia in late 1980.

Family Planning International Assistance

- . Grant to Association of Voluntary Health Services (PERDHAKI). This grant continues support for the family planning work of Perdhaki, the Catholic Church's health services delivery network in Indonesia. It is expected this year that the 187 participating member units will serve 18,000 new and 25,000 continuing users; in addition, five courses will be conducted for nurses/midwives and teachers of natural family planning methods. Total grant: \$350,591 (15 September 1975 - 14 September 1980). Current grant: \$99,417 (15 September 1979 - 14 September 1980).
- . Grant to Rumah Sakit Umum Kardinah. This grant continues support to Kardinah Hospital's voluntary sterilization programme in Central Java. Total grant: \$35,841 (1 January 1978 - 31 December 1981). Current grant: \$11,692 (1 January 1980 - 31 December 1980).
- . Grant to Council at Churches in Indonesia. This project continues support to sterilization clinics in 11 selected Christian hospitals. Furthermore, the project will establish and staff sterilization clinics in three additional selected Christian Hospitals in Indonesia. Total grant: \$228,384 (1 March 1978 - 31 October 1980). Current grant: \$122,612 (1 July 1979 - 31 October 1980).
- . Grant to Muhammadiyah Social Welfare Council. This grant is assisting Muhammadiyah, the National Islamic Organization of Indonesia, to set up six family planning clinics on six outer islands of the country. The existing infrastructure of Muhammadiyah supports the available services by making people aware of the clinics and also helps legitimize family planning as part of normal health care in Muslim communities. Total grant: \$26,641 (1 September 1979 - 31 August 1980). Current grant: same.

- . Grant to Council of Churches in Indonesia. This grant continues support for 90 DGI family planning clinics in 13 provinces. Mobile teams provide supplementary services in another five provinces. Total grant: \$41,853 (1 June 1979 - 30 November 1980). Current grant: same.
- . Grant to Komite Nasional Pemuda Indonesia (KNPI). KNPI will organize a senior course in family planning for 60 youth leaders representing 13 KNPI youth organizations. This will be followed by a workshop for KNPI instructors and local training programme for cadre unit members who, in turn, will recruit local volunteers. Total grant, \$116,009 (1 March 1980 - 30 June 1981). Current grant: same.
- . Grant to Committee for ASEAN Youth Co-operation. This grant supported a Population Workshop/Seminar for national youth organizations from ASEAN countries - the Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and Singapore. Total grant: \$44,855 (1 October 1978 - 30 September 1979). Current grant: same.
- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$3,022,215 in family planning commodities to 97 institutions in Indonesia.

The Ford Foundation

- . Grant to Government's Department of Education and Culture for support to the Population Institute of Gajah Mada University to establish a research training network (grant: \$165,000; term: 3-77 to 2-79; grant: \$100,000; term: 10-79 to 9-81).
- . Foundation-administered grant for training and research in population (grant: \$155,000; term: 3-77 to 2-79).
- . Grants to National Family Planning Co-ordinating Board, (BKKBN) Jakarta to: 1) support BKKBN in working with Indonesia journalists and writers in the development of feature stories about population (grant: \$9,300; term, 6-78 to 3-79); 2) support attendance at the seminar Workshop on Management Problems of Family Planning Programmes (grant: \$1,731; term: two months); 3) provide for round-trip air travel between Jakarta and Manila to enable board members to attend the Population Administrators' Workshop (grant: \$4,215; term: 7/1/78 to 3/31/79); 5) support two staff members of BKKBN for attendance at a seminar on Nutrition in Health and Agricultural Planning for National Development, Philippines (grants in FY 1979 of \$566 each).
- . Grant to the University of Indonesia for assistance to the Institute's Workshop on mortality (grant in FY 1980 of \$6,736 for 4 months).
- . Grant to The Population Council to support the Population Council's activities in Indonesia (grant in FY 1979: \$136,000 for 24 months).
- . Grants to individual researchers at Yayasan Indonesia Sejahtera, Jakarta, 1) to attend a seminar on Nutrition in Health and Agricultural Planning for National Development, the Philippines (grant in FY 1979 of \$566 each); 2) to two individual researchers for participation in the International Training Programme on Development and Management of Community-based Family Planning, Health, and Development, Thailand (grants in FY 1979 of \$928 each); 3) to undertake a short-term training programme in "Family Planning, Nutrition and Primary Health Care in Developing Countries" at Columbia University, (grant in FY 1980 of \$4,500 for 28 days).
- . Grant to individual researchers., 1) at Institute of Teacher Training and Education to undertake doctoral studies in biostatistics at the School of Public Health, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (grant in FY 1979 of \$3,580 for 19 months;

Indonesia

grant in FY 1980 of \$524 for 12 months); 2) at Hasanuddin University, to study toward a Ph.D. degree in population at the Graduate School of Public International Affairs, University of Pittsburg (grant in FY 1979 of \$6,700 for 36 months; 3) at the National Family Planning Co-ordinating Board, Bali for attendance at the Regional Seminar on an Integrated Approach to Population, Food and Nutrition Policies and Programme for National Development, Thailand (grant in FY 1979 of \$873); 4) at University of Indonesia, Jakarta for i) study toward a master's degree in population at Brown University (grant in FY 1979 of \$2,500 for 25 months; ii) completion of Ph.D. studies in economics at the University of Hawaii (grant in FY 1979 of \$1,800 for 18 months); iii) undertake dissertation research on "The Demand for Family Planning and Health Services in rural Java" at Johns Hopkins University (grant in FY 1980 of \$11,500 for 4 months); iv) attend the Congress of Gynecology and observe the Korean Family Planning Program (grant in FY 1980 of \$1,032 for 7 days); v) attend the Congress of Gynecology to observe the Korean Family Planning Program with the Mothers Club and Sterilization Program (grant in FY 1980 of \$1,153 for 10 days); 5) IKIP to undertake a study toward a masters's degree in population education at the Florida State University (grant in FY 1980 of \$2,000 for 24 months); 6) BKKBN to i) attend the "1980-81 Statistical Training Program of the International Statistical Programs Centre, U.S. Bureau of the Census" (grant in FY 1980 of \$1,934 for 4 months); ii) two individual researchers to participate in the "Women in Management Seminar Workshop on Planning and Management of Service Delivery Programs in Family Planning, Health and Development", United States (grant in FY 1980 of \$1,767 each for 33 days); 7) Lambung Mangkurat University to undertake a study toward a Ph.D. in Social Demography at the Florida State University (grant in FY 1980 of \$2,200 for 48 months).

International Committee on Applied Research in Population

- . Grant to the National Family Planning Co-ordinating Board for the creation of a private birth planning facility at Pasar Jatinegara (time frame: October 1979 to September 1980; amount, \$14,000).
- . Assistance to the National Family Planning Co-ordinating Board in the form of grants 1) for vasectomy acceptor study, West Java (time frame: December 1978 to December 1979; total support \$7,038); 2) to evaluate supplier, consumer, and community response to, and acceptance of a pilot commercial condom marketing project in central Java (time frame: November 1977 to March 1979; expenditure in 1979, \$207; total support, \$4,263); 3) for the identification of the side effects and complications from acceptor use of IUDs in Java and Outer Islands (time frame: July 1979 to November 1979; expenditure in 1979, \$4,960; total support, \$4,960); and 4) for a workshop on the state of the art of IUD technology (time frame: June 1979 to June 1980; total support, \$4,960).

International Fertility Research Program (IFRP)

- . IFRP provided support to the Indonesian Fertility Research Program (BKSPENFIN) to plan and co-ordinate research in various aspects of human fertility and conduct training projects. Research activities included studies in maternity care, hospital abortion, female sterilization surveillance, IUDs and systemics. BKSPENFIN is expanding its network to conduct studies on the most appropriate contraceptives and family planning delivery systems for rural and urban populations. It is also providing technical support to the Government on issues related to contraception and maternal and child health. IFRP provided a travel grant for visits to maternity centres.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association.
- . The Association was founded in 1957 and has been a member of IPPF since 1967. It is an implementing unit of the BKKBN, with specific goals to develop innovative projects in

demand creation and to encourage non-family planning agencies to participate in the programme. The Association's programmes thus aim to improve volunteer's capacity to recognize local needs, broaden the volunteer base, concentrate on "hard-core" groups, experiment with service delivery approaches and co-operate with youth, teachers and other community organizations. Through its 98 clinics it served a total of 61,866 acceptors of which 12,202 were new. Its non-clinical programme reached 11,757 acceptors in 1979. IPPA has pioneered new forms of service delivery, including social marketing, and has promoted the acceptance of surgical methods and Depo-Provera, not previously included in the national programme. Its work extends to the Outer Islands and includes innovative projects with young people and women's groups. It has developed a widespread network of volunteers who act as speakers and informal opinion leaders. Its community education programme in 20 chapters is regionally adapted to the three phases established by BKKBN. An integrated family planning, nutrition and parasite control project successfully carried out under the auspices of JOICFP is being taken over by the Government and women's group. In 1980, the project will be developed in two new areas.

- . Financial summary: IPPF grant - 1979 actual, \$692,900; 1980 estimated, \$795,700; 1981 projected, \$703,500.

International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey

- . In co-operation with the Central Bureau of Statistics, and with funding from U.S. AID (see above), the ISI/WFS is assisting the Government in acquiring, through a national fertility survey, the scientific information that will permit it to describe and interpret its populations' level of fertility, strive to identify meaningful differentials in patterns of fertility and fertility regulation, and to clarify factors affecting fertility as well as to increase national capacities for fertility and other demographic research and to collect and analyze data on fertility which are internationally standardized in order to permit comparisons from one country to another. Preparatory work begun in August 1975. Report published in January 1979. The number of individual questionnaires involved in the survey was 9,155.

Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning, Inc.

- . Grant and commodities assistance to the Steering Committee of the Integrated Family Planning-Nutrition-Parasite Control Project composed of the National Family Planning-Co-ordinating Board, Ministry of Health, University of Indonesia and Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association. The Project was initiated in 1975 for a duration of six years. Cumulative expenditures through 1978: \$251,909; 1979/1980 expenditures: \$208,919.
- . In 1979, 100 maternal and child health educational kits were donated to the Yayasan Indonesia Sejahtera (\$14,102).
- . In March 1979, a film "The Sea, Land and the People - family planning experiences in Sulawesi, Indonesia" (16mm, 37 minutes, colour) was completed. This film was produced in collaboration with the National Family Planning Co-ordinating Board and the Steering Committee. Copies of the film were donated to the above organizations.

Oxfam

- . Dewan Gereja di Indonesia. Country-wide supply of depo-provera for family planning. Allocations: 1979/80, \$37,057.

The Pathfinder Fund

- . Medan sterilization training programme. Grant to University of North Sumatra, Department of Obstetrics/Gynaecology, Female Sterilization Center, to improve family planning service skills among paramedical and medical personnel. Time frame: September 1978 to January 1980; amount, \$50,202.

Indonesia

- . Dharma Dutta family planning clinics. Grant to Dharma Dutta Foundation to support five family planning clinics which serve communities that have little access to government family planning services. Time frame: October 1978 to September 1979; amount \$224,573 (7½ years).
- . Voluntary male sterilization Purwokerto General Hospital. A vasectomy services and training programme at two satellite hospitals and three health centres for local doctors and paramedical staff (nurses), managed by the Purwokerto General Hospital. It is anticipated that at the end of the programme, the staff at each of the subcentres will be qualified to perform male sterilizations. Time frame: September 1979 to August 1980; amount, \$22,763.
- . Rural Youth Zero Population Growth Programme. Continued promotion by the Zero Population Growth of the small family norm among rural youth through a four-day orientation course. In addition, Zero Population Growth chapters are being formed in four Outer Islands locations. Time frame: September 1979 to August 1980; amount \$24,721.
- . Women's Banjar family welfare programme. Organize women belonging to 32 Banjars with low family planning performance, to start and run their own family welfare projects. Village based family planning services and information are offered in conjunction with other information deemed appropriate for expanding the scope of women's decision-making. Time frame: September 1979 to December 1980; amount, \$24,508.
- . Aisyyiah rural women family planning programme. Training of 50 Koran reading groups to receive family planning motivation and services linked with health and nutrition information and appropriate vocational training. Selected for the project were five regencies around Jogjakarta and Jakarta which are considered to be typically rural, strongly Islamic in religious orientation, and from the family planning viewpoint, to have reached the stage where the maintenance of acceptors is the focus of the local BKKBN's efforts. It is believed that by linking family planning with other issues of interest to women, this project has contributed positively towards both acceptor recruitment and maintenance. Time frame: September 1979 to December 1980; amount, \$32,119.
- . Vasectomy training and services for transmigrant region. Provision of vasectomy services by the Department of Surgery of Bayangkara Hospital at Ujung Pandang to 600 acceptors at the Palopo District Hospital and training of 6 interns, 5 health centre doctors and 6 last-year medical students in the vasectomy procedure. Time frame: October 1979 to March 1981, amount, \$13,248.
- . Minilaparotomy services on outpatient basis. Provision of minilaparotomy services on an outpatient basis at the Department of Obstetrics/Gynaecology of the Navy Hospital in Ujung Pandang. The local norm now is for women to be hospitalized for one or two days after sterilization. The Project Director proposes to show locally that minilaparotomy can be provided safely on an outpatient basis, as preferred by women. Time frame: November 1979 to October 1980; amount, \$4,294.
- . Voluntary female sterilization in Jember, East Java. Continued provision of male and female sterilization services at the Department of Obstetrics/Gynaecology at Dr. Soebandi General Hospital which is a 300-bed referral hospital serving a population of 4 million in Jember, East Java. Time frame: December 1979 to November 1980; amount, \$8,652.
- . Female sterilization services, South Kalimantan. Funding of sterilization services at the Pura Raharja Maternity Hospital in Banjarmasin to accelerate the process of popularizing sterilization in the province. The Project Director and two nurses received 10 days training at the Female Sterilization Centre of the University of North Sumatra in Medan. Community leaders have been informed about the availability of female sterilization services through meetings and the distribution of printed materials. Time frame: February 1980 to January 1981; amount, \$7,781.

Indonesia

- . Female sterilization services, Lombok. Continued provision of voluntary female sterilization information and services (minilaparotomy and culdoscopy; post-partum) at the Mataram Provincial Hospital. The Mataram Provincial General Hospital has a total bed capacity of 116. It registers approximately 1,200 deliveries and 400 new family planning acceptors per year. Time frame. February 1980 to January 1981; amount, \$7,074.
- . North Sulawesi village-based comprehensive family planning programme. Continued provision of family planning services beyond the immediate clinic area in 75 villages in the Minahasa and Bitung districts of North Sulawesi. Living in the village for which they were appointed, the field workers motivate the people of their village to practice family planning through home visits and lectures. With some background in health and additional training received under the project, they provide contraceptive follow-up care (pill or injection re-supply and IUD check-up), and assist the acceptor in case of complications. Time frame, February 1980 to January 1981; amount, \$19,276.
- . Sumatra female sterilization trainee Follow-Up II. This project entails: (1) holding a meeting in Medan in February for the 36 trained physicians for the purpose of discussing their experiences in the provision of female sterilization services, informing them of new developments in the field in the past two years, and motivating them to continue the promotion of surgical contraception; and (2) visiting each of 29 sub-centres in Sumatra which has a physician trained in female sterilization to observe the provision of services and to ascertain the adequacy of sterilization techniques and equipment. Time frame: March 1980 to August 1980; amount; \$11,135.
- . IKKH contraceptive distribution programme, North Sulawesi. A village-based contraceptive distribution is being carried out by a women's organization, the IKKH, in 25 villages in the Mando and Minahasa districts. The villages that are being selected have an Armed Force member as its head and are very far from a family planning clinic. Time frame: March 1980 to April 1981; amount, \$8,837.
- . Nahdlatul Wathan family planning programme. Continued provision of population education and family planning information/services through the educational and medical facilities of Nahdlatul Wathan, a Moslem social welfare society. The specific components are the support of family planning services at 4 Nahdlatul Wathan clinics; 1 new clinic at Batu Nyala and 3 on-going clinics at Pancor, Prian and Kalijaga; a seminar on population family planning for Muslimat Nahdlatul Wathan women leaders; and a training course for 16 home visitors and 5 training sessions for Nahdlatul Wathan elementary school teachers in population education. Time frame: June 1980 to May 1981; amount, \$21,473.
- . North Sulawesi female sterilization training. This project entails: (1) visiting each of the 14 subcentres in Sulawesi that have a physician trained in female sterilization, to initiate the provision of sterilization services and to ascertain the adequacy of the sterilization technique and equipment; and (2) training in minilaparotomy of 22 general practitioners and 44 surgical assistants at the Gunung Wenang Provincial Referral Hospital in Manado. The Gunung Wenang Hospital is a 400 bed facility with 2,500 deliveries and 1,600 new family planning acceptors per year. Time frame: June 1980 to May 1981; amount, \$47,076.

Planned Parenthood Federation of Canada

- . Informal Opinion Leader (IOL) Training Programme. The purpose of this programme is to train leaders from villages who will provide information education and motivation of family planning relevant to the local needs. Distribution of contraceptives is also carried out in some areas. Home visits and often organized group meetings are done as well by the IOL's. To date, there are 35 speakers and 207 IOL's involved in this project. Donation, \$11,074.

Indonesia

Population Concern

- . Grant through IPPF to the Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association for provision of family planning and community health services, and for a programme designed to increase the acceptance of family planning through involvement of community leaders. \$84,830 (including co-financing from the EEC).

The Population Council

- . Mojokerto Regency MCH/family planning project. The Population Council has provided resident advisory assistance to this project in evaluation, medical services, and operations research. The total project is funded under a Joint World Bank (IDA)/UNFPA project (see World Bank entry above). The project serves a population of approximately 600,000 with health and family planning services, and is designed to provide intensive services with a goal of reaching all pregnant and recently delivered women and their young children with comprehensive health care including family planning. The project includes an evaluation component to record the cost, document project activities carefully and to evaluate project services. The project began in January 1973. Expenditures by The Population Council through 1979: \$564,332; 1980 budget, \$51,272.
- . Population specialist at the National Family Planning Co-ordinating Board (BKKBN) has been provided to assist in co-ordinating and conducting family planning research and evaluation including assistance in the study of new strategies as well as existing family planning services. This project has included assistance in training BKKBN staff by the population specialist and by sponsoring staff attendance at short-term training courses at U.S. universities (time frame: January 1973 to August 1979; amount, \$428,888).
- . Assistance to the National Family Planning Co-ordinating Board (NFPCB), Jakarta in evaluating the effectiveness of their integrated programme, particularly on Java and Bali. Specifically, The Population Council associate will 1) advise the NFPCB Deputy for Family Planning and the Deputy for Population on priority research and evaluation needs in connexion with the development of village-based integrated family planning, primary health and nutrition services; 2) provide technical inputs to regional NFPCB integrated programmes in East Java and Bali; 3) work closely with the NFPCB, the Ministry of Health and the regional university faculty in developing a framework and methodology for evaluation research; and 4) assist regional and local family planning programme officials in developing operational and social indicators on family planning performance in villages, as an evaluation tool for further population programme development (time frame: January 1980 to February 1981: total amount, \$77,903).
- . Assistance to the University of Indonesia in the form of a grant for a demographic research and training programme (time frame: March 1974 to June 1979; expenditures in 1979, \$3,100; total support, \$225,728).
- . Assistance to the National Family Planning Co-ordinating Board in the form of a grant for the provision of family planning services by private physicians (time frame: December 1978 to September 1979; expenditure in 1979, \$2,708; total support, \$2,708).

Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT)

- . Country programme. This grant is to assist in funding the establishment of a private Indonesian non-profit organization, Yayasan Kusuma Buana (YKB), that will develop an Indonesian capacity to carry out PIACT-related programmes. These programmes will improve the acceptability and continued safe use of contraceptive methods by products, delivery systems and support materials to specific Indonesian circumstances. Time frame: November 1979 to December 1982; budget, \$52 420.

Indonesia

- . Support Materials Development Unit. This grant to Yayasan Kusuma Buana (YKB) will facilitate the formation of a support materials unit within the new, private-sector, non-profit PIACT affiliate in Indonesia. The unit would support BKKBN by developing and testing a variety of product-related instructional materials designed for specific target audiences. Time frame: March 1980 to December 1982; budget: \$85,900.
- . Screening candidates for IUD insertions: use of wing sound by auxiliary personnel. The objectives of this study by the University of Indonesia are twofold: 1) to determine whether IUD continuation rates are higher in women whose endometrial cavity length is compatible with the size of the IUD than in women whose endometrial cavity length is disproportionate to the size of the IUD; and 2) to demonstrate the ability of midwives to use the Hasson Wing Sound as a routine screening instrument. Time frame: October 1978 to December 1979; budget, \$6,100.
- . Selecting optimal oral contraceptive formulation for Indonesian women. This study by the University of Indonesia will compare three oral contraceptive formulations for continuation rates, reasons for discontinuing and side effects among Indonesian women. Time frame: October 1978 to March 1980; budget, \$57,500.
- . Packaging of condoms for commercial sales. This grant to YKB is to obtain information from Indonesian men about the packaging of condoms: the shape, design, and written message on prevalent condom packages. Time frame: March 1980 to September 1980; budget, \$4,877.
- . Development of IUD manual for physicians and nurse/midwives. A grant to BKKBN to produce training manuals as a continuing reference guide for nurses and midwives providing IUD services. Time frame: November 1979 to August 1980; budget, \$17,750.
- . Condom quality testing. The condom testing facility has been established in the offices of Yayasan Kusuma Buana (YKB). This facility is part of an international network for assuring contraceptive quality. Time frame: January 1980 to December 1982; budget, \$22,040.
- . Workshop: IUD - Indonesia Family Planning Program. The purpose of this workshop hosted by BKKBN was to review biomedical literature on IUDs, to review experience of IUD use, to identify the relevance of research-generated knowledge to the expanded use of IUDs, and to make recommendations on policies in Indonesia for expanding the use and improving the adaptation of IUDs to the Indonesia situation. The project began in July 1979. Budget, \$15,500.

The Rockefeller Foundation

- . Grant to individuals to study the relationship between population mobility/economic development and social changes in Indonesia (1979 grant, \$50,000, terminates June 1981); and for research on marriage and divorces in Indonesia. (1978 grant, \$28,886, terminated 6/79).

University of North Carolina, International Program of Laboratories for Population Statistics (POPLAB)

- . See entry in Global Section.

World Education

- . Development of technical support services unit. Grant from U.S. AID to assist in strengthening the National Centre for the Development of Learning Activities at Jayagiri (a key element in the implementation of the World Bank-assisted seven-year master plan to improve adult education in Indonesia) through the development of a technical support services unit.

Indonesia

World Education will assist the Directorate General of Nonformal Education, Youth, and Sports in increasing its capacity to carry out nonformal education through the attainment of the following objectives: to develop within the Centre an integrated team of trainers, materials developers, programmers, fieldworkers, and support staff who will develop a non-formal education training and resource centre; to assist in adapting and developing prototype materials to be tested in neighboring village lab site field programme; to disseminate these prototype materials, approaches and training methodologies to community education fieldworkers and agencies throughout the country through training at the Jayagiri Centre, through direct field assistance and follow-up, and through extensive liaison activities. A World Education staff member acts as advisor to the project. The staff is now providing technical assistance to other centres (regional and provincial) and to other agencies involved in community development. Time frame: September 1977 through August 1980. Budget: \$244,800 of which \$106,670 is a subgrant directly to the project.

World Neighbors

- . Assists a small community development programme with Tayu Christian Hospital in Central Java (family planning 10 per cent). Cumulative expenditures between 1971 and June 1980, \$17,414; budgets: 1979-80, \$1,317; 1980-81, \$1,254.
- . Supported vasectomy, tubal ligation and injectable contraceptive programmes with Bethesda Hospital in Yogyakarta. Begun in 1973 with the vasectomy programme, cumulative expenditures through June 1980, \$58,144.
- . Assists the Lampung Sterilization Programme with Mardi Waluyo Hospital by providing financial assistance for vasectomy and tubal ligation operations, plus transportation costs for a mobile sterilization team. Begun in 1979, cumulative expenditures through June 1980, \$1,887; budgets: 1979-80, \$742; 1980-81, \$3,400.

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	38,126	Proportion of urban (%)	49.90
Population, males (in 1000)	19,359	Population density (per sq. km.)	23
Population, females (in 1000)	18,787	Rates of growth (%)	3.04
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	30.8
0-14	45.4	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	44.4
15-64	51.5	Crude death rates (per 1000)	13.6
65+	3.1	Gross reproduction rates	3.10
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	8,440	Net reproduction rates	2.40
Dependency ratios (per 100)	94.1	Total fertility rates (per 1)	6.35
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	814	Life expectancy, males (years)	53.1
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	102.9	Life expectancy, females (years)	53.9
Median ages (years)	17.2	Life expectancy, total (years)	53.5

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Government views its population problem in the context of the total development process. Reducing income inequalities among various sectors of society, improvement of occupational alternatives and the quality of work, urbanization, the status and education of women and the development of religion are considered the most significant incentives that can be provided for influencing individual fertility behaviour. In the five-year development plan, 1978-1982, the Government set a target to reduce the population growth rate from 2.6 percent in 1977 to 1.9 percent by the end of the plan period. In addition, legislation has been enacted to fix the age of marriage at 18-20 for males and 16-18 for females. Recently, there have been indications that family planning would be modified into an educational programme which stressed non-chemical methods of contraception. Dissatisfaction with the spatial distribution of the population is expressed by the desire to decelerate the flow of migrants to urban areas and to readjust the urban and rural configurations. The level of international migration is perceived as satisfactory and not significant.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- On 9 November 1971, the Government and the UNFPA signed an agreement providing for UNFPA assistance of \$1.6 million for population activities for a 17-month period prior to the Government's initiation of its Five-Year Plan (1973-1978). The programme of assistance covered all aspects of the national family planning programme with particular emphasis on strengthening central planning and management as well as a hospital-based postpartum demonstration project, a pilot project designed to test ways of providing family planning services in rural areas through maternal and child health services, and another linking intensive mass communication activities with the provision of services. Many of the projects funded by UNFPA under the agreement have been completed; others have been phased out. In 1979, funds were expended only for ongoing fellowships. Those projects in being during the reporting period for this Inventory (1 January 1979-30 June 1980) have now phased out.

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

Islamic Republic
of Iran

World Health Organization

- . In 1979 and 1980 WHO supported research on new and improved injectable contraceptives. The University of Teheran received \$63,000. One research training grant was awarded at a cost of \$16,100.
- . WHO support for research and training during the period 1972-1980 amounts to approximately \$521,000.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Association for Voluntary Sterilization, International Project

- . Grant of \$62,713 (6/1/78 - 5/31/79) to the Family Planning Association of Iran to establish a clinic for voluntary sterilization services in Teheran. In addition, the Family Planning Association conducted and information an education campaign and evaluated the programmes at the clinic.

Family Planning International Assistance

- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$2,439 in family planning commodities to six institutions in Iran.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Family Planning Association of Iran.
- . The Association was established in 1958 and became a member of IPPF in 1971. It pioneered family planning education and services on a modest scale, working alongside the national programme introduced in 1967. Training, population, family life education and clinical services, as well as experimental integrated projects, comprised its activities in recent years. In 1978 and 1979 the Association started a dialogue with the Ministry of Health to clarify its role. FPA personnel have now been absorbed by the Ministry of Health and the Association is not functioning at present.
- . Financial summary: IPPF grant - 1979 actual, \$107,900.

International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey

- . In co-operation with the Iran Statistical Centre, the ISI/WFS is assisting the Government in acquiring, through a national fertility survey, the scientific information that will permit it to describe and interpret its populations' level of fertility, strive to identify meaningful differentials in patterns of fertility and fertility regulation, and to clarify factors affecting fertility as well as to increase national capacities for fertility and other demographic survey research and to collect and analyze data on fertility which are internationally standardized in order to permit comparisons from one country to another. The number of individual questionnaires involved in the survey is 4,878. The survey was financed by the Government, and began in January 1977. Data processing continued throughout 1978, and a final report is expected.

IRAQ

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	13,072	Proportion of urban (%)	71.62
Population, males (in 1000)	6,637	Population density (per sq. km.)	30
Population, females (in 1000)	6,435	Rates of growth (%)	3.42
Population ages (% of total)	46.5	Natural increase rates (per 1000)	34.1
0-14	50.9	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	47.0
15-64	2.5	Crude death rates (per 1000)	13.0
65+	2,856	Gross reproduction rates	3.40
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	96.4	Net reproduction rates	2.65
Dependency ratios (per 100)	861	Total fertility rates (per 1)	6.97
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	103.2	Life expectancy, males (years)	53.6
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	16.6	Life expectancy, females (years)	56.7
Median age (years)		Life expectancy, total (years)	55.1

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts

Government's views regarding population*

The Government considers population policy as essential in the context of raising the standard of living of the people. An increasing population size is considered imperative in order to ensure adequate manpower for meeting the development goals of the nation and maintaining the national identity. It intends to raise fertility, rapidly reduce morbidity and mortality, bring about an improved pattern of spatial distribution of population, secure the return of qualified citizens currently residing abroad, and encourage immigration from other Arab countries. High priority is given to comprehensive family health programmes, specific measures taking the form of improvements of basic hospital facilities and expansion of primary and secondary rural health centres, including maternal and child health services. In 1978 in an amendment to the Law of Personal Status, the minimum age of marriage was set at 18 years of age for women. From the mid 1970's, substantial programmes for comprehensive regional development were undertaken, including stimulus for the growth of regional and sub-regional urban centres, and the provision of infrastructure and services in rural areas.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- Support to the Government's Agency for Census and Population Studies (revised starting date, July 1976). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Central Statistical Organization of the Ministry of Planning in developing and strengthening the Agency for Census and Population Studies in order to improve and co-ordinate the Government's demographic activities and research. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$143,801; budgets: 1980, \$455,699; 1981, \$25,000.
- Comprehensive population and labour policy formulation in the framework of development planning (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: ILO. To increase the understanding and knowledge base of the interactions between population variables, manpower and the socio-economic development process and provide the analytical basis for the integration of population and manpower policies in the comprehensive development planning in the

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

Iraq

country. Expected completion date: 1981. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$23,538; budgets: 1980, \$91,410; 1981, \$31,900.

- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing): \$935,295; budgets: 1980, \$547,109; 1981, \$56,900 - grand total, \$1,539,304 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

Non-governmental organization assistance

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Iraqi Family Planning Association.
- . The Association has been pioneering the development of education and services since 1971: it became an IPPF member the same year. It collaborates with the Women's Union and other organizations to integrate family planning with other maternal and child health services. The six clinics in 1979 served a total of 45,363 acceptors, including 9,293 new acceptors. All methods are offered. The Association was on the Government committee which prepared a family life education curricula for inclusion into secondary schools. It participated in, and initiated information and education activities to support the International Year of the Child. Its training programmes are aimed at social workers, doctors and paramedics.
- . Financial summary: IPPF grant - 1979 actual, \$80,800; 1980 estimated, \$130,200; 1981 projected, \$92,700.

IVORY COAST

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	8,034	Proportion of urban (%)	37.62
Population, males (in 1000)	4,152	Population density (per sq. km.)	25
Population, females (in 1000)	3,881	Rates of growth (%)	3.45
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	29.3
0-14	44.6	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	47.5
15-64	53.4	Crude death rates (per 1000)	18.2
65+	2.0	Gross reproduction rates	3.30
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	1,752	Net reproduction rates	2.27
Dependency ratios (per 100)	87.2	Total fertility rates (per 1)	6.70
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	833	Life expectancy, males (years)	44.4
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	107.0	Life expectancy, females (years)	47.6
Median ages (years)	17.9	Life expectancy, total (years)	46.0

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Government considers that its anticipated population is satisfactory but also that its considerable unused physical resources might make a judgement of "deficient" necessary at some time in the future. It perceives the levels and trends of its population growth as satisfactory as well as its fertility rates. The principal population concerns are a reduction of morbidity and mortality and an improvement in the pattern of spatial distribution of population. Projects in the field of family life, population education and sex education are being undertaken under the auspices of the Ministries of Female Promotion and Education. Faced with serious regional disequilibrium, the Government is attempting to achieve a more rational portioning of wealth and population by encouraging the growth of secondary cities as a way to decelerate the expansion of the capital city. There is a desire to decrease the substantial level of immigration into the country.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . In 1981, it is expected that UNFPA will undertake a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years, and, in on the basis of which, future assistance to the Ivory Coast will be decided upon.
- . Population census (initiated in 1972). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Government in analyzing data from the population census which took place in 1976. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$974,437; budgets: 1980, \$180,214; 1981, \$20,732.
- . Formation et recherche démographique (demographic training and research) initiated in 1976). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist in upgrading the curriculum of demographic training and to expand the number of fellowships at the Ecole Nationale de Statistique d'Abidjan, a Government teaching institution under the direction of the Ministry of Economy and Finance and associated with the University of Abidjan. The project is particularly geared to meeting the need for demographers at the intermediary level. Funds are for an expert, local costs for support staff, fellowships and equipment. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$170,464; budget: 1980, \$116,431.

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

Ivory Coast

- . Population education (initiated in 1976). Executing agency: UNESCO. To assist the Commission Nationale Ivoirienne pour l'UNESCO in holding a seminar (held in November, 1977) for education, health, information, rural development, economic planning, civil service, and women leaders to analyze the results of the national census and to clarify for the participants the importance of the population factor in each of their areas of development. Funds are for travel, fellowships, study tours, publications, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$13,500; budget: 1980, \$35,000.
- . Training in family life education (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: UNESCO. To assist the Ministere de la Condition feminine in providing training courses for staff members of health services, social affairs and field personnel in rural areas in family life education. A research report on family life in Ivory Coast has been published, and as a result of a study tour this project is being reformulated and re-oriented. Cumulative expenditures through 1979; \$39,000; budget: 1980, \$121,400.
- . Field approval of population-related activities (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To permit field approval of local activities, such as providing funds for representatives of national organizations for travel to international conferences and seminars, study tours, research studies, etc., requiring limited funding. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$3,200.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing, including programme support): \$1,613,539; budgets: 1980, \$637,945; 1981, \$20,732 - grand total, \$2,272,216 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

Bilateral assistance

U.S. Agency for International Development

- . Fertility survey. Through the International Statistical Institute, U.S. AID is assisting the Government in conducting a national fertility survey (for description, see below under International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey). U.S. AID funding through ISI for this project is expected to amount to \$394,000.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Family Planning International Assistance

- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$5,922 in family planning commodities to two institutions in Ivory Coast.

International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey

- . In co-operation with the la Direction de la Statistique (D.S.), Ministere de l'Economie, des Finances et du Plan, and with funding from U.S AID (see above), the ISI/WFS is assisting the Government in acquiring, through a national fertility survey, the scientific information that will permit it to describe and interpret its populations' level of fertility, strive to identify meaningful differentials in patterns of fertility and fertility regulation, and to clarify factors affecting fertility as well as to increase national capacities for fertility and other demographic research and to collect and analyze data on fertility which are internationally standardized in order to permit comparisons from one country to another. Starting date: February 1979; fieldwork dates: August-December 1980. Report to be published in 1982. The number of individual questionnaires involved in the survey is 6000.

JAMAICA

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	2,188	Proportion of urban (%)	49.82
Population, males (in 1000)	1,073	Population density (per sq. km.)	200
Population, females (in 1000)	1,115	Rates of growth (%)	1.38
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	21.3
0-14	40.6	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	28.1
15-64	53.4	Crude death rates (per 1000)	6.7
65+	6.0	Gross reproduction rates	2.00
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	498	Net reproduction rates	1.92
Dependency ratios (per 100)	87.4	Total fertility rates (per 1)	4.10
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	714	Life expectancy, males (years)	67.8
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	96.2	Life expectancy, females (years)	72.5
Median ages (years)	18.5	Life expectancy, total (years)	70.1

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Government has indicated that its anticipated population size is excessive and that levels and trends of population growth are unsatisfactory because they are too high. As a means of resolving its population problem, the Government established a National Family Planning Board as a policy formation body which is vested with full statutory responsibility for family planning. Under the direction of the Jamaican Family Planning Board, the Government has established a network of clinics which offer family planning services, in addition to providing contraceptives through commercial outlets. Because of substantial levels of emigration, the present policy is to decrease the number of emigrants. In order to improve the spatial distribution of the population, measures have been undertaken to decelerate the flow of migrants into urban areas and to adjust the rural configuration.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

World Bank

. Second Population Project.

Total project cost: \$14.1 million. Bank financing: \$6.8 million loan. Other financing: U.S. AID (\$96,000 grant); Government of Jamaica (\$6.8 million). Implementation period: four years. Effective date: August 30, 1976.

The project is designed to reduce fertility by increasing the outreach of family planning services, hitherto largely delivered through postpartum programmes in maternity hospitals, by training midwives and community health workers to deliver integrated FP/MCH/nutrition services. These three services were previously separate. The integrated system is first being introduced in Cornwall County, where the capacity for service delivery will be doubled by the construction and staffing of 57 new health centres. If successful, the system will be replicated in the other two counties of Jamaica. Postpartum programmes, already successful in six hospitals, will be extended to 17 more. The project will also include a nutrition education programme intended to reduce malnutrition in children aged 0-4 years and to eliminate anemia in pregnant and lactating women.

Funds are provided for: a) constructing 5 new health centres in Cornwall County and providing vehicles and equipment; b) equipment for training 1,000 community health aides

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations

Jamaica

(CHAs) and audio-visual aids for 2,000 CHAs for use in motivational work; c) equipment and technical assistance for one new and one existing midwifery school; d) technical assistance, equipment and vehicles for the in-service training of medical officers, midwives and nurses; e) equipment for postpartum family planning programmes in 17 hospitals; f) equipment, vehicles and technical assistance for nutrition education, with related research and evaluation, and fellowships; g) a feasibility study for the local production and processing of supplementary food; h) technical assistance for planning, evaluation of demographic impact, health facility maintenance and building utilization; and i) innovative activities.

U.S. AID is financing the services of an in-service training consultant and a midwifery tutor consultant.

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- Workers population education (initiated in 1973). Executing agency: ILO. To create an increased awareness of population problems and of the impact that demographic trends have on employment, working conditions, wages, family income, etc., among union leaders and workers. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$487,120; budget: 1980, \$98,434.
- Purchase of contraceptives (initiated in 1974). Executing agency: UNICEF. To finance the purchase of contraceptives for Jamaica's Family Planning Programme. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$540,510; budget: 1980, \$136,170.
- Fertility survey (initiated in 1974). Executing agency: UNFPA/ISI/WFS. For description, see below under International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNFPA, \$144,371; ISI/WFS, \$15,000.
- Study on basic needs of youth (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Government in studying and identifying the health needs of the age group 15-25 as well as the gaps in existing programmes and services in order to make recommendations. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$4,000.
- Primary health care and family planning in eight communities (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: WHO/PAHO. The project will form part of the Ministry of Health and Environmental Control's programme for the development and expansion of primary health care and will provide facilities for the field training of undergraduates and post-graduates of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of the West Indies. This project is being funded under a UNFPA/Norway Funds-in-Trust agreement. Budgets: 1980, \$541,200; 1981, \$216,000; 1982, \$219,200.
- Family life education for youth community development in eight communities (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA. The project which is being implemented by the Ministry of Health, aims at decreasing the incidence of teenage pregnancy by developing, among youth, a more responsible attitude toward sexual behaviour, family life, family planning and parenthood, and motivating them toward self-help activities. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$115,696; budgets: 1980, \$115,477; 1981, \$81,100; 1982, \$45,600.
- Population-related activities (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To permit field approval of local activities, such as providing funds for representatives of national organizations for travel to international conferences and seminars, study tours, research studies, etc., requiring limited funding. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$5,343; budget: 1980, \$4,200.
- Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing, including UNFPA co-ordinator); \$2,999,318; budgets: 1980, \$451,881; 1981, \$81,100; 1982, \$45,600 - grand total, \$3,577,899 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

World Health Organization/Pan American Health Organization

- . Maternal and Child Health. This project is intended to contribute to the improvement of the health status of mothers and young children, the reduction of the incidence of teenage pregnancies, and the improvement of the coverage and quality of health services for mothers and young children and youth. PAHO support includes technical advisory services, fellowships, supplies and materials and courses and seminars. Funds: PAHO: \$28,700, 1980.

Bilateral assistance

U.S. Agency for International Development

- . Population and family planning services. To assist Jamaica in meeting its population and family planning objectives through: 1) a population education and service delivery programme directed principally toward youth; 2) increased dissemination of information and delivery of services through public and private organization; and 3) a strengthened network of public hospitals and clinics to deliver comprehensive family planning services. Since 1977, U.S. AID has assisted the Government in meeting three objectives: 1) integrating family planning services into the country's basic health services; 2) integrating family life/sex education into the public school system; and 3) establishing a country-wide commercial contraceptive distribution system. This new project will launch service and educational programmes specifically designed to impact adolescents, while simultaneously increasing contraceptive supply levels, voluntary surgical contraception services, commercial contraceptive distribution and training. A strong clinic-based programme of services will be continued through the Ministry of Health and Environmental Control. In FY 1981, all forms of family planning services will be expanded, and special emphasis will be placed on the problem of adolescent fertility. Principal contractors or agencies are the National Family Planning Board, Ministry of Health and Environmental Control, Jamaica Family Planning Association, and the University of the West Indies. Initial obligation, FY 1981; estimated final obligation, FY 1984; proposed FY 1981 obligation, \$600,000; estimated total cost of project, \$4,600,000.

Government of Norway

- . Primary health care and family planning in eight communities. Multi/bi project with UNFPA. Budget: 1980, \$540,000; 1981, \$216,000. Expected completion date: 1982.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Association for Voluntary Sterilization, International Project

- . Second year grant of \$30,915 (5/1/80 - 4/30/81) to the Jamaican Family Planning Association (JFPA) for the purpose of renovating the Beth Jacobs Clinic in St. Ann's Bay, performing female and male voluntary sterilization procedures at the site, and conducting an information and education campaign to promote these services.
- . Grant of \$58,514 (8/1/78 - 7/31/79) to the University of West Indies to equip two operating rooms dedicated to voluntary sterilization. These operating rooms were intended to be part of a clinic being built under the auspices of an advanced research and training programme of the University of the West Indies.
- . Grant of \$28,905 (4/1/79 - 9/30/80) to the National Family Planning Board for the establishment of a repair and maintenance (RAM) centre capable of servicing all publicly-donated endoscopic equipment in Jamaica. A second year grant of \$13,272 (11/1/80 - 10/31/81) will provide continuation support for this RAM centre.

Jamaica

- . Grant of \$133,842 (2/1/80 - 1/31/81) to the National Family Planning Board to enable them to expand their voluntary sterilization service programme by renovating operating room space and providing necessary equipment.
- . Grant of \$55,604 (4/1/80 - 3/31/81) to the Jamaican Family Planning Association (JFPA) to enable them to initiate a voluntary sterilization programme at JFPA's Kingston Family Planning Clinic.

Family Planning International Assistance

- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$37,502 in family planning commodities to eight institutions in Jamaica.

Ford Foundation

- . Grant to Women's Bureau to assist the Bureau in providing a programme of services to rural women (grant: \$9,763, part of total grant; term: 7/77-3/79).
- . Grant to University of the West Indies, Kingston, to support census research programme (grant, \$122,000; term: 10/76-10/79).

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Jamaica Family Planning Association (JFPA).
- . Programme highlights: This charter member of IPPF's Western Hemisphere Region brought family planning to Jamaica, working alone until 1967, when the Government began to develop a national programme. Since then, the Association, which maintains a headquarters-clinic in St. Ann's Bay, has turned its activities primarily to information and education through outreach workers, with its message directed especially to youth. The Association offers male sterilization to those who request it. In 1979, the JFPA attracted 1,277 new acceptors through its clinical operation while 1,300 new acceptors were attracted through community-based services. The Association has embarked on a major youth-oriented project funded by U.S. AID. The project incorporates a service delivery-component for teenagers.
- . Financial summary: Total expenditures -- 1979 actual, \$71,200 (including IPPF grant, \$49,000 and \$9,900 in commodities); 1980 estimated, \$178,400 (including IPPF grant, \$50,000 and \$3,800 in commodities); 1981 budget, \$203,228 (including IPPF grant, \$62,500 and \$3,400 in commodities).

International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey

- . In co-operation with the Department of Statistics, and with funding from the UNFPA (see above), the ISI/WFS is assisting the Government in acquiring, through a national fertility survey, the scientific information that will permit it to describe and interpret its population's level of fertility, strive to identify meaningful differentials in patterns of fertility and fertility regulation, and to clarify factors affecting fertility as well as to increase national capacities for fertility and other demography survey research and to collect and analyze data on fertility which are internationally standardized in order to permit comparisons from one country to another. Preparatory work begun in November 1974. The number of individual questionnaires involved in the survey was 3,096. The report was published in December 1979.

Pathfinder Fund

- . Grant to the Jamaica Women's Bureau/Ministry of Social Security to educate 240 pregnant young women who have dropped out of school and to provide them with pre-vocational training and counselling aimed at improving their self image. The programme is also expected to: 1) delay further pregnancies by providing them with training in family planning; 2) enable them to return to the formal education system and provide a support system for them; and 3) make the Government aware of the necessity of such a programme (time frame: January 1979 to December 1979; amount, \$22,214).
- . Grant to the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) of Jamaica by providing them with programmes which will assist teenagers in coping with the transitional period between childhood and adulthood and to offer counselling and contraceptive services to 500 teenagers who are sexually active but not physically, economically or socially ready for childbearing (time frame: June 1980 to May 1981; amount, \$54,635).

World Young Women's Christian Association

- . The YWCA launched an island wide programme geared towards teenage girls including family life and sex education, guidance and counselling for young single mothers, in an attempt to reduce the high incidence of young teenage pregnancies in the country. Budget for programme in 1981 is \$4,000.

JORDAN

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	3,244	Proportion of urban (%)	56.28
Population, males (in 1000)	1,655	Population density (per sq. km.)	33
Population, females (in 1000)	1,588	Rates of growth (%)	3.66
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	36.4
0-14	47.6	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	46.9
15-64	49.8	Crude death rates (per 1000)	10.5
65+	2.7	Gross reproduction rates	3.55
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	683	Net reproduction rates	2.97
Dependency ratios (per 100)	100.9	Total fertility rates (per 1)	7.28
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	928	Life expectancy, males (years)	58.3
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	104.2	Life expectancy, females (years)	62.0
Median ages (years)	16.2	Life expectancy, total (years)	60.1

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population *

The 1976-1980 Five-Year Plan places great emphasis on the role of population factors in development planning so as to ensure the most effective use of the country's material and human resources and to provide the growing population with food, schools, health facilities, employment and housing. Although the Government acknowledges that current rates of fertility are too high, it has not adopted a policy of intervention to reduce it. In 1979 the country officially began a child-spacing programme which has its aim to improve the standard of health for both mother and child. Priority is also being given to reduction in overall levels of morbidity and mortality and achievement of an improved pattern of population distribution. As a result of the large influx of refugees and displaced persons, the density of urban and rural areas has been greatly intensified. Comprehensive socio-economic development programmes include support for rural sectors, notably within regional development programmes of which the Jordan Valley Authority is a major example. As a result of serious "brain drain" problems caused by substantial numbers of Jordanian professionals and technicians working in other Arab countries, the Government would like to limit the flow of emigrants.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- At its twenty-second session in June 1976, the UNDP Governing Council approved a comprehensive programme of assistance to the Government of Jordan, and a country agreement between the Government of Jordan and UNFPA was signed in December 1976. The UNFPA programme is designed to meet the Government's needs through the following activities: a) assistance in creating a cadre of qualified staff and plans to support the undertaking of a socio-demographic survey to obtain comprehensive population data; b) upgrading the existing maternal and child health centres to include nutritional and family planning services and in establishing maternal and child health centres; and c) meeting the population objectives of the Government's overall development programme in the particular context of the Jordan Valley Rural Development and Rehabilitation Plan. Under the terms of the agreement,

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

the estimated total UNFPA contribution is expected to be \$2,400,000, while the estimated equivalent value of the Government's contribution is expected to be \$1,200,000. The agreement is for a four-year period, starting in June 1976. Executing agencies are: United Nations, FAO, WHO, UNICEF, and UNDP. The Government co-operating agency is the National Planning Council, as co-ordinating authority for the programme with the Ministry of Health, Department of Statistics, University of Jordan and the Jordan Valley Commission. Projects coming under the agreement are: assistance to the Statistical Training Centre (2nd phase); socio-economic and demographic survey; maternal, child and family health; and demographic training and research at the University of Jordan.

- . As a result of a comprehensive needs assessment on population assistance held in 1978, the UNFPA proposed a continuation of its assistance programme to the Government in the amount of \$7 million over a four-year period, which was approved by the UNDP Governing Council at its twenty-sixth session in June 1979. This UNFPA assistance is to support the continuation of several projects initiated under the earlier programme (see above) and to implement new projects to enable the country to achieve self-reliance in formulating and implementing population policies and programmes. Estimated value of the Government's contribution is \$11 million. Government co-operating agencies are the National Planning Council, Department of Labour, Ministries of Education, Information and Health, and the Queen Alia Voluntary Fund. Executing agencies are the United Nations, ILO, WHO, UNDP, UNICEF and the World Food Programme.
- . Reorganization and development of Statistical Training Centre (initiated in 1972). Executing agencies: United Nations/UNFPA. To provide technical and financial assistance needed for reorganization and development of the Centre. The Centre is attached to the Department of Statistics and recruits its students from various Government ministries and departments. The Centre's curriculum has been expanded to include a second year of training with emphasis on demography under a project covered by the four-year comprehensive programme. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: United Nations, \$233,856; UNFPA, \$16,386; budget: 1980, United Nations, \$15,370; UNFPA \$16,774.
- . Urbanization and its social and economic implications (initiated in 1974). Executing agency: United Nations. To develop a permanent system of specific zones, regions, territorial units and numbering of streets and buildings in ten cities and towns of Jordan which will facilitate the demographic and statistical activities to be undertaken in the country in the future. Completed. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$233,870.
- . Fertility survey (initiated in 1975). Executing agency: International Statistical Institute. For description, see below under International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$15,750.
- . Maternal, child and family health (initiated in 1974). Executing agency: WHO. The project is directed towards improving the health of the population in general and in particular, that of the vulnerable groups of population, namely, children and women in reproductive ages. In order to achieve this overall objective, it is proposed to reinforce the ongoing effort for lowering the currently high morbidity and mortality rates among the vulnerable groups, and to increase the coverage of MCH services of both urban and rural populations. It is also proposed to gradually introduce and integrate family planning information services with MCH services. Training courses have been held and fellowships awarded as per the work plan. Family planning services were officially introduced in the MCH services on 1 January 1979 and appropriate directives issued to the staff. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$656,412; budgets: 1980, \$369,413; 1981, \$346,928; 1982, \$305,160.
- . Socio-economic and demographic implications of population growth and movement in urban, rural and nomadic areas (initiated in 1974). Executing agencies: United Nations/UNFPA/UNICEF. To assist the Department of Statistics in analyzing most recent population data in order to provide a sound base for projection of population size, structure and distribu-

Jordan

tion for planning purposes. Funds are for project personnel, fellowships, equipment, transportation, publications, etc. Completed. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: United Nations, \$158,270; UNFPA, \$274,391; UNICEF, \$14,000.

- . Establishment of a demographic study programme at the University of Jordan (initiated in 1974). Executing agencies: United Nations/UNFPA/UNICEF. To set up an undergraduate as well as a graduate programme in demography at the University. The former is already operational and the latter will be in full operation in the 1979/80 academic year. UNFPA funds are for fellowships for training in demography, the purchase of books and equipment, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: United Nations, \$236,274; UNFPA, \$18,333; UNICEF, \$10,438; budgets: 1980, United Nations, \$201,500; UNFPA, \$16,067; 1981, United Nations, \$138,850; 1982, United Nations, \$42,000; 1983, United Nations, \$9,000.
- . Broadcasting training for population and development communication programme activities (initiated in 1978). Executing agencies: UNFPA/UNESCO. To assist the Ministry of Information's Department of Training and Development Communication in training its own staff and others from various Government agencies as well as non-governmental organizations in development communication activities and in the production of radio, television, and other materials that deal with population and development. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNFPA, \$6,648; UNESCO, \$150,000.
- . Promotion of population education/welfare in the organized sector (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: ILO. To support the promotion of family welfare planning through educational action and awareness among constituents of the organized sector and their families, and through orientation and motivation of employers to provide family planning services for their employees as part of their normal welfare services. Expected completion date: 1981. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$13,650; budgets: 1980, \$78,150; 1981, \$17,000.
- . Housing and population census (initiated in 1978). Executing agencies: United Nations/UNFPA. To assist the Government's Department of Statistics in a three-stage survey to collect socio-economic and demographic data on the population of the country. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: United Nations, \$208,571; UNFPA, \$1,163,662; budgets: 1980, United Nations, \$211,000; UNFPA, \$566,596; 1981, United Nations, \$108,179; UNFPA \$68,322.
- . Badia survey (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist study on the Bedouins in the Badia regions of Jordan and to make recommendations for measures to improve the welfare of families in remote rural areas of Jordan. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$8,937.
- . Centre for Social Development and Training (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Government with a short-term consultancy to aid in developing detailed plans and requirements for setting up the proposed Centre. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$22,240; budgets: 1980, \$193,296; 1981, \$143,600.
- . Comprehensive population and manpower planning (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: ILO. To increase the understanding and knowledge base of the interactions between population variables, manpower and socio-economic development process with an aim to integrating population factors in the overall development strategy of the country. Expected completion date: 1981. Budgets: 1980, \$200,400; 1981, \$83,900.
- . Field approval of population-related activities (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To permit field approval of local activities, such as providing funds for representatives of national organizations for travel to international conferences and seminars, study tours, research studies, etc., requiring limited funding. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$2,083.

- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing, including UNFPA co-ordinator): \$4,093,761; budgets: 1980, \$2,062,768; 1981, \$906,779; 1982, \$347,160; 1983, \$9,000 - grand total, \$7,419,468 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

United Nations Children's Fund

- . The establishment of MCH/FP centres is proceeding as planned. It was expected that by the end of 1979, 150 NPI staff will have been trained, six MCH/FP centres established and 42 medical and paramedical personnel for these centres trained. For various reasons, the Ministry of Health was able to establish only five MCH/FP centres versus a target of seven for 1980. These were set up in the governorates of Karak, North Ghor, Salt and Irbid. Packets supplied by UNICEF were introduced during the year through the network of MCH/FP centres. These are distributed to mothers as part of the health education programme with the aim of reducing the prevalence of diarrhoeal diseases. The family planning programme, which is supported by UNFPA, through the provision of contraceptives and audio-visual aids, is available for those who request it. Records show that an increasing number of mothers and fathers are benefiting from this programme.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Association for Voluntary Sterilization, International Project

- . Second year grant of \$11,286 (7/1/77 - 6/30/78) to the Jordan University Hospital to provide laparoscopic services and to educate and recruit patients at the hospital.

Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers

- . See entry under Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers in Global section.

Family Planning International Assistance

- . Grant to The General Union for Land Transport and Mechanical Workers. This grant enables the General Union for Land Transport and Mechanical Workers to set up family planning centres in four Union clinics, two in Amman and one each in Zerqa and Aqaba. All clinics are located in congested and low-income areas where inexpensive health and family planning services are most needed. Total grant: \$42,918 1 August 1979 - 30 November 1980). Current grant: same.
- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$99,902 in family planning commodities to 18 institutions in Jordan.

Ford Foundation

- . Grants to individual researchers, University of Jordan, 1) to undertake post-doctoral research on "Family Formation and its Influence on Family Adaptation" (grant in FY 1979 of \$7,640 for 12 months); 2) to undertake research on "Attitudes towards Postpartum Amenorrhea and Breastfeeding in Jordan: a Study of Social Factors Affecting Fertility" (grant in FY 1979 of \$3,500 for 10 months).
- . Grants to individual researchers, 1) at the Royal Scientific Society, to undertake research on "Worker Migration Abroad: Socio-Economic Implications for Households in Jordan" (grant in FY 1979 of \$35,000 for 12 months); at the Ministry of Culture, to undertake research on "A Pilot Survey of the Economic and non-Economic Activities of 250 Urban Women in Amman" (grant in FY 1979 of \$16,995 for 9 months).

Jordan

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Jordan Family Planning and Protection Association.
- . The Association established in Jerusalem in 1962 became an IPPF member in 1964. Most of the older branches are located in the West Bank which now number 12. A co-ordinating committee of the three branches in the East Bank is based in Amman. The West Bank FPA has revised its role to stress information and education, although in the absence of any government action, availability of services remains solely the Association's responsibility. The 18 clinics in the West Bank, in 1979, recruited 9,132 acceptors, including 2,036 new acceptors. The Association has integrated family life/family planning into the university curricula. The Association in the East Bank co-operates with the Ministries of Health and Labour and Social Affairs, particularly in training. It has emphasized children's rights and a children's demonstration clinic was opened in 1979. The 19 clinics of the East Bank branch served 13,492 acceptors, which included 5,007 new acceptors.
- . Financial summary: IPPF grant - West: 1979 actual, \$54,000; 1980 estimated, \$38,000; 1981 projected, \$110,600. East: 1979 actual, \$101,100; 1980 estimated, \$87,200; 1981 projected, \$100,500.

International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey

- . In co-operation with the Department of Statistics and with funding from the UNFPA (see above), the ISI/WFS is assisting the Government in acquiring, through a national fertility survey, the scientific information that will permit it to describe meaningful differentials in patterns of fertility and fertility regulation, and to clarify factors affecting fertility as well as to increase national capacities for fertility and other demography survey research and to collect and analyze data on fertility which are internationally standardized in order to permit comparisons from one country to another. Preparatory work began in March 1976. Report published April 1980. The number of individual questionnaires involved in the survey was 3,612.

The Pathfinder Fund

- . University of Jordan, Department of Community Medicine. Didactic and practical training of nurses and informational sessions on family planning at the University. Time frame: April 1978 to June 1979; amount, \$27,700.
- . Grant to an individual to attend Johns Hopkins University for Master Degree in Public Health. Time frame: September 1979 to June 1981; amount, \$28,000.

Margaret Sanger Center, Planned Parenthood of New York City

- . Training was provided for two nurses from the University Hospital in a three-month nurse-practitioner course to build upon earlier training activities for the delivery of family planning services and to strengthen the training presence in the country. Funding provided by the Pathfinder Fund.

University of North Carolina, International Program of Laboratories for Population Statistics (POPLAB)

- . See entry in Global Section.

World Young Women's Christian Association

- . In Husson, Jordan, the YWCA runs a family planning clinic in conjunction with the Family Planning Association of Jordan. The programme also incorporates health care and nutrition. This has been an ongoing project since 1976, and has an estimated budget of \$3,800 for 1981.

KENYA

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	16,466	Proportion of urban (%)	14.17
Population, males (in 1000)	8,139	Population density (per sq. km.)	28
Population, females (in 1000)	8,326	Rates of growth (%)	3.95
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	39.4
0-14	50.8	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	53.8
15-64	46.4	Crude death rates (per 1000)	14.4
65+	2.7	Gross reproduction rates	4.00
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	3,359	Net reproduction rates	3.13
Dependency ratios (per 100)	115.4	Total fertility rates (per 1)	8.12
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	1,017	Life expectancy, males (years)	51.2
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	97.8	Life expectancy, females (years)	55.8
Median ages (years)	14.7	Life expectancy, total (years)	53.5

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Government's policy of reducing the rate of population growth, primarily through decreasing fertility, has as its objective the creation of a better balance between population growth and economic development. The aim of the national family planning programme is to make family planning information, education and services available on request, through free clinics in all Government hospitals and health centres. The programme is closely linked with the maternal and child health programme, and includes provision of assistance to couples with infertility problems. During the period 1978-1983, greater emphasis is to be placed on "delivering the message" through improved co-ordination of activities and improving administration and organization. Through rural health programmes and the basic needs approach, the Government plans to reduce maternal mortality by 46 per cent and infant mortality by 30 per cent by the year 1984. In order to achieve a rural-urban balance, it is proposed to divert a large part of the available resources in the next five years for the development of Western Kenya, a region which has a large share of out-migrants to Nairobi and Mombasa. International migration is perceived as being satisfactory and not significant.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

World Bank

- . Total project cost: \$38.8 million. Bank financing: IDA credit of \$12 million. Other financing: Government of Kenya (\$13.1 million); UNFPA (\$3.5 million); Swedish International Development Authority (\$5.4 million); United States Agency for International Development (\$3.5 million); Federal Republic of Germany (\$1.8 million); Danish International Development Agency (\$0.6 million); British Overseas Development Administration (\$0.9 million). Total external support is \$27.5 million. Implementation period: July 1974-December 1979. Effective date: July 31, 1974.

IDA and the six other donors are providing parallel financing for the capital and operating costs of the 1975-79 National MCH/FP Programme, which is primarily designed: a) to provide

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

Kenya

additional capacity for training the nurses who dispense MCH/FP services and the field-workers who promote demand for these services, and for the family planning training of medical, paramedical and supervisory personnel; b) to strengthen the infrastructure of the rural health system; c) to create capacity to produce health and family planning education materials; and d) to establish an institution for planning, implementing and evaluating the national population programme. The main components of the programme are: a) the construction of eight schools for community nurses and 30 associated rural health centres for practical training; b) the construction of: (i) a National Family Welfare Centre (NFWC) which, in addition to serving as a headquarters for the planning and administration of the MCH/FP programme, will serve as a central training institution and also house evaluation and research staff, and (ii) support facilities in the form of a family planning clinic and a Health Education Unit (HEU) for producing health and family planning educational materials; c) the provision of about 190 vehicles for the training schools, rural health centres and NFWC; and d) the provision of technical assistance, fellowships, and recurrent cost support for salaries, training, information and education activities, and studies.

The IDA credit is financing: a) the construction and equipping of five nurse training schools, 27 rural health centres, the NFWC and the associated family planning clinic and HEU; b) the purchase of 87 vehicles; c) the services of a Programme Adviser; d) a study of nursing activities to develop a standard staffing pattern; and e) a study of social and economic factors influencing family size in Kenya.

The other donors are financing components as follows: UNFPA, office equipment, vehicles, technical assistance, and recurrent costs; SIDA, technical assistance, recurrent costs, contraceptive supplies, training programs, and mass media programme costs; U.S. AID, special equipment, technical assistance, fellowships, and recurrent costs; Federal Republic of Germany, a nurse training school; DANIDA, nurse training school and technical assistance; ODA, three rural health centres and recurrent costs.

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- On 13 July 1974, the Government of Kenya and the UNFPA signed an agreement under which the UNFPA has committed \$3.5 million over a five-year period for general support of the Government's family planning programme. The programme of assistance was approved by the UNDP Governing Council at its eighteenth session in June 1974. A special feature of the agreement is that it is linked with assistance programmes of various other donors, all totalled, about \$30 million. Various donors have divided the subject areas of assistance with UNFPA concentrating on support of a National Family Welfare Centre and for family planning delivery points.
- As a result of a comprehensive needs assessment on population assistance held in 1978, the UNFPA proposed an assistance programme for the Government of Kenya in the amount of \$6 million over a four-year period beginning in July 1979, which was approved by the UNDP Governing Council at its twenty-sixth session in June 1979. UNFPA assistance is to enable the Government to strengthen and expand specific aspects of its demographic data base, to conduct more in-depth analysis of the large amount of existing population data, and to improve and expand the ongoing family planning programme with emphasis on the information, education and communication components, evaluation and service delivery. Estimated value of the Government's contribution is \$15 million. Government co-operating agencies are the Ministries of Planning and Economic Affairs and Health. Executing agencies are the United Nations, ILO, UNESCO, WHO, and UNICEF.

Projects currently being undertaken are:

- Assistance to the Kenya family planning programme (initiated in 1972). United Nations (executing agency). To establish an effective system by which the progress of the family

- planning programme may be monitored through a continuous evaluation of programme goals and programme impact on fertility decline assessed. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$56,761; budget: 1980, \$51,506. UNFPA (executing agency). To provide funds for local costs. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,007,435; budget: 1980, \$44,700.
- . Population census (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Bureau of Statistics of the Ministry of Finance and Planning in carrying out a comprehensive population census, scheduled for August 1979, in order to provide planners and policy-makers with reliable and up-to-date data on levels of fertility, mortality, internal migration, etc., for use in drawing up the next development plan. (This project incorporates the project noted above on "Preparatory activities for population census".) Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$351,916; budgets: 1980, \$209,349; 1981, \$72,500.
 - . Integration of population factors into rural development activities (initiated in 1978). Executing agencies: FAO/UNFPA. To continue and expand activities carried out under the programme for better family living project (completed). Under the new project, the Rural Services Co-ordination and Training Unit within the Ministry of Finance and Planning will compile an inventory of resources available for rural development, prepare an analysis of resources, manpower, training facilities, and training programmes, and present its findings to relevant ministries and organizations. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: FAO, \$91,681; budgets: UNFPA, 1980, \$40,000; 1981, \$182,000.
 - . Strengthening of health planning including MCH/FP (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Ministry of Finance and Planning in ensuring that health planning especially for MCH/FP is given adequate priority within the Government's overall planning process by establishing liaison with the Ministry of Health, various organizations (youth groups, women's organizations, community development agencies, etc.) and by evaluating costs and expected benefits to be derived from the Government's health-related investments. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$56,761; budget: 1980, \$51,506.
 - . Kenya national family planning project: equipment component, Phase II (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$536,174; budget: 1980, \$141,831.
 - . Research and training on the use of population data in economic and social planning (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Finance and Planning and the Population Studies and Research Institute at the University of Nairobi in ensuring that population factors are adequately taken into account in the Government's development planning process. Project will be carried out through a series of workshops and seminars for provincial and district officers. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$31,823; budget: 1980, \$53,577.
 - . Family life education - training programme seminar (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Ministry of Housing and Social Services in holding a Workshop on Family Life Training, the major purpose of which will be to prepare a document outlining the future direction of family life education. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$12,744; budget: 1980, \$2,194.
 - . Population-related activities (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To fund research projects on 1) The Effects of Demographic and Socio-Economic Background on Scholastic Achievement, and 2) The Effects of the Family Planning Programme of the Chogoria Hospital in the Meru District. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$10,791; budget: 1980, \$5,186.
 - . Strengthening of vital statistics and civil registration system (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist in the Ministry of Economic Planning and

Kenya

- . Community Affairs in establishing civil registration system models to test training, awareness-building, field/central registry relationship procedures that can eventually be used at all administrative levels. Budget: 1980, \$308,261; 1981, \$74,120.
- . Review and evaluation of national health development plan (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist Ministry of Economic Planning and Community Affairs in review and evaluation of implementation of national health development plan in terms of achievements and/or problems in the area of rural health and its preventive and promotional aspects, including family planning. Budgets: 1980, \$118,900; 1981, \$102,400; 1982, \$18,000.
- . Seminars/workshops on population education and family welfare (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: WHO. To assist Ministry of Labour in holding of awareness-building seminars/workshops for Ministry staff, labour leaders and others on a variety of population topics, such as rapid population growth, migration, family income, etc. Budget: 1980, \$61,500.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing including UNFPA co-ordinator): \$5,019,655; budgets: 1980, \$1,399,026; 1981, \$521,620; 1982, \$18,000 - grand total, \$6,958,301 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

World Health Organization

- . In 1979 and 1980 WHO supported research on the safety and effectiveness of current oral and injectable contraceptives and natural family planning; research on the development of new and improved oral contraceptives, male methods of fertility regulation, service research, the causes of infertility and other important obstetric and gynaecological problems, studies on the reproductive physiology of sub-human primates and other African species. The University of Nairobi and the National Museums of Kenya received \$870,300 for most of the above-mentioned research and for strengthening their research capabilities and the Mater Hospital, \$10,000. Fourteen research training grants were awarded to Kenyan scientists at a total cost of \$222,900.
- . WHO support for research and institution strengthening during the period 1972-1980 amounts to approximately \$1,467,100.

Bilateral assistance

U.S. Agency for International Development

- . Family planning - phase II. To assist the Government of Kenya to reduce the rate of population growth by strengthening and expanding family planning outreach services. U.S. AID's initial family planning project, completed in FY 1979, was part of a multi-donor programme aimed at establishing a Maternal Child Health/Family Planning (MCH/FP) network. U.S. AID's contribution included technical assistance, participant training, and support for the National Family Welfare Center, the agency responsible for implementing MCH/FP programmes. This project (Phase II) will: 1) strengthen the Government's ability to implement and support population programmes; 2) provide U.S. training for administrators, supervisors and educators and in-country training for community health workers and field educators; 3) strengthen and expand the outreach of family planning information and education activities, particularly in the rural areas, and 4) directly engage community participation in development of education and contraceptive-distribution schemes. These activities will be integrated with other public and private family planning programmes. In FY 1981, U.S. AID assistance will: 1) provide technical assistance to expand and strengthen outreach activities at the provincial, district and local levels; 2) develop four rural community-based family planning activities; 3) select, train (in-country) and assign 100 community health workers to clinics; and 4) undertake research/evaluation activities.

U.S. AID-financed inputs include personnel, training, commodities (clinical/training/equipment), and other costs (travel, seminars, evaluation, clinical maintenance/rehabilitation). Proposed initial obligation, FY 1981; estimated final obligation, FY 1981; proposed obligation, \$3,650,000; estimated total cost, same.

- Population Studies and Research Centre. To create a Kenyan institution capable of performing population/family planning training and research required by Government ministries, public and private agencies, and the University of Nairobi. Project components include: a) the establishment of a Population Studies and Research Centre at the University of Nairobi; b) undertaking of research by the PSRC focusing on policy issues in response to Government needs; c) introduction of new population/family planning curricula into undergraduate courses at the University; and d) presentation of population seminars. During the past year the PSRC has become completely operational. The research committee has been established and eight population research papers have been completed. Four Ph.D. candidates, who will become the nucleus of the University's undergraduate population training staff, have entered U.S. universities. A series of highly successful regional population seminars co-sponsored with the Ministry of Economic Planning are now underway. In FY 1980, the contractor, The Population Council, will continue the range of work described above. U.S. AID is considering an expansion of the project, involving the provision of up to two additional professors. Eight long-term participants will continue their training and funds will be provided for four additional short-term training programmes. An additional 10 projects in operations research will be undertaken. U.S. AID-financial inputs include personnel, training, and other costs for research and seminars. Initial obligation, FY 1976; estimated final obligation, FY 1980; estimated total cost, \$1,909,000.

Swedish International Development Authority

- Supply of contraceptives and budget support for education and information activities for the Government's National Family Planning Programme. Cumulative disbursements through 1979/80, \$6,000,000.
- Support to the integrated rural health programme including family planning. Total commitment 1980/81-1982/83, \$11,500,000.

Norwegian Agency for International Development

- Development of rural health services. Financial assistance for the establishment of six rural health training centres to service integrated health and family planning work. Commitments, approximately \$3,310,000; cumulative disbursements as of 1 January 1980, approximately \$2,984,000; allocation for 1980, approximately \$326,000. New agreement 1980 Commitments \$230,000; disbursement, 1980, \$160,000; allocation, 1981, \$70,000.

British Overseas Development Administration

- Assistance with national MCH/FP programme (1975-79). Construction and equipping of a hostel at the Mombasa Nurse Training School and two rural health demonstration centres in Kakamega district. The hostel is complete. ODA has tried to co-ordinate its activities with those of other donors and participated in the external donors mid-term review mission organized by the World Bank. Expenditure; 1978, \$197,500; 1979, \$246,000.
- Part funding of fertility survey carried out by the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) and the World Fertility Survey staff. The final report has been published by the CBS. Expenditure: 1977, \$52,500; 1978, \$115,000; 1979, nil.
- 1979 Population Census. A census administration adviser has been attached to the CBS since 1978 to provide technical assistance. Expenditure: 1978, \$29,000; 1979, \$42,500.

Kenya

A census cartographer adviser has been in post at the CBS for three years and is continuing to provide technical assistance. Expenditure: 1979, \$42,500.

- Funded through Oxfam. The Presbyterian Church of East Anglia has implemented an MCH/FP programme in Meru district. Activities include: MCH services at Chogoria Hospital and 17 dispensaries, as well as community nurse training; nutrition education and family planning motivation. The programme was funded by ODA from 1974-1979 and also received funds from FPIA. Expenditure: 1979, \$10,500.

Government of Finland

- Assistance for the construction of a rural health centre in Nakuru (preliminary allocations: 1981, \$270,000; 1982, \$135,000).

Non-governmental organization assistance

Church World Service, Family Life and Population Programme

- A grant in 1980 of \$10,000 for the Family Life Education Programme of the National Christian Council of Kenya, Nairobi, Kenya.

Family Planning International Assistance

- Grant to Chogoria Hospital. This grant continues support for Chogoria Hospital's MCH/FP project, a programme that is at the forefront of family planning in Kenya - both in terms of numbers served and in terms of the level of acceptance of family planning in the community. This year several alternative delivery methods will be tested. Total grant: \$669,577 (1 August 1974 - 31 August 1981). Current grant: \$234,907 (1 May 1980 - 31 August 1981).
- Grant to Institute of Cultural Affairs. Although this grant is made to the Institute of Cultural Affairs (ICA), the project will be implemented jointly by the ICA and the Nairobi Breastfeeding Information Group (NBIG). This project is a unique effort to promote family planning and breastfeeding as complementary health practices in the peri-urban community of Kawangware, seven kilometers from downtown Nairobi. A health care outpost will be started in the Kabiro Section of Kawangware, which will ease the burden on an oversubscribed municipal clinic which serves Kawangware and several other locations. Total grant: \$22,905 (1 November 1979 - 31 October 1980). Current grant: same.
- Grant to University of Nairobi. This project introduced primary health care, family planning and malaria control services in a remote area of Western Kenya where such services are currently not yet available. Some 30 Village Health Workers will be trained and these, together with a nurse working from a small community-built health clinic, will provide family planning IEC and services, treatment for acute malaria and other primary health care services. The project includes a women's sewing group, as a small income-generating component. Total grant: \$42,925 (1 July 1980 - 30 June 1981). Current grant: same.
- As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$129,135 in family planning commodities to 57 institutions in Kenya.

Ford Foundation

- Grant to Republic of Kenya to conduct a workshop on a proposal for Family Planning Information and Education (grant in FY 1980 of \$2,815 for 5 months).
- Grants to individual researchers, Kenyatta University College, 1) to undertake a study towards a Ph.D. degree in demography at the University of Pennsylvania Population Studies Center (grant in FY 1979 of \$27,211 for 12 months); 2) to undertake research on "A

Diachronic Study of the Demography, Human Ecology, and History of Pastoral Groups of Northern Kenya" (grant in FY 1979 of \$5,000 for 18 months); 3) to undertake post-doctoral studies in population at Princeton University (grant in FY 1980 of \$27,287 for 12 months).

Grants to individual researchers at 1) Hershey Medical Center, Pennsylvania to undertake a study of the relationship between malnutrition and the onset of puberty and the causal interrelationships (grant in FY 1980 of \$12,900 for 12 months); 2) University of Nairobi, to undertake research on "A Diachronic Study of the Demography, Human Ecology, and History of Pastoral Groups of Northern Kenya" (grant in FY 1980 of \$700 for 18 months).

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Family Planning Association of Kenya.
- . FPAK was established in 1957 and has been a member of IPPF since 1963. It concentrates mainly on training and education, but also runs nine urban model clinics. Seminars for opinion leaders have earned high level support. Projects are undertaken to demonstrate how family planning can be integrated with other development activities. Field educators and traditional midwives are trained and doctors are encouraged to take part in the programme. The field educators project is being expanded and there are plans to introduce experimental community-based distribution through the field educators and male motivation projects. The Association will also assist in the Regional Office's study on the relationship between pelvic inflammatory disease and IUD use. FPAK has a membership of more than 10,000 paid-up members grouped in about 60 branches throughout the country; this means that one out of every 600-800 adult Kenyan is a paid-up member of the Association. The work of FPAK complements and supplements that of the Ministry of Health with which it collaborates closely. A total of 12,227 acceptors were reported in 1979 just over 7,000 of whom were new acceptors.
- . Financial summary: IPPF grant - 1979 actual, \$993,400; 1980 estimated \$979,700; 1981 projected \$990,400.

International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey

In co-operation with the Central Bureau of Statistics and with partial funding from the British Overseas Development Administration (see above), the ISI/WFS is assisting the Government in acquiring, through a national fertility survey, the scientific information that will permit it to describe and interpret its population's level of fertility, strive to identify meaningful differentials in patterns of fertility and fertility regulation, and to clarify factors affecting fertility, as well as to increase national capacities for fertility and other demographic survey research and to collect and analyze data on fertility which are internationally standardized in order to permit comparisons from one country to another. The number of individual questionnaires involved in the survey was 8,100. The survey began in July 1976, with main fieldwork August 1977 to April 1978. First report published June 1980.

Oxfam

Church of God in America, Kima Hospital, Bunyore. Further salaries, supplies and running costs for maternal/child health and family planning programme. Allocations: 1979/80, \$8,660.

The Pathfinder Fund

Family Planning Association of Kenya. Expansion of family planning clinics and improvement of services. Time frame: June 1979 to May 1980; amount \$95,365.

Kenya

- . Family Planning Association of Kenya. Development of family planning clinic in Thika municipality. Time frame: June 1979 to May 1980; amount \$70,856.
- . Agenga Committee, Busia District. Family planning training for motivation and education in Busia District. Time frame: January 1979 to December 1979; amount, \$130,500.
- . Maendeleo Ya Wanawake Organization. Training for family planning motivation, information, education and referral work in rural areas. Time frame: April 1979 to September 1980; amount, \$150,000.
- . Grant to individuals for CBD orientation at the Asian Center for Population Training. Amount, \$21,000.
- . Kenyatta National Hospital, Nairobi. Outpatient surgical clinic for training and service in diagnostic and therapeutic endoscopic techniques.

The Population Council

- . Population Studies Research Centre. For description, see under U.S AID entry above. Cumulative Population Council expenditures through 1979: \$455,891.

The Rockefeller Foundation

- . Grants to individuals: 1) two researchers to study child labour practices in Kenya (1977 grant, \$7,600, terminated June 1979; 2) two researchers to study the demographic consequences of social behaviour and polygyny in Kenya (1977 grant, \$19,250, terminated August 1979); 3) to conduct research on migration processes in Kenya (1979 grant, \$34,490, terminates March 1981); and 4) to study the impact of drought on population dynamics in Kenyan districts (1978 grant, \$26,000, terminates August 1980).

World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts

- . A rural training project for 40 girls in Mitaboni, about 60 km from Nairobi, seeks to develop an interest in family planning, health, hygiene and child care as part of the overall programme.

World Education

- . Research on innovative nonformal education for rural adults. Grant from U.S. AID to assist the Phillipine Rural Reconstruction (PRRM) and Tototo Home Industries of the National Christian Council of Kenya in an action/research project designed to develop and refine an approach to participatory education for reaching and educating preliterate adults and to determine if this approach is more effective in lowering dropout rates than traditional education programmes. World Education, working in six rural communities in each country, has held workshops, trained staff members of the local agencies, and has trained village women to be group leaders. The leaders which have been trained are helping village groups to select activities they want to carry out and to marshal the resources (money, technical help) they need. Three monographs are to be published based on the findings of this project. Time frame: September 1977 to September 1979. Budget: \$350,000. Subgrant: Kenya, \$19,700; Philippines, \$46,700.

World Neighbors

- . Supports a community health nurse training programme with Maua Hospital which includes family planning (20 per cent). Begun in 1977, cumulative expenditures through June 1980, \$63,663; Budgets: 1979-80 \$26,854; 1980-81, \$7,859.

- Assist a Community Health Support Unit through the African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF) which trains community health workers and provides follow-up support (10 per cent family planning). Begun in 1979, cumulative expenditures through June 1980, \$18,779; budgets: 1979-80, \$18,779; 1980-81, \$34,811.
- Began support of a community-based health project in the Tigania division of Meru district (10 per cent family planning). Budget: 1980-81, \$11,740.

KIRIBATI^{1/}

Demographic Facts^{2/}

Population, 1980	58,000
Annual rates of growth (1975-80)	1.55 ^{3/}
Crude birth rates (per 1,000, 1975-80)	36.2 ^{3/}
Crude death rates (per 1,000, 1975-80)	8.33 ^{3/}
Gross reproduction rates (per woman, 1975-80)	2.60 ^{3/}
Life expectancy at birth (males, 1975-80)	61.5 ^{3/}
Life expectancy at birth (females, 1975-80)	65.0 ^{3/}

Government's views regarding population^{2/}

The 1979-1982 Development Plan states as one of its major objectives "to maintain a balance between population and natural resources" due to special geographical circumstances of the islands which impose limits on the population that can be accommodated. The projection above assumes "that the family planning effort is maintained and fertility rates stabilized at present levels. The lower the rate of growth of population, the more time will be available for adoption of land use techniques and development of other means of support". In the past population pressures have been partially relieved by migration and resettlement in other countries. It is not expected that further opportunities of this type will arise. Another major objective of the Plan is "to decentralize economic activity and institutions and develop alternative centres to South Tarawa". Natural limitations on the growth of South Tarawa makes it necessary to move activity to other islands.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . In 1981, it is expected that the UNFPA will undertake a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years, and, on the basis of which, future assistance to Kiribati will be decided upon.
- . Family health (initiated in 1970). Executing agencies: WHO/UNICEF. To organize and make available to the whole population services related to human reproduction and fertility, including services for spacing and limitation of births and for treatment of subfertility, and to carry out a programme of information and education of the public. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: WHO, \$195,289; UNICEF, \$23,054; budgets: 1980, WHO, \$42,223; UNICEF, \$10,946; 1981, WHO, \$30,930; 1982, WHO, \$42,530.

^{1/} The Ellice Islands, formerly a part of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, have become Tuvalu (see separate entry). The remainder of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony were renamed the Gilbert Islands, and upon achieving independence in July 1979, the Gilbert Islands were renamed Kiribati.

^{2/} Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

^{3/} Figures are for Micronesia (Canton and Enderbury Islands, Christmas Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Kiribati, Ellice Islands, Guam, Johnston Island, Midway Islands, Nauru, Niue, Pacific Islands, Pitcairn Island, Tokelau, Tuvalu, and Wake Island).

- . Population census (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Government in measuring continued migration from the outer islands to the urban area and vice versa in order to determine adequacy of water resources, social services and employment; in testing the effectiveness of the family planning campaign, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$141,096; budget: 1980, \$781.
- . National Training Conference for Women (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Women's Federation (Aia Maea Ainen Kiribati) in holding a national training conference concerned with improving the status of women and training participants in a number of areas (nutrition and child development, child spacing and family life education, etc.) Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$10,532.
- . Responsible parenthood and natural family planning (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To train women in villages and Catholic Women Groups to teach the ovulation method to married couples as well as to young unmarried girls. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,632; budget: 1980, \$3,516.
- . Tugaru National Youth Council development plan (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To promote improvements in living conditions and in the subsistence income of rural households and to maintain the balance between population and natural resources through a comprehensive national training programme for youth which will help to control rural-urban migration. Activities include national training programmes for youths in such areas as family education and welfare, family planning, home economics, job skills, etc. Budgets: 1980, \$32,036; 1981, \$30,785; 1982, \$28,104; 1983, \$2,073.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects completed, if any, and ongoing): \$371,603; budgets: 1980, \$89,502; 1981, \$61,715; 1982, \$70,634; 1983, \$2,073 - grand total, \$595,527 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

KUWAIT

Demographic Facts^{*}

Population, total (in 1000)	1,353	Proportion of urban (%)	88.4
Population, males (in 1000)	724	Population density (per sq. km.)	76
Population, females (in 1000)	629	Rates of growth (%)	6.00
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	39.2
0-14	46.4	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	43.6
15-64	52.0	Crude death rates (per 1000)	4.4
65+	1.6	Gross reproduction rates	3.15
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	284	Net reproduction rates	2.96
Dependency ratios (per 100)	92.1	Total fertility rates (per 1)	6.40
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	869	Life expectancy, males (years)	66.9
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	115.0	Life expectancy, females (years)	71.6
Median ages (years)	16.9	Life expectancy, total (years)	69.2

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts

Government's views regarding population

The Government has stated that its population policy is based on the identification of the most suitable population size that will meet the requirements of an expanding economy and that population size is the dominant factor in development planning. There is a desire to increase the rate of natural increase which is considered to be too low. While no family planning programmes are known to exist, contraceptive supplies are available commercially. A free comprehensive health care programme has been established with emphasis on the expansion and improvement of health services throughout the country. Although problems associated with a large immigrant population have been acknowledged, the present policy is to maintain the significant level of immigration in order to relieve manpower shortages within the country. In order to resolve problems of overcrowding in Kuwait City and other urban centres, projects are being undertaken to expand existing urban centres and to construct new ones.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . Adviser for population census and surveys (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist Ministry of Planning's Central Statistical Office in developing a plan and methodology for the analysis of 1980 population census data, in planning and executing a population and housing survey, in assisting in training of CSO staff, and in designing research and demographic studies to be undertaken by the CSO. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$35,325; budgets: 1980, \$56,000 1981, \$40,000.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing): \$72,831; budgets: 1980, \$56,000; 1981, \$40,000 - grand total, \$168,831 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

^{*} Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	3,721	Proportion of urban (%)	13.44
Population, males (in 1000)	1,873	Population density (per sq. km.)	16
Population, females (in 1000)	1,848	Rates of growth (%)	2.39
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	23.8
0-14	42.4	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	44.1
15-64	54.7	Crude death rates (per 1000)	20.3
65+	2.8	Gross reproduction rates	3.00
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	860	Net reproduction rates	1.99
Dependency ratios (per 100)	82.7	Total fertility rates (per 1)	6.15
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	712	Life expectancy, males (years)	42.1
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	101.4	Life expectancy, females (years)	45.0
Median ages (years)	18.7	Life expectancy, total (years)	43.5

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Government considers that population size is too small in relation to natural resources, and that levels of fertility and natural increase are too low. Government officials have observed that there is "much empty land" in the country and that a larger population is needed to develop it. Previous family planning programmes have been discontinued and use of contraceptives banned. Priority is given to reduction of morbidity and mortality, including the constraints which poor health status exercises upon achievement of desired spacing of births and size of completed family. Redistribution of the population to permit better use of land resources, improvement in the availability of demographic information and stemming the flow of refugees are also considered important. The Government is seeking international aid to establish "model villages" of returning nationals in several provinces.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . Preparations for 1980 general census of population and agriculture (initiated in 1976). Executing agencies: United Nations/UNFPA. To build up an infrastructure and body of experience in preparation for the general census planned for 1980 and to furnish, for a limited area, data on population size, structure and distribution, economic activities and agricultural resources which are needed for the planned development of the country. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: United Nations, \$206,920; UNFPA, \$34,672; budgets: 1980, United Nations, \$70,880; UNFPA, \$74,375; 1981, United Nations, \$6,975.
- . Demographic and statistical data collection (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist in the establishment of a sound system of demographic and statistical data collection in order to ensure a regular flow of various kinds of demographic and statistical data and utilization of the data for legal, administrative and social and economic development planning purposes, through the training of personnel involved in statistical activities in the National Statistical Office. In addition, preparation of population census materials (questionnaires, tabulation programmes, etc.) will be initiated. Budgets: 1980, \$422,730; 1981, \$134,080.

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations

Lao People's
Democratic Republic

- . In 1981, it is expected that the UNFPA will undertake a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years and, on the basis of which, future assistance to the Lao People's Democratic Republic will be decided upon.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing): \$829,501; budgets: 1980, \$576,448; 1981, \$141,055 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

LEBANON

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	2,658	Proportion of urban (%)	75.86
Population, males (in 1000)	1,306	Population density (per sq. km.)	256
Population, females (in 1000)	1,352	Rates of growth (%)	-0.80
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	21.5
0-14	39.1	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	30.1
15-64	55.2	Crude death rates (per 1000)	8.7
65+	5.7	Gross reproduction rates	2.10
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	635	Net reproduction rates	1.86
Dependency ratios (per 100)	81.1	Total fertility rates (per 1)	4.30
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	608	Life expectancy, males (years)	63.2
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	96.6	Life expectancy, females (years)	67.1
Median ages (years)	19.7	Life expectancy, total (years)	65.1

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts

Government's views regarding population*

The Government recognizes that overall socio-economic development is best capable of resolving certain structural problems, making possible desirable demographic changes in the medium and long-term. The Government has indicated that total size of population and rate of natural increase were satisfactory but acknowledged problems associated with large families and inadequate spacing of children among certain groups of the population, as well as still high levels of morbidity and mortality and an inappropriate concentration of population in Greater Beirut. Although the immediate priority is national reconstruction, and no recent statements of population policy are known to have been made, the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and the Lebanese Army provide family planning services in their welfare clinics, and support is still given to the Lebanon Family Planning Association as a means of improving maternal and child health and family welfare. As regards international migration, the policy is one of maintaining the current level of immigration.

External assistance

Non-governmental organization assistance

Association for Voluntary Sterilization, International Project

- . First and second year grants of \$37,347 (3/1/78 - 12/31/79) and \$49,645 (1/1/80 - 12/31/80) to the American University of Beirut to expand the voluntary sterilization programme there, including resident training and information and education components.

Ford Foundation

- . Grants to individual researchers at 1) American University of Beirut, to undertake research on "The Effect of Antenatal and Postnatal Education Program in Promoting Breastfeeding" (grant in FY 1980 of \$7,963 for 9 months); 2) Lebanon Family Planning Association, for participation in the Centre for Population Activities Workshop on "Evaluation as a Management Tool", United States (grant in FY 1980 of \$3,858 for 28 days).

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

Lebanon

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Lebanon Family Planning Association.
- . Founded in 1969, and an IPPF member since 1970, the Association runs 18 clinics on Government premises and helps put family planning services into clinics of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and the Army. In 1979, the clinics served a total of 5,328 acceptors. With the ratification of agreements between the FPA and local authorities in 1979, family planning services will be provided in clinics and socio-medical centres of the Ministry of Public Health, the Municipality of Beirut and those belonging to, or affiliated with, the Social Development Office. Following the declaration by the MOPH in 1980 that family planning services be included in all MCH centres, the Association has been made responsible for the training of involved personnel in family planning. The Association has also agreed to bear some of the costs involved in sterilization programmes. It has fostered links with other NGOs and assumed leadership among them in addressing a wide range of community needs. A community-based distribution project has produced promising results which involves social workers and non-licensed midwives as fieldworkers.
- . Financial summary: IPPF grant - 1979 actual, \$184,600; 1980 estimated, \$244,900; 1981 projected, \$239,200.

The Rockefeller Foundation

- . Grant to two individuals for training in family planning evaluation and epidemiology at the Center for Disease Control (1979 grant, \$25,000, terminates September 1980; 1980 grant, \$26,100, terminates June 1981).

LESOTHO

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	1,341	Proportion of urban (%)	4.52
Population, males (in 1000)	667	Population density (per sq. km.)	44
Population, females (in 1000)	674	Rates of growth (%)	2.35
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	23.5
0-14	40.9	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	39.8
15-64	54.8	Crude death rates (per 1000)	16.3
65+	4.3	Gross reproduction rates	2.65
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	308	Net reproduction rates	1.95
Dependency ratios (per 100)	82.6	Total fertility rates (per 1)	5.38
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	690	Life expectancy, males (years)	49.2
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	98.9	Life expectancy, females (years)	51.4
Median ages (years)	19.6	Life expectancy, total (years)	50.3

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Government considers that fertility and natural increase are too high and has embarked upon "a cautious control of fertility to complement social and economic measures aimed at rapid increase of the national product". The objective of family planning programmes is to ensure that parents are given the education and facilities necessary to space and determine the number of children they wish to have. The aim is to reduce the rate of population growth from 2.4 per cent a year in the period 1975-1980 to 2.0 per cent a year. The Government is attempting to reduce still high levels of morbidity and mortality, and to prepare for the absorption of a considerably higher proportion of that part of the labour force which now emigrates to South Africa. For this purpose, a programme of labour intensive construction and an acceleration of overall development are being undertaken with special assistance from the United Nations system. There is a desire to maintain both the level of migration to urban areas and the present spatial configuration of the population.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . Advisory assistance to demographic studies and integrated multi-round survey (initiated in 1972). Executing agency: United Nations. To strengthen the Bureau of Statistics at Maseru and statistical demographic studies at the National University of Lesotho. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$166,367; budget: 1980, \$69,836.
- . Population census (initiated in 1973). Executing agency: United Nations. To provide the Government with basic preparatory data required for the full census, including preparation of census plans, the questionnaire, mapping, census delineations, census data processing, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$10,835; budget: 1980, \$270,176.
- . Fertility survey (initiated in 1976). Executing agency: UNFPA. For description, see below under International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$74,838; budget: 1980, \$21,513.

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

Lesotho

- Reporting and registration of births and deaths (initiated in 1974). Executing agency: United Nations. To develop a viable reporting and registration system of births and deaths for population and health policy planning. Government co-operating agency is the Bureau of Statistics. Funds are for personnel, equipment, and printing costs. Budget: 1980, \$49,491.
- Expansion of rural health clinics to full MCH/child spacing clinics (initiated in 1974). Executing agency: WHO. To upgrade and expand the rural clinics network to full maternal and child health services, including child spacing within the primary health care approach, including the training of village health workers. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$208,299; budgets: 1980, \$180,051; 1981, \$91,098.
- Law and population (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: UNFPA. To review and compile selected laws bearing on population and family planning. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$8,074; budget: 1981, \$16,326.
- Administrative assistant in Bureau of Statistics (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Government of Lesotho Bureau of Statistics in administrative activities related to population projects sponsored by the UNFPA and other donors. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$24,395; budgets: 1980, \$15,205; 1981, \$10,400.
- UNFPA Programme Assistant (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide administrative support to the UNDP office in Lesotho in regard to UNFPA matters. Budget: 1980, \$7,000.
- Conference on Population Management for Development (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To enable nationals and resource persons from IPPF and the Economic Commission for Africa to attend a national conference in 1979 on population management and development at which issues linked to population/child spacing were emphasized. Budget: 1980, \$24,746. Completed.
- Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing): \$613,572; budgets: 1980, \$638,018; 1981, \$117,824 - grand total, \$1,369,414. (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

Bilateral assistance

U.S. Agency for International Development

- Rural health development. To upgrade the planning and administrative capacity in the Ministry of Health and to train health workers required for the rural component of a national health services delivery system. The project contributes to a Governmental programme to give in-service training to 125 registered nurses to enable them to provide primary medical diagnosis and treatment, as well as deliver preventive health service; trains 165 nurse assistants to perform routine nursing functions and 1,000 village health workers to provide elementary services in their own villages; and provides assistance in planning and managing delivery of rural health services. A U.S. AID technical services team arrived in 1979 and has been developing training curricula and recommendations for strengthening the primary health care system in Lesotho. In FY 1981, the training programmes for the nurse clinicians and village health workers will continue. U.S. AID financed inputs include: technical assistance, training, commodities (training, office and family planning supplies and equipment), other costs (vehicle operation and maintenance). The population planning component of this project totals \$50,000 in FY 1981. Contracting agency is the University of Hawaii. \$40,000 is projected for FY 1982.

Government of Norway

- . Basic services for children and mothers. UNICEF "noted" project covering all components of technical assistance for basic health services, primary education, day-care centres and women's training. Expenditure: 1978, \$260,000; 1979, \$165,000. Expected completion date: 1980.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Family Planning International Assistance

- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$12,665 in family planning commodities to seven institutions in Lesotho.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Family Planning Association of Lesotho.
- . Founded in 1968 and a member of IPPF since 1971, the Association offers family planning services in all nine districts through 20 outlets. It aims to increase knowledge and practice of family planning throughout the country, emphasizing the importance of planned parenthood in social and economic development. The Association is acting as a catalyst for stimulating the Government's interest in family life education, planned parenthood and women's development, and information and education. A joint surgical sterilization project is continuing, and a project for including family planning in the curriculum of schools of nursing responds to the identified need for strengthening the MCH/FP component of the nursing school syllabus. In 1979 there were nearly 16,000 family planning acceptors about 5,000 of whom were new.
- . Financial summary: IPPF grant 1979 actual, \$240,100; 1980 estimated, \$258,800; 1981 projected, \$306,300.

International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey

- . In co-operation with the Bureau of Statistics and with funding from UNFPA (see above), the ISI/WFS is assisting the Government in acquiring, through a national fertility survey, the scientific information that will permit it to describe and interpret its population's level of fertility, strive to identify meaningful differentials in patterns of fertility and fertility regulation, and to clarify factors affecting fertility, as well as to increase national capacities for fertility and other demographic survey research and to collect and analyze data on fertility which are internationally standardized in order to permit comparisons from one country to another. The survey formally began in October 1976, with main field work in August and September 1977. The number of individual questionnaires involved in the survey was 3,605. First reported expected in January 1981.

LIBERIA

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	1,967	Proportion of urban (%)	32.94
Population, males (in 1000)	983	Population density (per sq. km.)	18
Population, females (in 1000)	984	Rates of growth (%)	3.47
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	34.6
0-14	47.9	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	48.7
15-64	49.5	Crude death rates (per 1000)	14.0
65+	2.6	Gross reproduction rates	3.40
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	426	Net reproduction rates	2.58
Dependency ratios (per 100)	102.0	Total fertility rates (per 1)	6.90
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	895	Life expectancy, males (years)	52.0
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	100.0	Life expectancy, females (years)	53.7
Median ages (years)	16.0	Life expectancy, total (years)	52.9

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Government recognizes the various implications of high population growth rates and its uneven distribution for the achievement of development objectives as stated in the 1976-1980 Development Plan. The Government supports a comprehensive health development policy, with family planning integrated into the existing maternal and child health services. In 1976, for the first time, the Government explicitly stated that its natural increase and fertility were too high. As of 1979, abortion has been legal on grounds of mental health, genetic defects and rape. The current significant level of immigration is perceived as being satisfactory. There is an attempt to improve the spatial distribution of the population by decelerating the flow of migrants into urban areas and by adjusting the urban and rural configurations.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . In 1977/78, a comprehensive needs assessment on population assistance was undertaken by the UNFPA. As a result of this needs assessment, a proposed country agreement between the Government of Liberia and the UNFPA covering a UNFPA assistance programme in the amount of \$2.5 million over a four-year period was approved by the UNDP Governing Council at its twenty-sixth session (June 1979). Purpose of the programme is to strengthen the demographic data collection and analysis system and expand an integrated maternal and child health and family planning programme, especially in the rural areas. Major emphasis will be on the development of manpower and on institution building. UNFPA inputs will be for training, short and long-term advisory services, local costs and expendable and non-expendable equipment. Starting date was scheduled for July 1979; estimated value of the Government's contribution is \$2.5 million. Government co-operating agency is the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs. Executing agencies are the United Nations, ILO, UNESCO, and WHO.
- . Establishment of demographic unit at the University of Liberia (initiated in 1972). Executing agency: United Nations. To train qualified demographers to conduct studies that will provide the Government with the demographic information needed for economic and social development planning and to assist in analysis and evaluation of national programmes

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

and policies in the population field. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$356,152; budgets: 1980, \$103,523; 1981, \$7,000.

- . Development of health services: MCH/FP, Cape Mount County (initiated in 1975). Executing agency: WHO. To integrate family planning into existing MCH services, beginning in Cape Mount County and extending them to other parts of the country; to provide in-service training for field health personnel (motivation, counselling, management and distribution of contraceptives). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$91,661; budgets: 1980, \$105,973; 1981, \$12,594.
- . Demographic survey (initiated in 1975). Executing agency: United Nations. To expand pilot demographic survey and to provide Government with accurate and current estimates of births, deaths, migration, health care, labour force, etc. Began 1 July 1977. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$184,041; budget: 1980, \$8,600.
- . Development of health services: MCH/FP, Bong County (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: WHO. To assist Government Ministry of Health in initiating project patterned after that in Cape Mount County, i.e., to integrate MCH/FP services in existing health structure through training programmes, education and information activities, improving the collection of vital statistics, extension of MCH/FP services to rural population via mobile teams, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$195,889; budgets: 1980, \$121,854; 1981, \$32,765.
- . Demographic survey: Phase II (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: United Nations. To provide for reliable and continuous estimates of births, deaths, migration and related subjects such as health care and utilization, knowledge of and attitudes towards family planning, labour force, educational utilization and other selected socio-economic and cultural characteristics of the population. Budgets: 1980, \$442,031; 1981, \$207,877.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing): \$1,719,765; budgets: 1980, \$781,981; 1981, \$260,236 - grand total, \$2,761,982 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

Bilateral assistance

U. S. Agency for International Development

- . Health sector support. To assist the Government of Liberia in strengthening its rural health services delivery capability. Building on previous U. S. AID-funded health projects in Liberia, this project supports the Government's efforts to: 1) strengthen primary health care services; 2) improve the level of training of health personnel; 3) increase health management and support capabilities; 4) expand preventive health care services; 5) expand maternal/child health and family planning services; and 6) support operationally applied research. The FY 1981 programme will provide training of health delivery services personnel, develop rural community health and family planning delivery services, and improve health facilities. U. S. AID-financed inputs include training, commodities (vehicles, classroom equipment, teaching equipment for MCH/FP), other costs (local travel, vehicle maintenance, and local project services). It is estimated that the FP component will amount to \$300,000 in FY 1981.

Non-governmental organization assistance

The Centre for Population Activities

- . From November 5-16, 1979, CEFPA conducted a two-week management training programme in Robertsport, Liberia, to improve the managerial and supervisory skills of FP/MCH personnel. The programme was developed in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare and the Family planning Association of Liberia, and was preceded by a mini-workshop for four MHSW and FPAL counterparts. Attending the workshop were 18 Liberian participants

Liberia

and six international participants from Gambia, Sierra Leone and Nigeria. Participants were recruited from public and private FP/MCH organizations. The workshop was funded by U. S. AID.

Family Planning International Assistance

- . Grant to Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. This project will assist the Government to provide both formal and in-service training in MCH/FP for medical and health personnel. In addition, it will provide orientation and training for senior instructors from nursing and midwifery training schools so as to facilitate the expansion of family planning education in the curriculum of these institutions. The project also will supply necessary family planning related commodities and provide follow-up supervision and technical assistance to all trained personnel. Total grant: \$71,573 (1 May 1980 - 30 April 1981). Current grant: same.
- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$41,662 in family planning commodities to 14 institutions in Liberia.

International Federation for Family Life Promotion

- . Through the close collaboration between the Ministry of Health, the Catholic Church and Christian Health Association of Liberia (CHAL), five Family Life Education (including NFP) workshops were held and attended by 120 persons in all.
- . Financial summary 1979 and 1980 - estimated \$15,000 from Canadian International Development Agency and British Overseas Development Administration.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Family Planning Association of Liberia.
- . The Association was established in 1956, and has been a member of IPPF since 1967. It aims to provide family planning information and education to all who need it and to integrate the Association's contraceptive services into the Ministry of Health's Maternal and Child Health/Family Planning services. Interest in family life education has increased and there are plans to promote family life education among adolescents and unmarried mothers. A maternal and child health project will improve contraceptive services in the rural areas and there are plans for establishing a mobile clinic for 10 urban settlements. A total of 11,152 acceptors were recorded for 1979 of whom 3,667 were new. There were 20 outlets.
- . Financial summary: IPPF grant - 1979 actual, \$282,000; 1981 estimated, \$375,400; 1981 projected, \$381,600.

The Pathfinder Fund

- . Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Monrovia. To facilitate the establishment and operation of maternal and child health/family planning services in rural Liberia. Time frame: May 1978 to March 1980; amount, \$104,800.
- . Family Planning Association of Liberia. Printing of family planning photonovel to be used in educational system for students. Amount, \$6,440.

World Education

- . Training for productivity: self-sufficiency by 2022 for a Liberian community. The project is aimed at strengthening Partnership for Productivity (PfP, Liberia, Inc.) an American private non-profit agency, by building the increased training capability needed to achieve its own objective. Specifically, it is planned to: 1) increase by 50 per cent,

the numbers of people actively participating in development activities in selected sites in the area; 2) develop a cadre of trainers/facilitators (in both PfP and other agencies); 3) establish a training and materials development capability within PfP; and 4) document, analyze and disseminate what is learned in the project. World Education will provide a full-time training specialist to work with PfP staff, design learning experiences and materials that address the specific needs of the following groups: PfP staff and other agency staff working in the area; villagers (farmers, women, school-age youth and the unemployed). Funding will be sought, most of it from PACT and the balance from multinational corporations working in Africa. The project is scheduled to begin in October 1980. Budget: \$250,000 (estimated).

LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	2,978	Proportion of urban (%)	52.39
Population, males (in 1000)	1,576	Population density (per sq. km.)	2
Population, females (in 1000)	1,402	Rates of growth (%)	4.07
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	34.6
0-14	46.7	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	47.4
15-64	51.1	Crude death rates (per 1000)	12.7
65+	2.2	Gross reproduction rates	3.60
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	605	Net reproduction rates	2.82
Dependency ratios (per 100)	95.8	Total fertility rates (per 1)	7.38
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	955	Life expectancy, males (years)	53.8
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	112.4	Life expectancy, females (years)	57.0
Median ages (years)	16.8	Life expectancy, total (years)	55.4

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The principal demographic concern of the Government is with improving health conditions, and particular emphasis is given to maternal and child health services. For cultural reasons principally, but also taking into account the anticipated continued severe shortage of manpower at all levels, the Government encourages at least the maintenance of the present level of fertility. Considerable attention has been given to achieving an appropriate distribution of population within the country, with limitation of excessive growth of the major cities. A substantial proportion of the labour force is immigrant, and this situation appears likely to continue for the foreseeable future.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- Demographic analysis and household survey (initiated in 1975). Executing agency: United Nations. To provide demographic and statistical expertise to the Census and Statistics Department as a follow-up to the 1973 population census, conducted as a part of the African Census Programme and carried out with local resources and to establish an institutional framework for continuous collection of demographic data. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$306,623; budget: 1980, \$87,501.
- Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing): \$306,623; budget: 1980, \$87,501 - grand total, \$384,124 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

Non-governmental organization assistance

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- No affiliated organization. IPPF has provided training for medical and paramedical workers.

The Rockefeller Foundation

- Grant to individual for research on nomadic settlement and economic development in Ranching Libya (1978 grant, \$29,000, terminates April 1980).

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

MADAGASCAR

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	8,742	Proportion of urban (%)	18.42
Population, males (in 1000)	4,295	Population density (per sq. km.)	15
Population, females (in 1000)	4,447	Rates of growth (%)	2.60
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	26.0
0-14	43.5	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	45.0
15-64	53.1	Crude death rates (per 1000)	19.0
65+	3.4	Gross reproduction rates	3.00
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	2,012	Net reproduction rates	2.07
Dependency ratios (per 100)	88.3	Total fertility rates (per 1)	6.09
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	752	Life expectancy, males (years)	44.4
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	96.6	Life expectancy, females (years)	47.6
Median ages (years)	18.2	Life expectancy, total (years)	46.0

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Government attaches great importance to the population aspects of its economic and social development objectives, with population-related goals of current long-term development plans including: creating new jobs in the agricultural sector and applying an appropriate internal migration policy; improving health conditions, particularly of mothers and children; and family education aimed at responsible parenthood without disrupting traditional values. The Government has not yet adopted a population policy although it has expressed concern about the relationship between family size and family welfare. The Government has indicated that any policy it might adopt in the future would emphasize maternal and child health, information and education on population problems and increasing the minimum legal age at marriage and that it does not foresee offering family planning services. In order to bring about a more rational spatial distribution, a programme for resettling people in communal villages or empty lands is currently being tested. The level of international migration is perceived as being satisfactory and not significant.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- At its twenty-seventh session in June 1980, the Governing Council approved UNFPA assistance to the Government, based on the findings of a UNFPA-sponsored mission in 1979 to assess the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years, in the amount of \$8.5 million for four years in support of a comprehensive population programme. The programme will include projects in demographic data collection and analysis; population dynamics and population policy; maternal and child health; population information, education and communication; and the participation of women in development. Scheduled starting date was January 1980; estimated value of the Government's contribution is to be determined for each project. Executing agencies are the United Nations, ILO, UNESCO, WHO, and the University of Brussels; Government co-operating agency is the Ministry of Planning.

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

Madagascar

- Population census (initiated in 1972). Executing agency: United Nations. To provide the Government with the demographic data needed for its planning of economic and social development through enumeration of the population in different areas, followed immediately by a demographic sample survey of the respective areas for collection of data on the dynamics of the population. Post-census activities in progress, including publication of results, expected to last until 1980. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$732,720; budget: 1980, \$128,990.
- Maternal child health/family planning workshop (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide a fellowship to a member of the Medical and Demographic Statistics Department of the Ministry of Health to participate in the MCH/FP Workshop in Haiti in order to study the Haitian health statistics system. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$676.
- Demographic and health statistics (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Ministry of Public Health in reorganizing and strengthening its demographic and health statistics system by establishing a national medico-social research unit, training personnel in demographic and health data collection at the regional levels, and training "aids sanitaires" for registration of births and deaths in rural areas. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$60,941; budgets: 1980, \$32,742; 1981, \$388,520; 1982, \$117,450; 1983, \$41,767.
- Social obstetrics - pre-project activities (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Government in drafting a comprehensive programme of obstetrics/gynaecology services at the general hospital in Tananarive, at the hospitals in the regional capitals and at the maternity wards and MCH centres in the interior. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$21,929; budget: 1980, \$19,771.
- Demographic-economic planning model (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: ILO. To assist Direction Generale du Plan in research project utilizing ILO's BACHUE model in such sectors as economic, demographic and income distribution in order to measure the impact of different economic and demographic policies and to develop a strategy of development up to the year 2000. Budget: 1981, \$132,300.
- Seminar on the integration of women in the development process (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Ministry of Population and Social Affairs in organizing a seminar for women holding leading positions in the newly-created development institutions, the objectives of which are to increase the awareness of Malagasy women of the goals, objectives and techniques of the national development programme; to theoretical and practical information which will help the women to participate in the strengthening of the development institutions; and to provide education on family life and welfare improvement. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$11,428.
- Field approval of population-related activities (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To permit field approval of local activities, such as providing funds for representatives of national organizations for travel to international conferences and seminars, study tours, research studies, etc., requiring limited funding. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$840; budget: 1980, \$2,700.
- Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing, including UNFPA co-ordinator): \$1,073,132; budgets: 1980, \$308,573; 1981, \$520,820; 1982, \$117,450; 1983, \$41,767 - grand total, \$2,061,742 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

Non-governmental organization assistance

Family Planning International Assistance

- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$6,579 in family planning commodities to two institutions in Madagascar.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Fianakaviana Sambatra.
- . Formed in 1967 and an IPPF member since 1971, the association runs 15 outlets and takes the main responsibility for family planning education and services in the country as well as offering infertility counselling. An information and education project aims at strengthening co-operation between the association and Government; another will focus on integrating family planning information and education into literacy campaigns and income generating activities for women. In 1979 there was a total of 9,324 family planning acceptors of whom 1,398 were new.
- . Financial summary: IPPF grant - 1979 actual, \$212,900; 1980 estimated, \$239,700; 1981 projected, \$264,800.

MALAWI

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	6,162	Proportion of urban (%)	33.60
Population, males (in 1000)	3,038	Population density (per sq. km.)	52
Population, females (in 1000)	3,123	Rates of growth (%)	3.20
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	32.0
0-14	47.7	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	51.1
15-64	49.9	Crude death rates (per 1000)	19.1
65+	2.5	Gross reproduction rates	3.45
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	1,361	Net reproduction rates	2.38
Dependency ratios (per 100)	100.6	Total fertility rates (per 1)	7.00
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	880	Life expectancy, males (years)	44.4
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	97.3	Life expectancy, females (years)	47.6
Median ages (years)	16.1	Life expectancy, total (years)	46.0

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Government has indicated that its anticipated population size is satisfactory while at the same time noting that it has considerable unused physical resources which might make its population size "deficient". It has also indicated that the levels and trends of its population growth are satisfactory and that its fertility rates are satisfactory. Family Planning services are discouraged except within private practice, but the Government has recently substantially increased the priority given to maternal and child health services and preventive medicine in general. The Government would like to maintain the current substantial level of emigration. There is a desire to redress the country's regional imbalance in economic development and population distribution by stemming the tide of migrants to the cities. Recently, the capital was moved from Blantyre to Lilongwe, the move providing a stimulus to the development of the long-neglected Central Region.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- At its twenty-seventh session in June 1980, the Governing Council approved UNFPA assistance to the Government in the amount of \$1,038,460 for three years to help the Government in strengthening its maternal and child health programme. This support follows up preparatory assistance provided by UNFPA beginning in 1978 for MCH activities. This phase of assistance will include a wide range of activities aimed at developing Malawi's MCH delivery system so that health and health education services can be provided to a great number of women and children. Scheduled starting date was January 1980; estimated value of the Government's contribution is \$1,056,000. Executing agency is WHO; Government co-operating agency is the Ministry of Health.
- In 1980, the UNFPA undertook a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years, and, on the basis of which, future assistance to Malawi will be decided upon.

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

- . Population census (initiated in 1975; operational, January 1976). Executing agencies: United Nations/UNFPA. To undertake a general population census in order to provide a better factual basis for planning through use of demographic, economic and social statistics. The census enumeration was completed in 1977. Anticipated project completion date: December 1980. Cumulative expenditures through 1979; United Nations, \$602,674; UNFPA, \$7,398; budget: 1980, United Nations, \$147,599.
- . Labour statistics as derived from population data (initiated in 1974). Executing agency: ILO. To provide expert assistance to establish and consolidate a system of labour and employment statistics within the Malawi Government and to train one or more Malawians to continue the operation of the system. Expected project completion date: 1979. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$140,192; budget: 1980, \$7,295.
- . Household and labour force survey (initiated in 1979). Executing agencies: United Nations/ILO. To establish a permanent household survey capability in order to collect statistical data for manpower and development planning during period between censuses. Budgets: 1980, United Nations, \$15,000; ILO, \$91,612; 1981, United Nations, \$16,000.
- . Population census mapping capability (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the National Statistics Office in establishing a permanent cartographic unit responsible for updating maps and other field data for planning implementation of future population and related surveys. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,297; budgets; 1980, \$69,314; 1981, \$7,900.
- . Maternal and child health: preparatory assistance (initiated in 1978). Executing agencies: WHO/UNFPA/UNICEF. To assist the Ministry of Health for a one-year period to aid in strengthening and expanding the Government's current MCH programme. The first phase of the project has been completed and the second phase is now being implemented. It aims at assisting the Government in developing a comprehensive MCH programme, including child spacing. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNFPA, \$89,402; UNICEF, \$8,083; budget; 1980, WHO, \$438,770 UNFPA, \$81,161; UNICEF, \$1,917; 1981, WHO, \$383,540; 1982. WHO, \$39,800.
- . Population census (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Commission for Census and Statistics in special activities in connection with the population census. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$161,186; budget: 1980, \$79,813,
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing): \$1,144,839; budgets: 1980, \$932,481; 1981, \$407,440; 1982, \$39,800 - grand total, \$2,524,560 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

United Nations Development Programme

- . Support for 1977 population census. To support mapping of all areas of the country in preparation for the 1977 nation-wide population census by financing partly the salaries and equipment for mapping activities; and to provide support for the computer processing of the census data. Allocations: \$203,677.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Family Planning International Assistance

- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$3,760 in family planning commodities to six institutions in Malawi.

MALAYSIA

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	14,068	Proportion of urban (%)	29.36
Population, males (in 1000)	7,098	Population density (per sq. km.)	43
Population, females (in 1000)	6,970	Rates of growth (%)	2.53
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	25.2
0-14	40.3	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	33.1
15-64	56.2	Crude death rates (per 1000)	7.9
65+	3.6	Gross reproductive rates	2.25
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	3,410	Net reproduction rates	2.00
Dependency ratios (per 100)	78.1	Total fertility rates (per 1)	4.61
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	665	Life expectancy, males (years)	61.5
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	101.8	Life expectancy, females (years)	65.1
Median ages (years)	19.1	Life expectancy, total (years)	63.3

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Government considers population policy as essential in achieving development objectives, particularly in terms of improving socio-economic conditions, through providing full employment and integrating ethnic groups, so as to raise standards of living and ensure the country's future prosperity. The official policy aims at decreasing levels of fertility so as to effect population growth and family well-being by provision of a broad network of family planning programmes and maternal and child-care services and improvements in the status of women. The goal of the Government is to reduce the rate of growth from the present 2.7 per cent per annum to 2.0 per cent by 1985 and lower the birth rate from 32 per 1000 to 26 per 1000 by 1985. In the Fourth Malaysia Plan (1981-1985), the emphasis on preventive and public health services is to be continued along with the curative aspects. Concern has been expressed over unequal regional development and unequal distribution of economic benefits and high priority has been given to rural land development and resettlement schemes, promotion of industrial development in low income states and development of new growth centres and towns. Although the level of international migration is not perceived as being significant, increasing concern has been raised over the influx of refugees into the country.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

Joint World Bank/UNFPA Project

- In this project, which became active in 1973, the World Bank agreed to provide a loan of \$5 million, the UNFPA a grant of \$4.3 million, and the Government of Malaysia an input of \$5.2 million for five years (1973-1978) for a total project cost of \$14.5 million to assist Malaysia's national population programme and help in reducing the annual population growth rate by expanding family planning services into rural areas and by improving the effectiveness of the National Family Planning Board and MCH services. (Effective date of the Bank loan was 21 June 1973; agreement between the Government and UNFPA was signed on 24 January 1973). The principal project components are:) a) construction of, and equipment and furniture for, 11 MCH/FP administrative centres, 162 MCH/FP clinics and 365 midwife clinics cum quarters for rural areas, 31 family planning clinics in urban hospitals and 2 rural health training centres; b) equipment for evaluation and research, IUD insertion, pap smear test, nutrition education, audio-visual material production; c) vehicles for mobile health team, mobile information unit, training and supervision; d) advisory services for

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations

management study, evaluation and communication, population and health education and external review of the programme; e) provision of funds for training, and preparation and printing of material for population education and for other information and education programmes; f) supplies of contraceptives, books, and films. The project is designed to strengthen the national family planning programme and to help it achieve faster fertility decline than otherwise possible. To this end, the project helps to: a) improve administration and management of the programme; b) extend rural family planning services to rural areas; c) expedite training of paramedical personnel in family planning; d) introduce population education in schools; e) improve family planning, nutrition and health education programmes particularly for the rural population; f) establish population research units; and g) demonstrate the effect of various intensive inputs for maternal and child health and family planning in an area as a basis for developing long-term policies. After considerable initial delay project implementation has been continuously improving. The impact of the project on the programme is evident in the increase in the number of acceptors during the last two years, overcoming the plateauing in the number of acceptors observed in previous years. Training of all auxiliary staff in family planning has been completed. This training, coupled with setting-up of the intensive input demonstration area, has been particularly useful in project improvement. Altogether 153 buildings out of 571 have been completed and another 100 are under construction. A large proportion of buildings completed are already in operation. The equipment and vehicles have been obtained. A computerized management information system is being set up at National Family Planning Board as part of the project.

World Bank

. First Population Project.

Total project cost: \$19.4 million. Bank financing: \$5.0 million loan. UNFPA financing: \$4.3 million grant. Other financing: Government of Malaysia (\$10.1 million). Implementation period: 1973-1981. Effective date: June 21, 1973.

The Bank and UNFPA are providing parallel financing for the project, which was designed to strengthen the National Family Planning Programme by: a) improving its administration and management; b) extending family planning services to rural areas and demonstrating the effects of intensive inputs in selected rural "Intensive Input Demonstration Areas" as a guide to future policy; c) expediting the training of paramedical personnel in family planning; d) introducing population education in schools; and e) improving family planning nutrition and health education, particularly in rural areas.

The financing covered: a) the construction and equipping of 11 MCH/FP administrative centres, 162 rural and 31 urban clinics, a new rural health training centre, and extensions to an existing training centre and to 365 midwifery clinic-cum-quarters; b) equipment for evaluation and research, sterilization operations, IUD insertions, pap-smear tests, nutrition education, and for the production of educational and training materials and audio-visual support for group talks; c) 147 four-wheel drive vehicles and 200 scooters; d) advisory services; e) funds for training teachers, paramedical staff and traditional midwives; f) the preparation of materials for population education and the IEC programme; and g) contraceptive supplies.

The Bank loan finished the foreign exchange cost of all construction, mobile IEC vans, vehicles for training schools, mini-computers, audio-visual equipment, evaluation advisers, and a management study. The UNFPA grant financed contraceptive supplies, vehicles, training, stipends, medical instruments and advisory services.

. Second Population Project.

Total project cost: \$37.7 million. Bank financing: \$17 million loan. Other financing: Government of Malaysia (\$20.7 million). Project implementation period: four years (1979-82). Effective date of loan: December 15, 1978.

Malaysia

The project extends and supplements the activities begun in the first project and, unlike the first project, will also cover the states of Sabah and Sarawak.

The objects of the project are: a) to improve the rate of continuation of contraceptive practice, promote the availability of alternative methods and increase the number of acceptors; b) to extend services to regions and communities where they are at present inadequate or unavailable; c) to improve the monitoring and evaluation of the programme and promote operational and policy-related research; and d) to stimulate demand for family planning services.

The project provides funds to: a) establish five family planning specialist centres under the National Family Planning Board (NFPB) to treat and conduct research into complications arising out of family planning methods; b) extend the NFPB service delivery network in urban areas by the construction of 36 clinics; c) strengthen the MCH/FP services of the Ministry of Health (MOH) in rural areas by providing vehicles, ambulances and boats for mobile teams; d) increase the capacity of MOH to give in-service training to its staff by constructing and equipping six training schools and providing quarters for staff and trainees; e) strengthen the health education program of the MOH and the information, education and communication programme of the NFPB by establishing an audio-visual production centre; f) strengthen the research and evaluation capacities of NFPB and MOH; g) constructing and equipping two training centres, 12 community centres and one women's handicrafts sales centre for the Ministry of Agriculture; h) provide advisory services and fellowships to strengthen the administration of health and family planning services at the MOH and NFPB; i) providing a contraceptive warehouse and delivery vans for NFPB; and j) finance innovative activities.

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . In April 1978, the UNFPA undertook a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years. As follow-up to this exercise, a project mission was sent to Malaysia in November 1978 to draft projects for a second phase of assistance. The programme for this second phase of assistance was presented to the UNDP Governing Council at its twenty-seventh session in June 1980.
- . At its twenty-seventh session in June 1980, the Governing Council approved UNFPA assistance to the Government in the amount of \$6.5 million for four years in support of the Government's comprehensive population programme. The UNFPA-funded programme, representing a second phase of UNFPA support, has been designed to complement and supplement a second population and family development project jointly funded by the Government and a World Bank loan. UNFPA assistance will aid the Government in consolidating current population programmes and further integrating family planning with other family development programmes. Scheduled starting date was January 1980; estimated value of the Government's contribution is \$45 million. Executing agencies are the United Nations, FAO, UNESCO and UNICEF. Government co-operating agency is the National Family Planning Board.

Under its first assistance programme, UNFPA supported the following projects, which are winding down:

- . Assistance to the Malaysian National Family Planning Board (initiated in 1974). Executing agencies: UNESCO/UNICEF. To strengthen and consolidate the ongoing national programme in the urban sectors as well as the integration of family planning services into rural health services; to develop communication, research and field activities programmes; and to fund related workshops. Cumulative expenditures through 1979; UNESCO, \$189,880; UNICEF, \$532,977; budget: 1980, UNICEF, \$36,921.

- . Development of maternal and child health/family planning programme in rural health services (initiated in 1973). Executing agencies: WHO/UNFPA. To support and supplement the national family planning programme through its functional integration into the rural health services, including developing and making available to the rural population services to maternal and child health/family planning, planning and implementing training programme for the staff which will deliver MCH/FP services, and formulating and executing a health education programme to acquaint the population with family planning. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: WHO, \$841,295; UNFPA, \$469,218; budgets: 1980, WHO, \$143,727; UNFPA, \$31,655.
- . Introduction of population education in the school system (initiated in 1973). Executing agency: UNESCO. To advise the National Curriculum Development Centre within the Ministry of Education in the development of curricula programmes and instructional materials in population education for Malaysian schools (including teacher training institutions). One development has been the production of a special teacher training methodology known as the SLEM programme (Self-Learning Education Modules). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$413,324; budgets: 1980, \$375,604; 1981, \$154,400; 1982, \$101,600.
- . Population Studies Programme, University of Malaya (initiated in 1973). Executing agency: United Nations. To ensure continuity in teaching and research in the population field; to provide an opportunity for all undergraduates in the Faculty of Economics and Administration to gain an understanding of basic elements of population study - the theories, dynamics, problems, analytical techniques and their interrelationships with factors of socio-economic development; and to give undergraduates from other faculties an option in population study. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$278,208; budgets: 1980, \$88,806; 1981, \$37,257; 1982, \$4,200.
- . UNICEF family planning officer (initiated in 1974). Executing agency: UNICEF. To assist UNICEF in funding a family planning officer to aid in the administration of UNFPA-funded projects in Malaysia. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$88,405; budget: 1980, \$5,826.

An interim programme of UNFPA assistance (1978/79) included the following projects:

- . National Family Planning Board: seminars/workshops (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA. To hold series of seminars/workshops for women's organizations on family planning and its relationship to the subject of the status of women; and to develop pilot projects to encourage women to participate in the dissemination of family planning knowledge. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$24,000.
- . Survey/pilot projects in estates (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the NFPB in a survey on fertility, infant mortality and family planning among plantation workers and to evaluate the effectiveness of the national family planning programme among these workers. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$18,100; budget: 1980, \$44,900.
- . Study tour/training fellowship (initiated in 1978). Executing agencies: UNFPA/UNESCO/United Nations/WHO. To provide participants (religious leaders, key personnel from the national family planning programme, leaders of women's organizations, etc.) with information on population programmes of other countries so that they can utilize the information and expertise gained in adapting such information to the Malaysian programmes. (WHO: To complement and strengthen the ongoing programme to ensure that it can effectively and efficiently implement, organize, co-ordinate and supervise the family planning programme activities utilizing available Government, non-governmental and voluntary agencies.) Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNESCO, \$9,500; United Nations, \$132,526; WHO, \$13,000; budgets: 1980, UNFPA, \$81,400; WHO, \$31,100.

Malaysia

- Special medical research programme: establishment of a sperm bank (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: WHO. To assist in providing funds for establishment of a sperm bank for use in research on infertility, for future study in sperm freezing and thawing and provision of available sperms for research, i.e., sperm antibodies, etc. Budget: 1980, \$12,000.
- Multi-media support for population programme (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide funds for Malaysian component of ASEAN study project; this component to be implemented by NFPB (for fuller description of project, see ASEAN project under UNFPA/FAO in Asia and the Pacific regional section). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$89,990.
- Migration in relation to rural development (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide funds for Malaysian component of ASEAN study project on migration; this component to be implemented by NFPB (for fuller description of project, see ASEAN project under UNFPA/FAO in Asia and the Pacific regional section). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$38,060; budget: 1980, \$11,940.
- Strengthening National Registration Department (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Ministry of Home Affairs' National Registration Department in preparing feasibility study on setting up a computer system for various operations involved in the national registration system. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$8,256; budget: 1980, \$35,634.

Under the second UNFPA programme of assistance, approved by the Governing Council in June 1980, the following projects were initiated:

- Establishment of a Population Studies Centre at the University of Malaya (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: United Nations. To facilitate the provision of undergraduate and graduate training in population studies; assist in training programmes and other in-service or special training requirements of agencies involved with population policy formulation and implementation; conduct multi-disciplinary and specialized research, provide consultancy and advisory services, develop a specialized population documentation centre within the Faculty, and publish and disseminate research and other materials related to population studies. Budgets: 1980, \$85,000; 1981, \$134,000; 1982, \$97,000; 1983, \$84,000; 1984, \$4,000.
- Family life education through family development programme (initiated in 1979). Executing agencies: UNFPA/UNESCO/FAO. The main objective of the project is to strengthen the Family Development Programme (an innovative programme for women and pre-school children administered by the Ministry of Agriculture), by broadening its scope to encompass family life and population education, including family planning, as a means of improving the quality of life of individuals, families and communities. Budgets: 1980, UNFPA, \$96,300; UNESCO, \$11,000; FAO, \$30,000; 1981, UNFPA, \$110,175; 1982, \$297,500; 1983, UNFPA, \$232,050.
- Marriage and marriage dissolution in Peninsular Malaysia (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide support for a study, to be conducted by the University of Malaya, of changing patterns of marriage and marital dissolution among the major ethnic groups of Peninsular Malaysia. Information derived from the study will assist the Government in formulating policies and strategies for action programmes to improve the social and economic well-being of citizens in general and the social and economic status of women in particular. Budgets: 1980, \$63,734; 1981, \$49,808; 1982, \$20,339.

- . Staff development and training for family health/family planning education (initiated in 1979). Executing agencies: UNFPA/WHO. To train the providers of MCH/FP services in order to strengthen qualitatively and quantitatively the delivery of integrated family health services to the rural population; and to integrate family health and health education into training curricula for all health staff. Budgets: 1980, UNFPA, \$280,534; WHO, \$117,700; 1981, UNFPA, \$249,870; WHO, \$88,000; 1982, UNFPA, \$164,430; WHO, \$81,100; 1983, UNFPA, \$119,030; WHO, \$59,700.
- . Strengthening MCH/FP services in rural areas (initiated in 1979). Executing agencies: WHO/UNFPA. To assist the Government in achieving its goal of providing basic family health service to the entire rural population by 1985, through the expansion of MCH/FP services in rural areas; strengthening community involvement in the delivery of health and MCH/FP services; and development of an effective community education programme through local activities and through the mass media. Budgets: 1980, WHO, \$144,000; UNFPA, \$95,210; 1981, WHO, \$22,500; UNFPA, \$15,210; 1982, WHO, \$22,500; UNFPA, \$15,210; 1983, UNFPA, \$15,210.
- . Staff development for NFPB (initiated in 1979). Executing agencies: United Nations/UNESCO/WHO. This project is part of a programme package to help meet the expanding role of the Board. It proposes to train a cadre of professionals, Board personnel as well as Government and other agency staff, in administration, education, visual arts, research and related fields. The aim is to facilitate the integration of activities related to family planning into the country's total development programme. Budgets: 1980, United Nations, \$34,323; UNESCO, \$19,340; WHO, \$69,000; UNFPA, \$320; 1981, United Nations, \$26,223.
- . Beyond family planning projects (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide for a grant to the Faculty of Anthropology and Sociology of the University of Malaya for a multidisciplinary research study on a rural labour migration and its relationship to population dynamics and production. Budget: 1980, \$1,800.
- . Development of perinatal services: research (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To reduce perinatal mortality and morbidity and its effects, to reduce maternal mortality and morbidity and to establish a dependable service structure for the benefit of the entire country. Routine methodology and procedures, which can be applied for proper perinatal care in the main referral hospitals, will be developed in the Maternity Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, under the National University of Malaysia. Budget: 1980, \$212,500.
- . Family life education (FFPA) (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Federation of Family Planning Associations of Malaysia (FFPA), in co-operation with the National Family Planning Board, in incorporating family development education into the training programme of voluntary youth organizations so that continuing cadres of knowledgeable youths can emerge to serve as information sources for their peers and to maintain and intensify the level of population and development consciousness in the country. Budgets: 1980, \$39,888; 1981, \$46,733; 1982, \$37,594; 1983, \$41,864; 1984, \$1,091.
- . Integration of population and rural development policies - Role of rural married women in economic and social development (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide funds for Malaysian component of ASEAN project. (For description see ASEAN project under UNFPA/FAO in Asia and Pacific regional section). Budgets: 1980, \$55,386; 1981, \$12,454.
- . Modular training for trainers of population and development agencies (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide funds for Malaysian component of ASEAN project. (For description, see ASEAN project under UNFPA/FAO in Asia and Pacific regional section.) Budgets: 1980, \$20,301; 1981, \$24,846; 1982, \$40,602.

Malaysia

Other projects currently being funded are:

- . Field approval for population-related activities (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide travel funds for study tour for Ministry of Health official. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$141; budget: 1980, \$2,720.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects completed, if any, and ongoing, including UNFPA co-ordinator): \$5,166,422; budgets: 1980, \$2,388, (including UNFPA co-ordinator); 1981, \$971,176; 1982, \$882,075; 1983, \$551,854; 1984, \$5,091 - grand total, \$9,965,067 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

United Nations Children's Fund

- . UNICEF continued its co-operation with UNFPA in executing the UNFPA-funded programme during 1980. Supplies and equipment requested by the Malaysian National Family Planning Board were procured. UNICEF is also assisting new UNFPA-funded projects through reimbursable procurement.

World Health Organization

- . In 1980 WHO supported psychosocial research in family planning by the National Family Planning Board, \$29,100.
- . WHO support for research during the period 1972-1980 amounts to approximately \$74,300.

Bilateral assistance

U.S. Agency for International Development

- . Fertility survey. Through the International Statistical Institute. U.S. AID is assisting the Government in conducting a national fertility survey (for description, see below under International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey). U.S.AID funding through ISI for this project is expected to amount to \$158,000.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Family Planning International Assistance

- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$4,093 in family planning commodities to eight institutions in Malaysia.

International Committee on Applied Research in Population

- . Assistance to the University of Malaya in the form of a grant to conduct a case study of family planning services of the Harrison and Crosfield Estates in West Malaysia (time frame: October 1979 to February 1981; total support, \$12,500).

International Fertility Research Program (IFRP)

- . IFRP provided support to the Malaysia Fertility Research Program to monitor the maternity care services provided by hospitals and traditional birth attendants; train local physicians in clinics in the latest female sterilization techniques; and in two systemic contraceptive studies. Support was also provided to the MCH Division of the Ministry of Health to process and analyze records of antenatal, delivery and child health care collected from all health centres, sub-health centres and midwifery clinics for the entire year of 1977.

International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey

- . In co-operation with the Department of Statistics in collaboration with the National Family Planning Board, and with funding from U.S. AID (see above), the ISI/WFS is assisting the Government in acquiring, through a national fertility survey, the scientific information that will permit it to describe and interpret its populations' level of fertility, strive to identify meaningful differentials in patterns of fertility and fertility regulation, and to clarify factors affecting fertility as well as to increase national capacities for fertility and other demographic research and to collect and analyze data on fertility which are internationally standardized in order to permit comparisons from one country to another. Preparatory work begun in March 1974. Report was published in July 1977. The number of individual questionnaires involved in the survey is 6,316.

Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning, Inc.

- . Grant and commodities assistance to the Steering Committee of the Integrated Family Planning-Nutrition-Parasite Control Project composed of the National Family Planning Board, University of Malaya, Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur, Institute of Medical Research, Ministry of Welfare Services and Ministry of Agriculture. The Project was initiated in 1978 for a duration of six years. 1978 expenditures: \$56,000; 1979/1980 expenditures: \$100,000.
- . In 1979, a minibus was donated to the National Family Planning Board (\$14,394).
- . In 1979, two vehicles for mobile services were donated to the Federation of Family Planning Associations, Malaysia (\$9,340) and a minibus to the Sabah Family Planning Association (\$6,525), jointly sponsored by JOICFP and IPPF.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Federation of Family Planning Associations of Malaysia.
- . The Association, founded in 1958, and an IPPF member since 1961, has 13 state associations including Sabah and Sarawak who became its members in 1978. The Association has launched an Urban Improvement Programme to support the national programme. Its urban clinics operate under an agreement with the National Family Planning Board, with which it maintains general collaboration. The 204 clinics and service points in estates and industry in West Malaysia recruited 12,600 new acceptors and served 34,692 continuing acceptors in 1979. Pilot programmes to provide sterilization services are being started. Projects for increasing volunteer involvements, women's development and education for the young are a priority for the Association. As a voluntary agency it undertakes joint projects with other bodies, especially in education and training. In Sabah, the six branches co-operate with the rural health department to provide services mainly at Government health centres; 14,473 continuing and 5,244 new acceptors served at these centres. The community-based distribution programme has considerable success and new sites and approaches are being tested: 3,605 acceptors provided services through CBD in 1979. The Association conducts state-wide training courses jointly with other organizations. In Sarawak, the FPA is the major provider of services, but is now turning over its centres to the Government. In turn, it is concentrating on urban areas covered by its eight branches and stepping up its education, training and commercial distribution programmes. In 1979 it recruited 6,841 new and 27,147 continuing acceptors through its clinical and CBD programme. The FFPAM participates in the integrated family planning, nutrition and parasite control project supported by JOICFP. (See separate entry)

Malaysia

- . Financial summary: IPPF grant - West Malaysia: 1979 actual, \$309,600; 1980 estimated \$398,200; 1981 projected, \$460,300. Sabah: 1979, actual, \$45,700; 1980 estimated, \$54,800; 1981 projected, \$65,800; Sarawak: 1979 actual, \$132,300; 1980 estimated, \$112,500; 1981 projected, \$98,300.

The Rand Corporation

- . Determinants of fertility, child mortality, and population growth in Malaysia. This two-year project, funded by U.S. AID is designed to provide policy guidance in the area of population and health by estimating the impact of public programmes and community factors on birth spacing, child survival and completed family size. The project is also expected to contribute information of general geographic applicability in four areas: 1) estimating the effectiveness of community programmes; 2) modeling and estimating joint behavioural and biological relationships; 3) replicating society-wide the findings from clinical studies; and 4) studying the usefulness of comprehensive life history and time use data. In performing these economic, demographic and econometric analyses, the staff will use detailed household and community survey data from the Malaysian Family Life Survey which was conducted by investigators in 1976 and 1977 in Peninsular Malaysia under a U.S. AID contract, the forerunner to this project. Term: 6/79 - 6/81.
- . Determinants and consequences of contraceptive use and breastfeeding patterns in Malaysia. A one-year project, funded by the Rockefeller Foundation, to survey Malaysians on the economic and institutional factors that affect breastfeeding, birthspacing, and the use of contraceptives. Project staff will extend and complete the first analysis of these topics using the Malaysian Family Life Survey data. Term: 1/79 - 1/80.

The Rockefeller Foundation

- . Grant to Rand Corporation for research on determinants and consequences of contraceptive use and breastfeeding patterns in Malaysia (1979 grant, \$29,889, terminated December 1979).
- . Grant to individual to research the impact of rural out-migration on household structures (1978 grant, \$8,130, terminated March 1980; 1979 grant, \$1,427, terminates June 1980).
- . Grant to individual for research in resource allocation in family planning programmes in Malaysia (1978 grant, \$11,320, terminated March 1979).
- . Grant to individual for research on household decisions and its impact on fertility and education for children (1979 grant, \$14,760, terminates May 1980).

MALDIVES

Demographic Facts^{1/2/}

Population, 1980	154,000
Annual rates of growth (1975-80)	3.00

Government's view regarding population^{1/}

The Government has been concerned principally with reduction of still high rates of morbidity and mortality, particularly by means of improved maternal and child health services, and with improvement in the availability of demographic information. The Health Ministry is presently making efforts to disseminate views on family planning to the community so as to foster a positive attitude towards the doctrine of a better standard of life with a smaller family. In 1978 the Government expressed satisfaction with the level of fertility. International migration is not perceived as posing any problems for the country. There is a desire to improve the spatial distribution of the population by decreasing the level of migration to urban areas.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . In 1981, it is expected that the UNFPA will undertake a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years, and, on the basis of which, future assistance to Maldives will be decided upon.
- . Comprehensive population and housing census (initiated in 1976). Executing agencies: United Nations/UNFPA. To provide essential data on population and housing conditions on which to base planning for social and economic development and to provide the groundwork for the establishment of a sound statistical system. Funds are for services of a census expert (recruited directly by the Government), tabulation of data, training, equipment, translation costs, etc. The enumeration was completed in January 1978. Census report is under preparation. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: United Nations, \$46,029; UNFPA, \$20,535; budget: 1980, United Nations, \$12,271.
- . Cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing): \$66,564; budget: 1980, \$12,271 - grand total, \$78,835 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

World Health Organization

- . Training of auxiliary health personnel. Implementation of a training programme for a multipurpose auxiliary health worker called the community health worker who will work in the outlying atoll and island health centres. Training includes family planning and maternal and child health care. Included also in the project are training programmes for the traditional birth attendant and for hospital nurses' aides. Budget: 1979, \$56,400.

^{1/} Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

^{2/} The two sources used for demographic facts for this publication provide only limited demographic information about Maldives. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here.

MALI

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	6,940	Proportion of urban (%)	19.85
Population, males (in 1000)	3,409	Population density (per sq. km.)	6
Population, females (in 1000)	3,531	Rates of growth (%)	2.73
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	27.2
0-14	45.4	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	49.4
15-64	51.9	Crude death rates (per 1000)	22.2
65+	2.7	Gross reproduction rates	3.30
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	1,584	Net reproduction rates	2.12
Dependency ratios (per 100)	92.7	Total fertility rates (per 1)	6.70
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	805	Life expectancy, males (years)	40.6
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	96.6	Life expectancy, females (years)	43.8
Median ages (years)	17.3	Life expectancy, total (years)	42.1

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Government considers that trends in fertility and natural increase are satisfactory and that the resultant future larger population will be appropriate in size, in view of the substantial underutilized natural resources. Its principal concern is with the reduction of morbidity and mortality from currently very high levels. It has undertaken a programme of family planning within maternal and child health services as a means of reducing current morbidity and mortality constraints upon achievement of desired spacing of births and size of completed family, including reduction of problems of sterility and sub-fecundity. Although there is no desire to change the urban or rural configuration, the Government would like to reduce the number of migrants moving to urban areas. The levels of international migration are considered satisfactory.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- As a result of a comprehensive needs assessment on population assistance held in 1978, the UNFPA proposed an assistance programme for the Government of Mali, which was approved by the UNDP Governing Council at its twenty-sixth session in June 1979. UNFPA support to the Mali population programme, in the amount of \$4.5 million over a four-year period, will assist projects in the areas of demographic data collection and research and maternal and child health by providing long and short-term advisory services, salaries of national personnel, training, etc. Scheduled starting date was July 1979; estimated value of the Government's contribution will be determined for each project. Government co-operating agency is the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation; executing agencies are the United Nations, ILO, UNESCO, WHO, and UNICEF.
- Demographic census and post-census survey (initiated in 1973). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Government in its conduct of a full population census as well as a demographic sample survey to provide supplementary information on fertility, mortality

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

and migration. Tabulation and demographic analysis in progress. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,587,332; budgets: 1980, \$481,419; 1981, \$10,100.

- . Development of a family health programme (initiated in 1974). Executing agencies: WHO/UNFPA/UNICEF. To reduce child and mother mortality by reinforcement of MCH services, integration of family planning activities into MCH services, increase of training facilities for personnel, education of population. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: WHO, \$137,246; UNICEF, \$262,152; budgets: 1980, WHO, \$264,595; UNICEF, \$98,083; 1981, WHO, \$220,648; 1982, WHO, \$82,000.
- . Co-operative and family welfare education (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: ILO. To create and consolidate an appreciation of the importance of family health, family welfare and self-reliance among members of co-operative societies. Expected completion date: 1982. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$72,353; budget: 1980, \$128,398.
- . Utilization of Video Tape Recording (VTR) for family life education and advancement of women (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: UNESCO. To assist the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, and the Direction generale de la Cooperation, by providing communication support to functional literacy programmes, family life education, maternal and child health services, and activities for the improvement of the status of women. Activities include the production of VTR and other audio-visual materials for information, motivation and staff training purposes. Specific project components include advisory services in population communication and evaluation, fellowship and study tours, family life education, seminars, and audio-visual equipment and training. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$118,780; budget: 1980, \$43,580.
- . Women and population: research, education and information programme (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNESCO. To assist the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, through the Union nationale des femmes du Mali (UNFM) to develop a knowledge base on problems of unwed mothers, excision, infanticide and abortion, and to organize seminars on these subjects and the relation between the status of women and population problems. Funds are for research, seminars and training costs, and a consultant to assist with research designs and organization of the seminars. Budget: 1980, \$185,725.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing including programme support): \$2,181,054; budgets: 1980, \$1,230,112; 1981, \$230,748; 1982, \$82,000 - grand total, \$3,723,914 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

Bilateral assistance

U.S. Agency for International Development

- . Rural health services development. To design, implement and evaluate a demonstration rural health system which the Government of Mali can adopt as the basis for a national rural health service. The Mali Rural Health Project aims for the expansion of rural health services through the use of locally-supported village health workers. The project also has as its purpose the establishment of a logistical support system under which basic medications will be sold rather than provided free. Both aspects of the project are designed to help make the health system more self-financing. They will be integrated with other rural development activities, and are designed for nationwide replication. Two project sites have been identified in the regional centres of Kayes and Mopti. Vehicles and health education materials are being procured. Seven Peace Corps volunteers have received training and are conducting preliminary health assessments at the project sites. In FY 1979, funding of \$1,415,000 will provide for continuation of advisory services, training vehicles, medications, medical equipment, and training materials and project support costs. Health personnel and village health workers will be trained by staff of the Ministry of Health with assistance of project per-

Mali

sonnel to provide basic health services to villagers of the demonstration sites. Initial obligation, FY 1977; estimated final obligation; FY 1982; Estimated total cost, \$3,890,000. Proposed obligations: \$260,000 in FY 1980; \$650,000 in FY 1981; and \$700,000 in FY 1982.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Family Planning International Assistance

- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$6,988 in family planning commodities to five institutions in Mali.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Association Malienne pour la Protection et la Promotion de la Famille.
- . The association was formed in 1972 and joined IPPF in 1975. It aims to provide an information, motivation, training, research and clinical back-up to the nationwide family planning programme. The association has consolidated its motivation and service delivery activities in the capital and to expand its activities into two new areas: Segou and Baguineda where family planning has now been effectively integrated with maternal and child health and other development activities. An active motivation campaign has included broadcasts over Radio Mali. Just over 8,000 acceptors were reported for 1979, 1,758 of whom were new. There were ten clinics in 1979.
- . Financial summary: IPPF grant - 1979 actual, \$183,500; 1980 estimated, \$181,200; and 1981 projected \$160,000.

Planned Parenthood Federation of Canada

- . Centres for integrated activities in Baguenda. A final report has not been received on this project; however, the project was to provide the family planning component, seen by the Government as a part of preventive medicine, from training of doctors and midwives, etc., to providing transportation to villages. Total donation, \$7,571.

MALTA

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	343	Proportion of urban (%)	83.3
Population, males (in 1000)	164	Population density (per sq. km.)	1,085
Population, females (in 1000)	179	Rates of growth (%)	0.90
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	9.0
0-14	22.7	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	17.9
15-64	66.6	Crude death rates (per 1000)	8.8
65+	10.7	Gross reproduction rates	0.98
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	95	Net reproduction rates	0.91
Dependency ratios (per 100)	50.2	Total fertility rates (per 1)	2.03
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	286	Life expectancy, males (years)	68.9
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	91.8	Life expectancy, females (years)	73.3
Median ages (years)	30.2	Life expectancy, total (years)	71.0

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Government considers the rates of natural increase of population growth and fertility to be satisfactory. The major objectives of the Development Plan, 1973-1980, are to provide "continuous, satisfying employment, secure and adequate livelihood, better education, improved medical services and higher real incomes". There is a desire to maintain the significant level of emigration and to decrease the flow of rural to urban migration, although the spatial distribution of the population is considered to be appropriate.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- Programme for the ageing (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: WHO. To assist the Government's Ministry of Health in preparing programme on immediate and long-term needs of aging population, especially training and other programmes. Budgets: 1980, \$25,000; 1981, \$25,000.
- Budgets: 1980, \$25,000; 1981, \$25,000 - grand total, \$50,000 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

MARTINIQUE**

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	325	Proportion of urban (%)	66.50
Population, males (in 1000)	157	Population density (per sq. km.)	295
Population, females (in 1000)	168	Rates of growth (%)	0.07
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	11.1
0-14	33.3	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	18.7
15-64	59.7	Crude death rates (per 1000)	7.6
65+	7.0	Gross reproduction rates	1.40
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	81	Net reproduction rates	1.32
Dependency ratios (per 100)	67.6	Total fertility rates (per 1)	2.81
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	520	Life expectancy, males (years)	66.6
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	93.7	Life expectancy, females (years)	72.0
Median ages (years)	21.4	Life expectancy, total (years)	69.3

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts

Government's views regarding population*

Because of its concern with unacceptable levels of unemployment and the existence of pressure upon resources, the authorities support reduction of fertility and natural increase by means of the provision of family planning assistance and have modified provision of family allowances and associated benefits in order to lessen their possible pronatalist effect. Emigration to France is assisted. Considerable resources are allocated for the purpose of bringing about a continued reduction in morbidity and mortality, particularly of women and children.

External assistance

Bilateral assistance

Government of France, Institut National d'Etudes Demographiques

- . Survey on fertility and the family (Guadeloupe and Martinique). A survey on fertility and the family was undertaken within the World Fertility Survey. 2,800 women were interviewed from November 1975 to April 1976. A second survey, Family, Fertility and Contraception, was undertaken in 1978. 3,200 women between 20 to 44 years were interviewed in order to study changes affecting fertility, family structure and contraception. Research undertaken concerned 1) contraceptive practices in relation to the accessibility of contraceptives, opinions on methods, knowledge of physiology, regularity of use and preferred methods; 2) respective roles of children at birth, desired, undesired and aborted; 3) impact of initial characteristics of couples interviewed (parental attitudes, social background and original place of residence) in relation to the evolution of matrimonial and genetic history; and 4) survey analysis of opinions of couples interviewed in 1978 compared to responses given by women.

Non-governmental organization assistance

International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey

- . The fertility survey being carried out in Martinique has been granted associate status in the WFS programme since WFS technical assistance is minimal and finance is provided by the Government of France's Institut National d'Etudes Demographiques. France is also providing technical assistance. The Institut National d'Etudes Demographiques is the executing agency. The country report is now being drafted. The number of individual questionnaires involved in the survey is 1,409.

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations

** Identified as a French
Overseas Department.

MAURITANIA

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	1,634	Proportion of urban (%)	35.60
Population, males (in 1000)	808	Population density (per sq. km.)	2
Population, females (in 1000)	825	Rates of growth (%)	2.79
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	27.8
0-14	46.0	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	50.2
15-64	51.3	Crude death rates (per 1000)	22.3
65+	2.7	Gross reproduction rates	3.40
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	366	Net reproduction rates	2.19
Dependency ratios (per 100)	94.9	Total fertility rates (per 1)	6.90
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	838	Life expectancy, males (years)	40.6
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	97.9	Life expectancy, females (years)	43.8
Median ages (years)	17.0	Life expectancy, total (years)	42.1

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Mauritanian Government has no specific population policy, but has adopted various strategies in the areas of health, employment, education, women and youth that indirectly affect population growth and distribution. The Government regards under-population as the country's primary population problem and takes the position that the country needs a larger population to ensure social and economic development. The Government opposes the initiation of any programmes aimed at the reduction of fertility. The most striking recent demographic phenomena, the trend from a nomadic to sedentary mode of life and the movements of people from rural to urban areas resulting largely from droughts, has put a severe strain upon municipal services. Administrative controls regarding international migration are in effect.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- In 1978, the UNFPA undertook a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years. As a result, the UNFPA in co-operation with the Government prepared a programme of assistance that was presented to the UNDP Governing Council at its twenty-seventh session in June 1980.
- At its twenty-seventh session in June 1980, the Governing Council approved UNFPA assistance to Government, based on the findings of the UNFPA-sponsored needs assessment mission in the amount of \$5 million over a four-year period to aid the Government in a comprehensive population programme. The main projects will be in the areas of demographic data collection and analysis, population dynamics, maternal and child health, and population information, education and communication. Scheduled starting date was January 1980; estimated value of the Government's contribution will be determined for each project. Executing agencies are the United Nations, ILO, UNESCO, WHO, and UNICEF; Government co-operating agency is the Ministry of Planning.

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

Mauritania

- Population census (initiated in 1972; project activities begun February 1974). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Government in conducting its first national population census in 1976, carried out in two stages: 1) a full count in the urban and settled rural areas, and 2) a count of the nomad population, both operations being carried out simultaneously. Duration of the project is three and a half years. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,256,382; budgets: 1980, \$195,138; 1981, \$9,577.
- Fertility survey (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. For description, see below under International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$31,041; budgets: 1980, \$134,219; 1981, \$152,415.
- Establishment of, and technical assistance to, the Centre for Demographic and Social Sciences (initiated in 1980). Executing Agency: United Nations/UNFPA. To assist the Ministere du Plan et des Peches institutional setting for research and analytical capability in such areas as demographic data collection, study of the interrelations between demographic factors and other components of economic and social development, etc. Budgets: 1980, \$150,200; 1981, \$21,600.
- Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing): \$1,301,423; budgets: 1980, \$508,307; 1981, \$477,892; 1982, \$302,250; 1983, \$299,800 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

Non-governmental organization assistance

International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey

- In co-operation with the Direction de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques and with funding from UNFPA (see above), the ISI/WFS is assisting the Government in acquiring, through a national fertility survey, the scientific information that will permit it to describe and interpret its populations' level of fertility, strive to identify meaningful differentials in patterns of fertility and fertility regulation, and to clarify factors affecting fertility as well as to increase national capacities for fertility and other demographic survey research and to collect and analyze data on fertility which are internationally standardized in order to permit comparisons from one country to another. Scheduled starting date was August 1979, with fieldwork scheduled for the period February to July 1981. The matter of individual questionnaires in the survey is 6,000. The report is expected in October 1982.

MAURITIUS

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	959	Proportion of urban (%)	52.22
Population, males (in 1000)	475	Population density (per sq. km.)	469
Population, females (in 1000)	484	Rates of growth (%)	1.62
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	19.5
0-14	35.0	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	27.3**
15-64	61.1	Crude death rates (per 1000)	7.8**
65+	3.9	Gross reproduction rates	1.50**
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	252	Net reproduction rates	1.41
Dependency ratios (per 100)	63.7	Total fertility rates (per 1)	3.07
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	482	Life expectancy, males (years)	61.4**
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	98.2	Life expectancy, females (years)	66.5**
Median ages (years)	21.1	Life expectancy, total (years)	63.9**

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Government has indicated that its anticipated population size is excessive, and that the levels and trends of its population growth and fertility rates are unsatisfactory because they are too high. Development plans have stressed the fact that "the size of the population is an important factor on a small island in determining how habitable that island is going to be". As a result, the Government has officially adopted a policy and has established a family planning division in the Ministry of Health. The Government has aided both the Mauritius Family Planning Association as well as Action Familiale, a Catholic organization. Some of the population policy objectives are improving the spatial distribution of the population and maintaining the level of emigration.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . An agreement between the Government of Mauritius and the UNFPA was signed on 2 December 1970, under which the UNFPA agreed to provide assistance to the Government in the amount of \$583,800 over a five-year period. The agreement provided for assistance in the re-organization and expansion of maternal and child health services and the integration of family planning services (then being performed by private organizations) into one Government division of maternal and child health and family planning. The major project under the programme is:
- . Maternal/child health/family planning programme (Phase I, initiated in 1971; Phase II, initiated in 1974; Phase III, initiated in 1978). Executing agencies (Phase III): UNFPA/UNICEF/UNESCO/WHO. To assist the Ministry of Health in organizing MCH/FP activities as an integral part of the country's public health services in order to implement the Government's National Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning Plan. This phase includes nurse/midwife training (WHO), family life education (UNESCO), medical and other equipment and contraceptive supplies (UNICEF), support for training and fellowships in medical techniques (UNFPA). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: Phase I: UNICEF, \$801,605; Phase II: UNICEF, \$713,859; budgets: 1980, Phase I: UNICEF, \$7,395; Phase: UNICEF, \$52,521; PHASE III: 1980, WHO, \$50,500; UNFPA, \$77,800; UNICEF, \$314,250; 1981, WHO, \$60,000; UNFPA, \$33,000; UNICEF, \$100,000; 1982, WHO, \$19,000.

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations

**Including Agalesa, Rodrigues and St. Brandon.

Mauritius

Other projects funded by UNFPA are:

- . Role of women in improving family living (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Women Self-Help Association in pilot education project for establishment of pre-primary school and expansion of adult classes and teacher programmes in order to provide health educational for mothers, train teachers in pre-primary and adult education, and provide income-generating training in handicrafts to women. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$8,138; budgets: 1980, \$19,387; 1981, \$11,770.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing): \$1,814,514; budgets: 1980, \$593,853; 1981, \$204,770; 1982, \$19,000 - grand total, \$2,632,137 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

World Food Programme

- . Feeding of vulnerable groups. The project was approved for a period of three years and commenced in June 1979. WFP aid is intended for distribution through MCH and Social Welfare Centres to expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children. The Government requested WFP-assistance not only to improve the nutritional status of the vulnerable groups, but also to attract mothers to attend classes on family planning. The WFP commodities consist of CSM, wheat flour and dried fruit at a total cost to the Programme of \$5,333,300.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Association for Voluntary Sterilization, International Project

- . Second year grant of \$26,723 (6/1/79 - 5/11/80) to enable the Mauritius Family Planning Association to expand its programme to include female voluntary sterilization services and to continue its vasectomy programme at an augmented level. This programme includes an information and education campaign for the general public.

The Centre for Population Activities

- . From April 23-May 4, 1979 CEFPA conducted a two-week regional "Effective Management and Supervision" workshop in Mauritius to improve the management and supervisory skills of FP/MCH administrators. The programme was carried out in collaboration with the Mauritius Family Planning Association and three counterpart trainer/facilitators. Attending the workshop were 30 Mauritian participants together with 10 international participants from: Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Kenya and Zambia. The project was funded by U.S. AID.
- . From November 26-December 7, 1979, CEFPA conducted a regional training of trainers programme for eight Mauritian and nine international participants. Trainees came from Zaire, Zambia, Botswana and Swaziland in addition to the Mauritian participants. The programme objectives were to develop training skills, materials and plans for future management and supervision workshops. This workshop was developed in collaboration with the Mauritius Family Planning Association with funding from U.S. AID.
- . From May 12-23, 1980, CEFPA and the Mauritius Family Planning Association conducted the second regional workshop on "Effective Management and Supervision" for 26 FP/MCH administrators, 11 of whom were from Lesotho, the Seychelles, Swaziland, Botswana, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. Learning objectives were similar to those established for the first management workshop; however, the programme was distinctive in that the majority of sessions were delivered by graduates of the November 1979 training of trainers workshop. This project was funded by U.S. AID.

Family Planning International Assistance

- . Grant to Family Planning Association. This grant will enable the Mauritius Family Planning Association to mount an intensive family planning IEC and service programme on the mountainous and economically distressed island of Rodrigues. Total grant: \$29,968 (1 July 1980 - 30 June 1981). Current grant: same.
- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$69,947 in family planning commodities to five institutions in Mauritius.

International Federation for Family Life Promotion

- . Affiliated organization: Action Familiale.
- . The organization was created in 1965 and became affiliated with IFFLP in 1975. Both a site visit and a continuing education workshop on Family Life Education and NFP for approximately 150 participants were held.
- . Financial summary: 1979 and 1980 estimated \$6,500 from Canadian International Development Agency.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Mauritius Family Planning Association.
- . Formed in 1957 and an IPPF member since 1969 the Association aims to make family planning information and contraceptive services available to all, and to reinforce the Government programme so as to help achieve a reduction of the population growth rate. The Association is giving special attention to those areas where there is insufficient access to family planning information and services and is planning to accelerate its information and education, and its community-based distribution programmes. In the case of the latter the use of condom-vending machines has been highly successful. In addition, the Association hopes to strengthen its family life education and planned parenthood and women's development programmes. There were two clinics in 1979 and a total of 5,273 acceptors of whom 934 were new. CBD provided for an additional 378 acceptors.
- . Financial summary: IPPF grant - 1979 actual, \$181,800; 1980 estimated, \$220,100; 1981 projected, \$215,800.

MEXICO

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	69,752	Proportion of urban (%)	66.69
Population, males (in 1000)	35,026	Population density (per sq. km.)	35
Population, females (in 1000)	34,726	Rates of growth (%)	2.98
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	30.5
0-14	44.6	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	38.3
15-64	51.9	Crude death rates (per 1000)	7.8
65+	3.5	Gross reproduction rates	2.63
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	15,732	Net reproduction rates	2.36
Dependency ratios (per 100)	92.8	Total fertility rates (per 1)	5.40
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	811	Life expectancy, males (years)	62.4
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	100.9	Life expectancy, females (years)	66.5
Median ages (years)	17.4	Life expectancy, total (years)	64.4

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See 'Introduction' for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Government of Mexico views population policy as a fundamental instrument for development, serving as a co-ordinating mechanism for its sectoral programmes. As set forth in its Regional Demographic Policy drafted in 1978, the official policy is to decrease population growth chiefly by modifying fertility, the target being a reduction of the growth rate from an estimated 3.2 per cent per annum in the period 1975-1980 to 2.5 per cent per annum by 1982 and 1.0 per cent per annum after the year 2000. These objectives are to be achieved by increasing employment, improving income distribution, restructuring the agricultural sector, providing primary health care, with emphasis on marginal areas and rural communities and improving access to family planning services. The Government's 1978 Regional Demographic Policy will attempt to adjust spatial distribution by inducements to retain population in certain areas and to channel migration towards new receiving areas, ensuring that no state grows at more than 4.5 per cent per annum. Although there is a continuing outflow of labour migrants, the Government has not formulated a policy to modify emigration trends.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . UNFPA assistance has continued since the initiation, in 1972, with the concurrence of the Government, of a project to aid the Foundation for Population Studies (FEPAC), the affiliate of the International Planned Parenthood Federation in Mexico, in carrying out a programme of family planning services. This assistance continued through 1975, amounting to a total of \$1.4 million.
- . In 1975, the Government of Mexico and the UNFPA agreed on an expanded programme of medical services for maternal/child health and family planning, which was approved by the Governing Council at its twentieth session in June 1975 in the amount of \$8,855,000. The project was scheduled to run five years (mid-1974 to mid-1979) and is being executed by the Pan American Health Organization, in co-operation with the Ministry of Public Health and Welfare of the

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations

Government of Mexico. Executed as an integral part of the ongoing national maternal/child health/family planning programme of the Government, the project sought to strengthen the health infrastructure of the General Directorate of the Ministry of Public Health and Welfare at central and regional levels in the areas of evaluation training, education, and supervision so as to achieve effective delivery of maternal/child health and family planning services. Contraceptive and maternal and child health services were provided throughout the health structure in the country, involving 1,500 health centres in 1975, and a planned, gradual expansion into the rural areas.

- . At its twenty-second session in June 1976, the UNDP Governing Council approved a multi/bi programme of assistance to the Government of Mexico to support the national programme of sex education, under which the UNFPA will administer a contribution of \$2,032,000 from the Government of Sweden under a funds-in-trust arrangement with UNFPA for this programme. Estimated equivalent value of the Government's contribution is expected to total \$22,583,600. The long-term objectives are to promote changes in attitudes towards sexuality and reproductive behaviour through integral sex education activities as well as to improve family integration and well-being through changes to less stereotyped sex roles. The main immediate objectives are: a) to conduct demographic and social research to determine attitudes and sexual behaviour at national and regional levels; b) to design sex education curricula; c) to train teachers in the field of sex education and in the use of materials to carry out the programme; d) to conduct adult sex education and responsible parenthood courses; and e) to create a training programme in sex education at the university level. Starting date of the project was January 1976. Executing agency is UNFPA. Government co-operating agency is the National Population Council of Mexico (CONAPO). UNFPA reported to the twenty-fifth session of the UNDP Governing Council in June 1978 that agreement had been reached between the three parties concerned to revise the project somewhat insofar as the research and action components are concerned without changing the project's overall scope and content and, at the same time, to extend its duration until the end of 1981, maintaining the same level of overall support. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$992,634; budgets: 1980, \$600,901; 1981, \$438,155.
- . In June 1979, the UNDP Governing Council at its twenty-sixth session approved an extension of UNFPA's assistance to the Government's national programme of maternal and child health and family planning, in the amount of \$6.3 million for a three and one half year period beginning in July 1979. Emphasis of this phase of the UNFPA assistance programme is on extension of services into the marginal urban areas and rural areas, on strengthening the programming, evaluation and supervisory capacity of the Government infrastructure at the central, state and local levels, on training, including training of community-level personnel, and on assistance in the development of components in information, education and communication. Estimated value of the Government's contribution is \$111.1 million. PAHO provides technical advisory services, support aimed at strengthening the infrastructure of the Ministry's MCH Division and for local training activities, community education, supplies and equipment, and research/evaluation activities. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$9,507,698; budgets: 1980, \$2,353,275; 1981, \$2,148,485; 1982, \$1,140,781.
- . In 1979, the UNFPA undertook a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years. As a result, the UNFPA in co-operation with the Government prepared a programme of assistance that was presented to the UNDP Governing Council at its twenty-seventh session in June 1980.
- . At its twenty-seventh session in June 1980, the Governing Council approved UNFPA assistance to the Government in the amount of \$10,560,000 for five years in support of the Government's comprehensive population programme. This amount is additional to those approved for the on-going maternal-child health and family planning programme and the sex education programme. The programme includes projects in the areas of population dynamics, maternal and child health and family planning, education and communication, and the participation of women in development. Scheduled starting date was January 1980;

Mexico

estimated value of the Government's contribution in \$160 million. Executing agencies are the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, and WHO/PAHO. Government co-operating agency is the National Population Council (CONAPO).

Other projects being funded by UNFPA are:

- . Development of social and population statistics (initiated in 1973). Executing agency: UNFPA. To strengthen the Statistical Bureau; to effect a systematic readjustment of deficient collection system, proper evaluation of past ten-year census data, and initiation of an attempt to relate social demographic information with a survey data system on income, consumption and wealth distribution. Cumulative expenditure through 1979: \$223,271.
- . Research and training in population communication (initiated in 1974). Executing agencies: United Nations/UNFPA. To support the National Population Council of Mexico in carrying out a programme of mass communication in population and development and to present Government policy objectives "to regulate the phenomena that affect the population size, structure and distribution, with the aim to stabilize the population growth by providing the means and knowledge to every couple for planning the spacing and number of their children". The project has developed and implemented new population communication strategies and plans, and introduced highly innovative techniques and systems of inter-personal and mass communications. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: United Nations, \$82,872; UNFPA, \$908,053.
- . Commodity assistance for Promotora de Planificacion Familiar (PROFAM) (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: PIACT. To provide contraceptive supplies to PROFAM, a private non-profit marketing agency formed especially for this project, in order to promote the availability and reduce the cost of contraceptives. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$202,398.
- . Population communication and rural development (initiated in 1979). Executing agencies: UNFPA/FAO. Technical assistance to be provided by FAO in consultation with UNESCO. To assist the Government in developing among rural groups an understanding of the relationships between socio-economic development and demographic phenomena, to enable them to make conscious decisions about family life and population matters. Activities include the development of regional and local radio programmes, the elaboration of a Rural Family Manual, and the organization of seminars for fieldworkers employed by various agencies and ministries working in rural areas. Budgets: 1980: FAO, \$19,000; UNFPA, \$272,303; 1981: FAO, \$19,000; UNFPA, \$300,996.
- . Integration of population policies to the development plans and programmes (initiated in 1980). Executing agency: UNFPA. To collaborate with the National Population Council of Mexico (CONAPO) in establishing the institutional and methodological basis for the integration of population to the Government developmental plans and programmes at the national, state and sectorial levels. Budgets: 1980, \$100,000; 1981, \$500,433; 1982, \$601,364.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing, including UNFPA co-ordinator): \$14,152,588; budgets: 1980, \$2,930,471; 1981, \$2,968,914; 1982, \$1,742,145 - grand total, \$21,794,058 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

World Health Organization

- . In 1979 and 1980 WHO supported research on the safety and effectiveness of current oral and injectable contraceptives and female sterilization; research on the development of new and improved intrauterine devices and vaginal rings, injectable contraceptives, new methods for the determination of the fertile period, plants for fertility regulation, the causes of infertility, and psychosocial research. The WHO Collaborating Centre for

Clinical Research, Instituto Nacional de la Nutricion received \$231,400 for research in the above-mentioned areas and for strengthening its research capabilities. Programa Nacional de Planificacion Familiar received \$131,600; Hospital General de Mexico, \$23,200; Vaginal ring manufacture, \$24,500; and Universidad Nacional Autonoma, \$16,400. The Instituto Mexicano de Estudios Sociales received \$1,000 for the purchase of ad hoc supplies. Four Mexican scientists received research training grants at a total cost of \$44,000.

- . WHO support for research and institution strengthening during the period 1972-1980 amounts to approximately \$1,246,300.

Bilateral assistance

Swedish International Development Authority

- . Through a funds-in-trust arrangement with UNFPA. Sweden is supporting the national programme for sex education in Mexico during the period 1976/1981. Disbursements through 1979/80, \$1,200,000. Estimated contribution 1980/81, \$560,000.

British Overseas Development Administration

- . Joint Funding Scheme. Funded through Oxfam 1976-1979. A family planning programme run by Association Pro Salud Maternal (APSAM) in Mexico City. APSAM provides training for doctors in sterilization techniques and runs courses for medical students in general contraceptive techniques (including permanent methods). Educational materials are produced to promote the vasectomy and female sterilization programmes. Expenditure: 1979, \$6,500 (support now completed).

Non-governmental organization assistance

Association for Voluntary Sterilization, International Project

- . Grant of \$381,570 (4/1/79 - 3/31/80) to provide the Mexican Social Security Institute (IMSS) with a bulk supply of surgical equipment. This equipment will be used in IMSS's service and training programme in the surgical techniques of permanent fertility control.
- . Grant of \$14,075 (1/1/80 - 12/31/80) to provide medical and surgical equipment of three clinics belonging to the Secretariat of Health and Assistance and located in the State of Chihuahua.
- . Grant of \$13,514 (3/1/80 - 2/28/81) to provide operating room equipment, including all necessary emergency apparatus so that space dedicated to permanent fertility procedures might be established at Maternidad Lolita in Monterrey.
- . Second year grant of \$16,200 (8/1/78 - 7/31/79) to the National Institute of Nutrition (INN) to continue the Institute's permanent fertility control service programme and to provide training for physicians in female permanent fertility control procedures via mini-laparotomy. A third year grant of \$15,787 (12/1/80 - 11/30/81) will continue the project.
- . Second year grant of \$14,720 (11/1/79 - 10/31/80) to maintain a male and female voluntary surgical contraception service programme within the Hospital School of Juarez University. In addition, physicians and paramedical personnel from the "B" Health Centres within the State of Durango will be trained in the male and female permanent fertility control techniques.

Mexico

- Grant of \$12,323 (11/1/77 - 10/31/79) to establish a male and female voluntary sterilization programme within the Hospital School of Juarez University. Physicians and para medical personnel from the "B" and "C" Health Centres in the State of Durango will be trained in sterilization procedures.
- First, second and third year grants of \$145,016 (2/1/78 - 2/28/79), \$115,303 (3/1/79 - 2/29/80), and \$126,883 (3/1/80 - 2/28/81) to provide assistance for continuing a centre for repair and maintenance of publicly-donated endoscopic equipment in Mexico.
- First and second year grants of \$444,517 (12/1/77 - 5/31/79) and \$327,305 (6/1/79 - 8/31/80) to the Secretaria de Salud y Asistencia to conduct a service programme for males and females in permanent fertility control. Programme includes components for physician training and conducting a regional meeting for family planning physicians.
- Grant of \$58,980 (12/1/77 - 4/30/79) to assist the Instituto de Seguridad y Servicios Sociales de los Trabajadores del Estado (ISSSTE) in its physician training activities by providing funds for renovation and auxiliary equipment for an operating room and training materials.
- First, second and third year grants of \$45,030 (2/1/78 - 1/31/79), \$47,704 (2/1/79 - 1/31/80), and \$65,855 (2/1/80 - 1/31/80) to the Family Planning Association of Ciudad Juarez to expand its male and female permanent fertility control services at the Clinica Materno-Infantil and to conduct an information and education campaign for the general public.
- Grant of \$22,025 (12/1/79 - 3/31/81) to Yucatan University Reproductive Biology Unit to expand its service and training programme in the technique of mini-laparotomy and vasectomy. In addition an information and education campaign will support the service programme.
- Grant of \$18,920 (3/1/80 - 2/28/81) to permit the renovation and equipping of space for permanent fertility control procedures, which at present must compete (often unsuccessfully) for time and space in the obstetrics/gynaecology operating room.

Church World Service, Family Life and Population Programme.

- Education y Familia (EDYFAM) was initiated as a project in 1974 through the World Council of Churches. Since 1976, FLPP/CWS has helped in its support - currently at \$10,000 a year. The programme's focus is on families, that they may be fully conscious of their right to a better way of life and to become more fully aware of their role in transforming society in its social, economic, political and religious dimensions. The programme is both educational and action-oriented for the total welfare of the family.

Columbia University, Center for Population and Family Health

- At the request of the Family Planning Co-ordinating Council and the Maternal-Child Health and Family Planning Department (DGS), the Center has been funding and providing assistance in the design, implementation, and monitoring of an innovative project bringing services to inhabitants of relatively inaccessible rural areas of three states and of four urban low income areas on the outskirts of Mexico City, utilizing village-level fieldworkers as service providers. The Center has provided assistance to the DGS primarily in three areas: programme design, management information/evaluation, and anthropology.

Family Planning International Assistance

- Grant to Co-ordinacion del Programa Nacional de Planificacion Familiar. This grant continues the on-the-job training programme for community promoters. The promoters work in small communities of 1,500 people or less and they provide pills and condoms; referrals are made for people interested in IUDs. Total grant \$1,409,259 (1 August 1979 - 31 December 1980) Current grant: \$617,325 (1 May 1980 - 31 December 1980).

- . Grant to Planificacion Familiar de Ciudad Juarez. From the outset, this project has specialized in offering MCH/FP services to people who, due to their economic and social conditions, are least able to obtain them. Now in its third year, the project will expand into the marginal areas of Juarez, where a new urban clinic will be opened. Total grant: \$280,622 (1 March 1978 - 28 February 1981). Current grant: \$138,621 (1 March 1980 - 28 February 1981).
- . Grant to Center of Orientation for Adolescents. This grant continues support for CORA's Mexico City Youth Centre that aims to reach adolescents in their formative years with an integrated sex education and family planning service. The centre also reaches out to parents and trains teachers and professional leaders so that they can counsel and assist adolescents in their communities. This year, COPA will open three new Centres and expects to provide contraceptive services to some 5,000 new and continuing adolescent contraceptive users. Total grant: \$464,908 (1 March 1978 - 31 August 1980). Current grant: \$307,629 (1 July 1979 - 31 August 1980).
- . Grant to Co-ordinacion del Programa Nacional de Planificacion Familiar. This project continues to provide family planning services, in rural communities, through trained midwives. During this refunding period, the grantee will evaluate the work of the 3,600 midwives trained in the preceding year, analyze problem areas in the implementation of the project and make appropriate revisions. The State and Jurisdictional Nurse-Instructors will receive a refresher course to better equip them to train 3,600 new midwives and supervise the work of those trained last year. It is expected that the 7,200 midwives will provide family planning services to 137,740 new users and refer an additional 4,260 persons to Government hospitals for sterilizations and IUD insertions. Total grant: \$1,037,866 (1 September 1978 - 31 October 1980). Current grant: \$590,180 (1 November 1979 - 31 October 1980).
- . Grant to Co-ordinacion del Programa Nacional de Planificacion Familiar. This grant provides support for the development, production and distribution of a variety of educational materials designed to support the national family planning programme. Total grant: \$1,070,378 (1 September 1978 - 31 July 1980).
- . Grant to Family Planning Program of Baja California Norte. This grant helps establish one clinic in Tijuana and four "modules" in nearby settlement areas. During the first, these five centres will serve an estimated 8,000 adult and adolescent family planning users, as well as provide gynaecological, prenatal and basic pediatric care. Total grant: \$147,123 (1 May 1980 - 30 April 1981). Current grant: same.
- . Grant to Co-ordinacion del Programa Nacional de Planificacion Familiar. This project will provide contraceptive services to an expected 235,000 new users and 15,000 continuing users in ten Mexican States; in addition, an estimated 1,500 persons will be referred to Government hospitals for IUD insertions and sterilizations. Total grant: \$520,910 (15 October 1979 - 14 October 1980). Current grant: same.
- . Grant to Pro-Superacion Familiar Neolonesa. This project is a pilot attempt to a collaborative effort between public and private sectors to provide family planning services in the slum areas of the city of Monterrey. The two agencies are Pro-Superacion Familiar Neolonesa and the Ministry of Health of the State of Nuevo Leon. Some 180 voluntary distributors will be trained to work in the CBD component of the project and back-up services, including voluntary sterilizations, will be made available through a local maternity clinic. Local radio and television stations have agreed to help promote family planning, at no cost. Total grant: \$106,706 (1 May 1980 - 30 April 1981). Current grant: same.

Mexico

- . Grant to Co-ordinacion del Programa Nacional de Planificacion Familiar. This grant provided family planning services in rural "ejidos" through a community-based distribution programme supervised by mobile units. It was carried out by the Agrarian Reform Agency. Total grant: \$430,736 (1 September 1978 - 14 October 1979).
- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$5,496,004 in family planning commodities to 29 institutions in Mexico.

Ford Foundation

- . Grant to National Autonomous University of Mexico to support research and training directed toward contraceptive development (grant: \$65,600; term: 7/76-6/80).
- . Foundation-administered project of consultation and research in family planning and population (grant: \$50,000; term: 8/77-1/79).
- . Grant to Monterrey Institute of Technology and Advanced Studies for consultants for research project in migration in the Monterrey region (grant: \$1,091; term: 10/79-2/80).
- . Grant to Regents of the University of Maryland, College Park, for support of Mexican consultants for the project "Mexican Migrants and U.S. Responsibility" (grant: \$5,500; term: 10/79-1/80).
- . Grants to individual researchers, 1) at Iberoamericana University, to undertake dissertation research on demography, economics and society (grant in FY 1979 of \$8,533 for 12 months); 2) at Historical Research Center, for completion of Ph.D. thesis, "The Beginning of the Growing process on Population Centers of Baja California Adjacent to the Dividing International Line: 1880-1920" (grant in FY 1979 of \$7,722 for 12 months); 3) El Colegio de Mexico, for i) completion of Ph.D. degree thesis entitled "Analysis of the Evolution of Mexican Population from Census Data: 1985-1970" (grant in FY 1979 of \$4,330 for 5 months); and ii) participation in the CLACSO Work Meeting on Migration, Argentina (grant in FY 1980 of \$1,684 for 7 days); 4) at Center for Economic and Demographic Studies, for participation in the CLACSO Work Meeting on Migration, Argentina (grant in FY 1980 of \$1,684 for 7 days); 5) at National Autonomous University of Mexico for participation in the CLACSO Work Meeting on Migration, Argentina (grant in FY 1980 of \$376 for 7 days); 6) Southern Methodist University to support field data collection for the Tzintzuntzan migration project (grant in FY 1980 of \$2,000 for 5 months).
- . Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT). See Ford Foundation entry in "Global Section".

General Service Foundation

- . Grant of \$34,000 to Columbia University, Center for Population and Family Health for a community-based distribution of contraceptives project in Mexico.
- . Grant of \$37,000 to the Population Council to underwrite the cost of an analytical survey of population and development in Mexico.
- . Grants to the Population Institute: 1) \$34,500 to support a planning conference to duplicate, in Mexico, the successful family orientation centres operating in Costa Rica; 2) \$22,000 to continue and extend in Mexico a multi-media campaign on family planning, sexuality and world population issues; 3) \$16,000 to assist with 1980 operating expenses incurred in the Institute's programmes in Mexico.

International Committee on Applied Research in Population

- . Grant to the University of Juarez, Durango, to study the attitudes of acceptors and non-acceptors of sterilization (particularly salpingoclasia and vasectomy) so that factors influencing individual behaviour will be known to private physicians and paramedical personnel (time frame: April 1978 to June 1979; amount, \$8,985),

International Development Research Centre

- . OC/lithogenic index. Grant to the Instituto Nacional de la Nutricion (INN) to define the influence of hormonal contraceptives on gall bladder function in Mexican women. Duration: 3 years. Total grant, \$110,000; allocations up to 1979, \$25,000; budget in 1980, \$50,000; expended, N/A; projected, \$50,000; balance due after 1980, \$20,100.
- . Lactation/amenorrhea. Grant to the University of Yucatan, Merida, Yucatan, Mexico, to enable its regional research centre to investigate the relationship between breastfeeding patterns and postpartum amenorrhea. Duration: 3 years. Total grant: \$42,100; allocations up to 1979, \$15,000; budget in 1980, \$15,000; expended, \$11,000; projected, \$4,000; balance due after 1980, \$4,225.
- . Sterilization side-effect. Grant to enable the Scientific Research Institute of the Juarez University of the State of Durango to determine the effect of different techniques to tubal occlusion on ovarian function and menstrual bleeding patterns in Mexican women. Duration: 3 years, Total grant: \$47,780; allocations up to 1979, \$22,460; budget in 1980, \$16,000; expended, N/A; projected, \$16,000; balance due after 1980, \$3,320.

International Fertility Research Program (IFRP)

- . IFRP provided the Mexican National Co-ordinator of Family Planning with equipment for the voluntary surgical contraception programme. In addition, it provided training in biomedical, sociological and administrative aspects of the Mexican National Family Planning Program to district health service chiefs working in rural areas, training in contraceptive technology for graduating physicians of the Universidad de Yucatan and fellowships to the Hospital Universitario in Tlaxcala; assisted the "Hospital General" in Veracruz in its laparoscopic training programme; conducted seminars in family planning and mini-laparotomy at the Autonomous University of San Luis Potosi; human reproduction and studies on postpartum IUD insertions, vasectomy counselling and biomedical research. It also assisted in the implementation of a family planning training programme in the medical school curriculum.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Fundacion para Estudios de la Poblacion (FEPAC).
- . Programme highlights: FEPAC has been recognized by the Mexican Government as a pioneer in the field of family planning and was instrumental in the development of a national population policy in Mexico. As Government family planning services have come to be provided through the National Health Network, FEPAC has reduced the number of its clinics to 49 in 1979, with 83,151 new and continuing acceptors in that year. At the same time, the association was increasing its efforts to provide services through community-based distribution projects in urban and rural areas, these CBD projects attracting 17,759 new acceptors in 1979. FEPAC is increasingly providing training in family planning and sex education and has established agreements with universities in the country. The association also provides services to remote regions in the north of the country through a mobile unit in a railroad car.

Mexico

- . Financial summary: Total expenditures -- 1979 actual, \$1,743,800 (including IPPF grant, \$1,281,200 and \$149,600 in commodities); 1980 estimated, \$2,007,200 (including IPPF grant, \$1,285,300 and \$449,000 in commodities); 1981 budget, \$2,119,901 (including IPPF grant, \$1,243,500 and \$7,400 in commodities).

International Projects Assistance Services (IPAS)

- . Grant was provided to two doctors for training in surgical family planning services and contraceptive up-date at IPAS training facilities for Latin American doctors in Puerto Rico (see separate IPAS entry in Latin America and the Caribbean section below).
- . Clinic loan programme. Low interest long-term loans were provided to establish family planning services in Tamaulipas and Chihuahua states.
- . Direct mail programme. IPAS has organized direct mail programmes to identify providers of surgical family planning services in both urban and rural areas. The programmes offer respondents equipment and training.

International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey

- . In co-operation with the Direccion General de Estadistica and with funding from the UNFPA, the ISI/WFS has assisted the Government in acquiring, through a national fertility survey, the scientific information that will permit it to describe and interpret its populations' level of fertility, strive to identify meaningful differentials in patterns of fertility and fertility regulation, and to clarify factors affecting fertility as well as to increase national capacities for fertility and other demographic survey research and to collect and analyze data on fertility which are internationally standardized in order to permit comparisons from one country to another. Preparatory work began in November 1975. Report published in March 1979. The number of individual questionnaires involved in the survey was 7,309.

Japanese Organization For International Cooperation in Family Planning, Inc.

- . Grant and commodities assistance to the Steering Committee of the Integrated Family Planning-Nutrition-Parasite Control Project composed of the Fundacion para Estudios de la Poblacion, A.C. (FEPAC), National Council of Population, National Council of Science & Technology and National Institute of Nutrition of Ministry of Health. The Project was initiated in November 1979 at two pilot areas for a duration of six years. 1979/1980 expenditures: \$68,738.

The Pathfinder Fund

- . Grant to PIACT de Mexico, A.C. to collect and classify all present family planning studies to avoid duplication of effort and improve the decision-making process of those working in the family planning field (time frame: March 1979 to February 1980; amount, \$11,500).
- . Grant to Asociacion Pro-Salud Maternal to train 300 physicians in mini-laparotomy sterilization technique (time frame: August 1979 to October 1980; amount, \$61,700).
- . Grant to Colegio Medico Mexicano de Planificacion Familiar to provide 1,200 drugstore employees and pharmacists working outside the Federal District with information on contraceptives and family planning methods (time frame: November 1979 to October 1980, amount, \$41,261).
- . Grants to Co-ordinacion Nacional de Planificacion Familiar to: initiate family planning service and training programmes in seven Governmental institutions. Specifically, the

programme will form 97 hospital training teams, establish family planning services in 418 medical units and provide services to 200,000 new family planning acceptors in the first year after instruction (time frame; May 1979 to April 1981; amount, \$189,768); and 2) provide 32 copies each of two films entitled "Por Que?" and "Sembrando Salud" (period: February 1980; amount, \$8,200),

Planned Parenthood Federation of Canada

- . Health Education Research. This project investigated the basic health care needs of women in peri-urban slum areas in Mexico City. This community is composed of people in transit from a rural to urban life style. Ways of spreading basic health and family planning information were researched. Total donation, \$5,000 (one-third total cost).

The Population Council

- . Assistance to the Instituto de Investigacion Cientifica, Universidad de Juarez, Durango, in the form of a contract for a clinical study of contraceptive ring regimens (time frame, February 1979 to July 1980; expenditures in 1979, \$2,300; total support, \$2,300).
- . Technical advisory assistance to the Co-ordinating Office of the Mexican National Family Planning Programme for the development and organization of biomedical research and the evaluation of the programme and its achievements. The project began in September 1977. Cumulative expenditures through 1979, \$109,555; budget, 1980, \$48,363.
- . Grant to the Comision de Poblacion y Desarrollo, CLACSO, to support a meeting of the CLACSO Commission on Population and Development (time frame: March 1980 to September 1980; amount, \$5,000).
- . Assistance to PIACT de Mexico in the form of a contract to carry out marketing research to support commercial sales of contraceptives in Mexico (time frame: January 1978 to May 1979; expenditure in 1979, \$24,789; total support, \$191,875).
- . Assistance to Trost Associates in the form of a contract for a commercial marketing research project (time frame: January 1978 to May 1979; expenditure in 1979, \$2,544; total support, \$7,800).
- . Assistance to the Co-ordinacion del Programa Nacional de Planificacion Familiar in the form of a grant for the analysis of the relationships between population dynamics and the social security system of Mexico (time frame: September 1979 to May 1980; expenditure in 1979, \$10,000; total support, \$10,000).

Population Services International (PSI)

- . In September, 1978, PSI concluded arrangements for a new social marketing project in Mexico, contracting with PROFAM, a non-profit Mexican company, to develop promotional material, carry out intensive advertising, and begin distribution of a line of five non-prescription contraceptive products through commercial channels. The public launching of the national programme was carried out in the Spring of 1979, and by June 1980, the products had reached 10,200 of the country's 12,000 pharmacies, plus 600 grocery stores. Sold between national launch and June 1980, were 3,477,680 condoms, 686,135 cycles of contraceptive pills, 68,000 ten-application tubes of contraceptive cream, 70,760 thirty-five application vials of contraceptive foam, and 2,257,195 vaginal suppositories. Assuming a requirement of 100 condoms, 13 cycles, 100 applications of cream or foam, and 100 suppositories used for a year of effective protection against pregnancy, this distribution represents protection for 141,694 couples. Funding for the four-year project is about \$6.9 million, and plans are well underway to add therapeutic surgical equipment and vitamins to the products distributed through this programme.

Mexico

Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT)

- Country programme, PIACT de Mexico, A.C. is incorporated as a non-profit Mexican Civil Association equipped to serve the national family planning programme and to undertake activities that will improve contraceptive availability and use in Mexico. Time frame: May 1978 to December 1981; budget, \$49,000.
- Rural research network. PIACT de Mexico, A.C. in association with the Scientific Research Institute of the Juarez University of the State of Durango and the Department of Reproductive Biology of the University of Yucatan, has established a network of suburban and rural clinics capable of undertaking a variety of product-related studies in Mexico. Time frame: June 1978 to December 1981; budget, \$77,850.
- Package design and testing for contraceptive products. Work carried out under this project by PIACT de Mexico involves the design and evaluation of a package design for contraceptives to be distributed nationally through a social marketing programme. Time frame: May 1978 to October 1979. Budget, \$13,500.
- IUD inserter study. PIACT de Mexico and the National Nutrition Institute are comparing event rates (bleeding, expulsion, medical removal) following the insertion of the TCu220C device with one of three different inserters. The objective of the study is to show whether a simplified insertion technique is associated with improved or decreased clinical performance. Time frame: 1977 to February 1979; budget, \$7,000.
- Design and testing of family planning support materials for drug and food store employees. This project undertaken by PIACT de Mexico involves the preparation and testing of contraceptive support materials for drug and food stores. As part of a national social marketing programme in Mexico, the availability of several contraceptive methods will be greatly extended through point of purchase sales in commercial outlets. Employees of the stores must be provided with accurate information concerning the products so they can respond to client questions. Time frame: May 1978 to November 1979; budget, \$13,700.
- Commodity assistance for PROFAM, Mexico's social marketing programme. PIACT acted as executing agency for Promotora de Planificacion Familiar, A.C. to fund the purchase of an initial inventory of contraceptive products. Funds provided by UNFPA were used to purchase Mexican-made contraceptive products which were culturally appropriate within the Mexican context. (See UNFPA entry above).
- Support material for non-literate contraceptive acceptors. This is an additional grant to PIACT de Mexico which has previously designed, developed and tested a series of pamphlets for illiterate contraceptive acceptors in Mexico. This project extends the work, assisting to transfer the Mexican materials to other Central and Latin American countries. Time frame: June 1979 to March 1980; budget, \$17,820.
- Technical bulletins for pharmacists and private physicians in Mexico. The objective of this PIACT de Mexico project is to develop and distribute, on a continuing basis, technical bulletins specifically tailored to the needs and interests of pharmacists and drug-store personnel, and private physicians. Time frame: June 1979 to June 1980; budget, \$31,195.
- Fertility control technology facility. PIACT de Mexico (PIATA) operates a fertility control technology facility in Mexico City. The organization of work-effort, the teaching of fabrication skills to indigenous personnel and the provision of resources will develop in Mexico improved capability in the field of fertility control technology. Time frame: September 1979 to December 1982; budget, \$146,000.

- . Research evaluation of PROFAM programme. With funding from Population Services International, PIACT de Mexico (PIATA) will design and administer an independent evaluation of the PROFAM Social Marketing Program. A quantitative national sample of lower middle and lower socio-economic consumers and a nationwide drugstore audit will be completed. Time frame: November 1979 to November 1980; budget, \$32,200.
- . Monitoring of contraceptive distribution and sales. PIACT de Mexico (PIATA) will institute, on a continuing basis, a system to monitor the distribution and sales of contraceptive products by the Commercial and Health Sectors in Mexico. Accurate information on sales, by sector and type of product, from each of the contraceptive manufacturers in Mexico will be gathered twice yearly; these data will be analyzed and reported every six months. Time frame: January 1979 to March 1980; budget, \$8,000.

The Rockefeller Foundation

- . Grant to El Colegio de Mexico for costs of two graduate fellowships in economic demography (grant period September 1979 to August 1981, \$11,000).
- . Grant to the National Institute of Nutrition, for research and training in human reproduction and biology (grant period June 1979 to August 1984, \$200,000).
- . Grants to individuals for research in 1) socio-economic impact of illegal migration to the U.S. (grant period June 1978 to September 1979, \$25,230); 2) fertility patterns in rural Mexico, to examine the relationship between fertility, demography, economics and sociological variables and predict future trends (grant period October 1978 to March 1979, \$1,800); 3) causes of migration in rural Mexico, to study the interactions between migration to the U.S. and internal migration (grant period April 1979 to March 1980, \$7,500).

University of North Carolina, International Program of Laboratories for Population Statistics (POFLAB)

- . See entry in Global Section.

MONGOLIA

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	1.669	Proportion of urban (%)	50.45
Population, males (in 1000)	835	Population density (per sq. km.)	1
Population, females (in 1000)	833	Rates of growth (%)	2.89
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	28.8
0-14	43.1	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	37.1
15-64	53.6	Crude death rates (per 1000)	8.3
65+	3.2	Gross reproduction rates	2.61
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	384	Net reproduction rates	2.31
Dependency ratios (per 100)	86.4	Total fertility rates (per 1)	5.35
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	731	Life expectancy, males (years)	60.5
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	100.2	Life expectancy, females (years)	64.6
Median ages (years)	18.3	Life expectancy, total (years)	62.5

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts

Government's views regarding population*

The Government views population policy as essential for providing adequate manpower for utilization of the country's resource potential, leading to an achievement of national development objectives. The Government has consistently maintained a policy of encouraging higher rates of natural increase by means of reduction in morbidity and mortality, and removal of related constraints upon the achievement of desired spacing of births and size of completed family. Women are supported by means of a comprehensive series of health and social programmes designed to subsidize the costs of child-bearing and child-rearing while actively engaged in the labour force. While very considerable success has been achieved in reduction of morbidity and mortality, early attainment of levels normal in developed countries is given high priority. Considerable attention is given to achieving a spatial distribution of population appropriate to the development objectives of the country, by encouraging movements of population from rural to urban areas and developing second order centres as industrial complexes. The 1978 policy is to maintain the low level of immigration through special contractual arrangements for temporary immigration only.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- In May, 1977, a UNFPA mission visited the Mongolian People's Republic with the objective of assisting the Government in developing proposals in the fields of MCH care and demography. Two proposals have been elaborated: 1) MCH care - a proposal calling for financial assistance at the level of \$505,200 for a preparatory two-year period (1978-79) during which activities would be carried out to conduct epidemiological studies, to initiate experimental MCH service activities in 10 Districts, and to establish a health education programme in secondary and vocational schools (to be executed by WHO), and 2) demography - a proposal calling for financial assistance at the level of \$760,100 for a three-year period (1978-80) during which activities would be carried out in connection with the 1979 population and housing census, the development of an integrated data processing system and

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations

the design of a population registration system (to be executed by the United Nations, Commencement of both projects was originally scheduled for 1 January 1978 but was delayed until the second half of 1978. An agreement between the Government and UNFPA was signed on 15 December 1978. Under the agreement, UNFPA is to assess needs in the population sectors for consideration of additional support from the Fund. Pursuant to this agreement, an assessment of the requirements in the population field was conducted in 1979 leading to the proposals for further support by UNFPA in the fields of data collection and family health. These activities are covered by the Second Programme Agreement between in Mongolian People's Republic and the UNFPA which was signed on 2 July 1980. The proposal in family health was approved at the twenty-seventh session in June 1980 by the Governing Council in the amount of \$1,400,000 for five years. Estimated value of the Government's contribution is \$25 million. Executing agency is the WHO; Government co-operating agency is the Ministry of Public Health. This project is described later in this report. The second proposal for an integrated development of the collection, analysis and use of population data was under consideration by UNFPA during the reporting period of the Inventory.

Current on-going projects are:

- Assistance to the 1979 population and housing census and development and implementation of data processing system on the population (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Government in improving the quality of population statistics and related socio-economic data for more effective management and planning of national development efforts. The immediate objectives are to assist in the organization and execution of the 1979 population and housing census; to design a population registration system; and to develop an integrated data processing system on population, and to train local personnel. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$292,279; budgets: 1980, \$452,388; 1981, \$100,000.
- Epidemiological studies of population growth: Phase I (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: WHO. In order to reduce the rates of perinatal, infant and maternal mortality, the purpose of the project is to extend and develop integrated comprehensive MCH services in six aimaks, conduct national training courses and seminars to personnel involved in the MCH programme, as well as further research on MCH activities and nutrition, and introduce family health education in secondary and vocational schools, on the job and at home. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$401,677; budgets: 1980, \$131,677; 1981, \$21,601.
- Epidemiological studies of population growth: Phase II (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: WHO. To assist the Government in improving its comprehensive family health programme, particularly in rural areas, so as to reduce perinatal, infant and maternal morbidity and mortality rates and increase life expectancy. The project aims to improve and extend model MCH care services, especially to rural populations, in six provinces; train health personnel; carry out further research on morbidity and mortality and infant nutrition in additional areas of the country; evaluate the achievements of the model services; and introduce family health education in schools, homes and the workplace. Budget, 1980, \$420,700.
- Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing): \$693,956; budgets; 1980, \$1,004,755; 1981, \$121,601 - grand total, \$1,820,312 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

World Health Organization

- In 1979 WHO provided \$4,000 to the Institute of Child and Mother Health, and \$3,550 to the Mongolian Medical Institute for the purchase of ad hoc supplies.

MONTSEERRAT

Demographic Facts^{1/}

Population, 1980	11,000
Annual rates of birth (1975-80)	-2.62
Crude birth rates (per 1,000, 1975-80)	30.5 ^{2/}
Crude death rates (per 1,000, 1975-80)	6.7 ^{2/}
Gross reproduction rates (per woman, 1975-80)	1.90 ^{2/}
Life expectancy at birth (males, 1975-80)	67.4 ^{2/}
Life expectancy at birth (females, 1975-80)	70.9 ^{2/}

Government's views regarding population^{1/}

Since substantial emigration during the late 1960's brought rates of population growth to low levels, and recent economic expansion has absorbed almost all available labour, the authorities have not considered that more rapid reduction in levels of fertility and natural increase was urgent. However, they have been concerned with improving maternal and child health and with resolving social problems, and have supported the activities of the Family Planning Association, which provides services in Government health facilities as well as in its own clinic.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . Population census 1980 (initiated in 1980). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Government in undertaking the 1980 population census, in order to improve the availability of information on the number and characteristics of the population, to permit more specific and accurate analysis of population changes and to improve the statistical data base for improved planning for socio-economic development. Budget: 1980, \$6,500.
- . Budget: 1980, \$6,500; grand total, \$6,500 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

Non-governmental organization assistance

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Montserrat Family Planning Association (MFPA).
- . Programme highlights: The sole provider of systematic family planning services in this nation, the Association operates with the financial and moral support of its Government, which provides the MFPA with funds, facilities, and tax exemptions. In its own clinic, the Association attracted 272 new acceptors in 1979, and provided services to 1,391 total acceptors. It also provided sterilization, on request, to two persons, in a facility equipped to deliver a full range of gynaecological services. This community-oriented Association uses radio and printed materials to circulate the family planning message, which it directs primarily to youth.

^{1/} Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

^{2/} Figures are for Antigua, Bahamas, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Saint Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Turks and Caicos Islands, and U.S. Virgin Islands.

- . Financial summary: Total expenditure -- 1979 actual, \$20,800 (including IPPF grant, \$18,000 and \$2,200 in commodities); 1980 estimated, \$31,400 (including IPPF grant, \$21,000 and \$1,500 in commodities); 1981 budget, \$31,700 (including IPPF grant, \$25,900 and \$1,900 in commodities).

MOROCCO

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	20,296	Proportion of urban (%)	40.55
Population, males (in 1000)	10,148	Population density (per sq. km.)	45
Population, females (in 1000)	10,148	Rates of growth (%)	3.19
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	31.8
0-14	46.0	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	45.4
15-64	50.1	Crude death rates (per 1000)	13.6
65+	3.1	Gross reproduction rates	3.35
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	4,549	Net reproduction rates	2.62
Dependency ratios (per 100)	96.3	Total fertility rates (per 1)	6.87
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	845	Life expectancy, males (years)	53.8
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	100.0	Life expectancy, females (years)	57.0
Median ages (years)	16.8	Life expectancy, total (years)	55.4

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

Recent statements by Government officials have indicated that the country's annual growth rate is placing burdens on the family and the State and that it is the Government's duty to find a solution for a grave situation which threatens the socio-economic equilibrium of the country. Family planning is being stressed by establishing programmes to inform, educate and motivate the population to practice voluntary family planning. It is the goal of the Government to increase the number of health centres from 200 to 300 and to establish a family planning reference centre in each of the country's 25 provinces. Current measures to reach rural populations include the development of basic infrastructure, introduction and training of mobile health teams, maternal child-health centres and training and education of health personnel. The Government has also reported a policy of decentralization and regionalization involving the creation of growth poles and the development of agricultural and industrial activity in rural zones. There is a desire to maintain the substantial level of emigration.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . At its twenty-second session in June 1976, the UNDP Governing Council approved a UNFPA programme of assistance to the Government of Morocco's national family planning programme in the public health sector and promotion of the status of women. The project calls for training medical and paramedical personnel of the Ministry of Public Health in family planning techniques, information and education, so that they can provide such services to various groups of the population through their normal professional work. The plan also calls for providing family planning information to a large number of women receiving vocational training and skills which would enable them to participate meaningfully in their country's development efforts, these activities to be carried out as part of the weekly instruction programmes at more than 360 of the Women's Centres of the Ministry of Youth and Sports. Pre-project activities began 1 October 1975 for a fifteen-month period; the project phase began 1 January 1977 for a two-year period. Total UNFPA contribution is \$2,932,800 (including

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

\$800,000 approved earlier for pre-project activities), and the equivalent value of the Government's contribution is \$5,200,000. Executing agencies are WHO, UNICEF and UNDP. Government co-operating agencies are the Ministry of State in charge of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation, Ministry of Public Health, and Ministry of Youth and Sports. Basic project under the programme is:

Development of family planning activities (initiated in 1974). Executing agencies: WHO/UNFPA/UNICEF. To promote a policy of spacing of childbirths aiming at reducing mortality and morbidity in children and improving the health of mothers, the quality of family life and the children's cultural and educational opportunities. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: WHO, \$58,190; UNFPA, \$755,654; UNICEF, \$1,544,929; budget: 1980, WHO, \$1,819; UNFPA, \$270,655; UNICEF, \$627,670.

- . In 1979, the UNFPA undertook a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years, and, on the basis of which future assistance to Morocco will be decided upon.
- . Research on Moroccan returning migrant workers (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the National Institute of Applied Statistics and Economics in support of a research study on the impact of returned migrant workers on their communities, both rural and urban. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$6,234; budget: 1980, \$3,766.
- . National Institute of Applied Statistics and Economics (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: United Nations. To provide the services of a demographer to assist the Institute in organizing courses of teaching in descriptive statistics and demography at the first and second undergraduate year levels and to provide in-service training in demography to graduate students. Budget: 1980, \$60,000.
- . Support for household-based MCH/FP services (initiated in 1980). Executing agency: UNICEF. To assist the Government through the provision of vehicles for a U.S. AID-funded project for household distribution of contraceptives in three provinces of Morocco (see U.S. AID description below). Budget: 1980, \$210,000.
- . Population education (initiated in 1980). Executing agency: UNESCO. Pre-project activity to assist the Government through the provision of support for seminars and study tours designed to introduce the staff of the Ministry of Health, responsible for planning and organizing education programmes, as well as officials from other ministries concerned with education, to the specifics of the demographic situation of the country, and to construct an approach to population education that would be pertinent to the specific needs of Morocco. Budget: 1980, \$34,100.
- . Field approval of population-related activities (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To permit field approval of local activities, such as providing funds for representatives of national organizations for travel to international conferences and seminars, study tours, research activities, etc., requiring limited funding. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$6,775; budget: 1980, \$865.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing, including UNFPA co-ordinator): \$2,544,045; budget: 1980, \$1,363,718 - grand total, \$3,907,793 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

Morocco

Bilateral assistance

U.S. Agency for International Development

- . Population and family planning support, phase II. To assist the Government of Morocco in its capacity to plan, carry out and evaluate cost-effective population programmes. This project is a revision and extension of the family planning support project approved in FY 1971. It addresses one of the most serious development problems in Morocco - a 3.0 per cent rate of population growth - which cancels many economic development gains. During phase I of the project, U.S. AID provided contraceptive supplies and equipment, technical assistance, training and other support, including construction of 13 provincial family planning referral centres, for the Government's population programme. In 1977, the Health Ministry, with U.S. AID assistance, launched a large pilot programme to provide contraceptives directly to the homes of all families in Marrakech province. U.S. AID is also assisting in the design and support of a national fertility and family planning survey. Some 450,000 couples (about 15 per cent of the married women of reproductive age) are now believed to be practising a modern contraceptive method. This project revision expands activities begun under the earlier phase, with continued emphasis on successful household distribution and survey techniques. In FY 1980, U.S. AID will assist in 1) large-scale expansion of household distributions; 2) establishing five new provincial referral centres and mobile outreach services in 15 such centres; 3) in-country and U.S. or third-country participant training for several categories of Moroccan family planning personnel; 4) support for a private sector contraceptive distribution programme; 5) information and education activities of the private sector family planning association; 6) completion of the national fertility and family planning survey; and 7) continued commodity support for the Government family planning programme. Initial obligation, FY 1978; estimated final obligation, FY 1982; obligations through September 30, 1978, \$151,000; obligations through FY 1979, \$1,350,000; obligations through June 30, 1980, \$5,013,000; estimated total cost, \$12,000,000.
- . Fertility survey. Through the International Statistical Institute, U.S. AID is assisting the Government in conducting a national fertility survey (for description, see below under International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey). U.S. AID funding through ISI for this project is expected to amount to \$327,000.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Association for Voluntary Sterilization, International Project

- . Grant of \$42,896 (12/1/79 - 11/30/80) to the Averroes University Hospital for purposes of initiating a service and training programme in the management of fertility and infertility problems.
- . Grant of \$274,866 (10/1/79 - 9/30/80) to the Ministry of Public Health for purposes of establishing a national training centre in reproductive health.

Family Planning International Assistance

- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$27,569 in family planning commodities to two institutions in Morocco.

International Fertility Research Program (IFRP)

- . IFRP is assisting the Government of Morocco with data analysis and evaluation of a household distribution project to determine if this approach increases utilization of contraceptive services. Preparation of the final report is currently underway.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Association Marocaine de Planification Familiale.
- . The Association, founded in 1970 and an IPPF member since 1971 complements the national programme and receives direct and indirect support from the Ministries of Health, Interior, Social Affairs and Youth and Sports. The CBD programme in rural areas with some 100 distribution points has shown considerable achievement and through co-operation with other groups, particularly the Ministry of Youth and Sport, has expanded its coverage. In 1979 it reached 15,077 acceptors including 8,216 new acceptors. The nine clinics run by its five branches served a total of 10,906 acceptors of which 7,596 were new. Vigorous communication efforts are made through the mass media, particularly radio: some of these activities are supported by the Government. The Association organized several activities for the International Year of the Child and it promotes education for young people. The Ministry of Health has now agreed to channel some of its U.S. AID external population assistance to the FPA for a mass media and motivation programme costing around \$500,000 over a three-year period.
- . Financial summary: IPPF grant -- 1979 actual, \$217,100; 1980 estimated, \$311,700; 1981 projected, \$408,000.

International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey

- . In co-operation with the Ministere de la Sante, and with funding from U.S. AID (see above), the ISI/WFS is assisting the Government in acquiring, through a national fertility survey, the scientific information that will permit it to describe and interpret its populations level of fertility, strive to identify meaningful differentials in patterns of fertility and fertility regulation, and to clarify factors affecting fertility as well as to increase national capacities for fertility and other demographic research and to collect and analyze data on fertility which are internationally standardized in order to permit comparisons from one country to another. Starting date: February 1979; field work dates: February-June 1980. Report to be published in 1982. The number of individual questionnaires involved in the survey is 7000.

World Education

- . Nonformal education for women. Grant from U.S. AID through a subgrant to World Education from the New Trans Century Foundation to train trainers who will, in turn, train 1,200 women extension workers of the Women's Division of the Ministry of Youth and Sports. A seven-person team has been selected, comprising of two trainers, two curriculum developers, two job development specialists and a team leader. Two staff members from Headquarters will monitor the programme and provide administrative and technical backstopping. In addition, plans will be made for six Moroccan women to come to New York for training, after which they will return to Morocco to take over and manage the programme of the Women's Division. Time frame: January 1980 to June 1984. Budget, \$856,264.

MOZAMBIQUE

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	10,473	Proportion of urban (%)	8.68
Population, males (in 1000)	5,151	Population density (per sq. km.)	13
Population, females (in 1000)	5,321	Rates of growth (%)	2.59
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	25.8
0-14	43.7	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	44.8
15-64	52.9	Crude death rates (per 1000)	19.0
65+	3.4	Gross reproduction rates	3.00
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	2,397	Net reproduction rates	2.07
Dependency ratios (per 100)	88.9	Total fertility rates (per 1)	6.08
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	761	Life expectancy, males (years)	44.4
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	96.8	Life expectancy, females (years)	47.6
Median ages (years)	18.1	Life expectancy, total (years)	46.0

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

In February 1977, the Third Party Congress of the People's Republic of Mozambique, stated that "it is the concern of the Party to preserve and continually improve the immense revolutionary capital constituted by the health of the masses". The actions being applied comprise the extension of the structures and benefits of the National Health Service to all corners of the country with priority being given to preventive medicine, including nutritional education, environmental health, mother and child health care and family services and the fight against avoidable diseases. The Government, while considering the level of fertility satisfactory, recognizes the importance of family planning in the creation of family health and an interval of time of at least two years between a birth and another conception will be promoted, and couples provided with educational materials and contraceptives to effect this spacing of their children. The Government is attempting to resolve some of the problems associate with an inappropriate spatial distribution by reversing the flow of migrants from rural to urban areas and readjusting the urban and rural configurations. There is a desire to maintain the level of international emigration which is considered significant. As a result of Zimbabwe's achieving independence, those refugees previously residing in Mozambique have now been repatriated to Zimbabwe.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- In June 1979, the UNDP Governing Council at its twenty-sixth session approved a UNFPA programme of assistance in the amount of \$9 million over a five-year period to assist the Government of Mozambique in conducting a national population census in 1980, in developing a national family planning programme, and in enhancing the involvement of women in development activities. The programme agreement between the Government and the UNFPA was signed 2 August 1979. Pre-project activities began in January 1979; estimated value of the Government's contribution is to be determined for each project. Government co-operating agency is the Ministry of Development and Economic Planning. Executing agencies are the United Nations, UNICEF, and UNFPA.

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations

Mozambique

- MCH/family planning programme: preparatory phase (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA/UNICEF. To assist the Ministry of Health in initiating preparatory activities for a national family planning programme, including training of health personnel in family planning, publication of educational materials on family planning and health education for the general population, provision of contraceptives, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNFPA, \$227,028; UNICEF, \$372,848; budgets: 1980, UNFPA, \$100,272; UNICEF, \$19,192.
- 1980 population census (initiated in 1979). Executing agencies: United Nations/UNFPA. To assist the Government's National Directorate of Statistics in various activities required for conduct of national population census scheduled for August 1980. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNFPA, \$441,594; budgets: 1980: United Nations, \$187,600; UNFPA, \$20,998; 1981: United Nations, \$212,500; 1982: United Nations, \$90,000.
- In 1981, it is expected that UNFPA will undertake a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years, and, on the basis of which future assistance to Mozambique will be decided upon.
- Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing including programme support): \$1,049,591; budgets: 1980, \$341,387; 1981, \$212,500; 1982, \$90,000.

Bilateral assistance

Government of Norway

- Special assistance for children and mothers: UNICEF "noted" project within technical assistance programme for health services, water supply and education. Expenditure: 1977, \$264,000; 1978, \$530,000; 1979, \$450,000. Completion date: 1979.

NEPAL

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	14,288	Proportion of urban (%)	4.98
Population, males (in 1000)	7,299	Population density (per sq. km.)	101
Population, females (in 1000)	6,988	Rates of growth (%)	2.30
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	23.0
0-14	42.6	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	43.7
15-64	54.4	Crude death rates (per 1000)	20.7
65+	3.0	Gross reproduction rates	3.15
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	3,202	Net reproduction rates	2.00
Dependency ratios (per 100)	83.8	Total fertility rates (per 1)	6.46
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	736	Life expectancy, males (years)	44.0
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	104.5	Life expectancy, females (years)	42.5
Median ages (years)	18.6	Life expectancy, total (years)	43.3

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Government views population policy as essential in order to raise the living standards of the population, to provide adequate education and health services and to increase employment opportunities. The official policy is to decrease fertility, control international migration and modify spatial distribution with the greatest emphasis being placed on socio-economic restructuring. To achieve this population policy, the following policies are being implemented: to diminish the birth rate through direct preventive measures such as a maternal/child health and family planning project as well as indirect measures such as economic, social, cultural and educational development and reform and to this end, to systematically involve the various sectors in population programmes; to check immigration into Nepal from foreign countries; to control existing migration patterns from rural to urban areas and from rural to rural areas; to increase the density of population in the agriculture areas through the most reasonable distribution and redistribution of the population; and to develop small towns in the selected areas where there are now no towns. The development of small-scale industries in non-urban areas is also encouraged in order to aid in redistribution of the population.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- At its twenty-fourth session in June 1977, the UNDP Governing Council approved a UNFPA programme of assistance to the Government of Nepal for support for family planning aspects of integrated basic health services. UNFPA assistance in the amount of \$900,000 is to cover the larger part of the Government's fifth Five-Year Plan (1975-1980).
- In 1979, the UNFPA undertook a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years. As a result, the UNFPA in co-operation with the Government prepared a programme of assistance that was presented to the UNDP Governing Council at its twenty-seventh session in June 1980.

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

- . At its twenty-seventh session in June 1980, the Governing Council approved UNFPA assistance to the Government in the amount of \$26.5 million for five years in support of the Government comprehensive population programme. It was indicated that it was UNFPA's intention to commit \$15 million of UNFPA resources and to finance the remainder through multi/bilateral arrangements. The programme includes projects in data collection and analysis, population planning and policy formulation, population dynamics, family planning and maternal and child health, population education and communication, and special programmes oriented towards women and integrated rural development. Scheduled starting date was July 1980; estimated value of the Government's contribution is \$29 million. Executing agencies are the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, and WHO. Government co-ordinating agency is the Ministry of Finance. The programme agreement between the Government and the UNFPA was signed on 14 September 1980.

Other projects being funded by UNFPA are:

- . Population education in the organized sector (initiated in 1974). Executing agencies: ILO/UNFPA. To assist Government agencies and voluntary organizations in a massive education and information effort in the industrial sector, in co-operatives, and in women's groups. Project co-ordinator is the Department of Labour, assisted by the Family Planning Association of Nepal. Targets have been set to attain acceptance of family planning practice among 50 per cent of the eligible couples in the industrial enterprises included in the project; 30 per cent in those areas where the co-operatives and units of the National Women's Organization are active. Also bipartite labour/management committees for population in the factories will be set up. Labour Welfare Officers will be developed as well. Expected completion date: 1981. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: ILO, \$257,569; budgets: 1980, ILO, \$36,715; UNFPA, \$47,445.
- . Family planning aspects of integrated health services (initiated in 1974). Executing agencies: WHO/UNFPA/UNICEF. To promote MCH care and to develop family planning activities as an integral part of the overall health programme to reflect the demographic targets as set in the population policy and by the FP/MCH programme. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: WHO, \$127,447; UNFPA, \$235,988; UNICEF, \$331,673; budgets: 1980, WHO, \$119,060; UNFPA, \$448,448; UNICEF, \$104,793.
- . Civil and vital registration (initiated in 1974). Executing agency: United Nations. To provide consultancy services to the Ministry of Home and Panchayat in its efforts to establish a sound vital and civil registration system that will gradually be expanded over the next ten years. Cumulative expenditures through 1979; \$192,742; budget: 1980 \$136,306.
- . Development and testing of innovative communication approaches (initiated in 1976). Executing agencies: UNFPA/UNESCO. To provide consultant services to develop a comprehensive communication strategy (including strengthening of links with ongoing training programmes) and to provide local cost support for campaign and to expand newsletter coverage. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNFPA, \$9,600; UNESCO, \$14,650.
- . Law and population study (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Institute of Law, Tribhuvan University, in reviewing and compiling selected laws bearing on population and family planning. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$19,655.
- . Population education through panchayats, co-operatives and training institutions (initiated in 1977). Executing agencies: ILO/UNFPA. To contribute to the implementation of the national population programme by institutionalizing the provision of population education on a continuing basis, in particular, to rural families through the work-related training network of the Government for Panchayats, Co-operatives and the Public Administration. Expected completion date: 1981. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: ILO, \$173,506; UNFPA, \$8,606; budgets: 1980, ILO, \$146,736; UNFPA, \$62,934; 1981, ILO, \$27,125; UNFPA, \$25,532.

Nepal

- Contraceptive users survey (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Ministry of Health in conducting a sample survey of 4,000 individuals in the hill and farm areas to determine, for example, the use and effectiveness of family planning methods, to assess attitudes towards the quality of family planning services, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$67,731.
- Support to 1981 population census (initiated in 1978). Executing agencies: United Nations/UNFPA. To assist the Central Bureau of Statistics in various activities related to conducting the national census in 1981, including measurements of levels of fertility and mortality, review of migration patterns, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: United Nations, \$13,635; UNFPA, \$54,861; budgets: United Nations, 1980, \$96,825; 1981, \$91,200; 1982, \$82,000; 1983, \$35,000; UNFPA, 1980, \$201,098; 1981, \$682,125; 1982, \$6,200; 1983, \$36,620; 1984, \$5,700.
- Nepal population data processing (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: United Nations. To develop national capacities for the utilization of electronic computing techniques; to assist in the provision of essential data on population for use in the preparation of economic and social development plans. The National Computer Centre will be strengthened and assistance provided for processing of data from the 1981 population census. Budgets: 1980, \$383,400; 1981, \$81,000; 1982, \$152,000.
- Support for cartographic work for 1981 population census (initiated in 1978). Executing agencies: United Nations/UNFPA. To assist the Central Bureau of Statistics in preparation of maps for census planning and operations. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNFPA, \$100,288; budgets: 1980, United Nations, \$15,500; UNFPA, \$262,912; 1981, UNFPA, \$7,500.
- Field approval for population-related activities (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To permit participation in ESCAP computer course. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,694, budget: 1980, \$2,600.
- Programme and project development (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Government in drafting projects needed to implement the needs assessment recommendations, and to finance Asian study tours by Government staff members in order that they may familiarize themselves with training management and methods for integrated community health projects, resettlement programmes, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$19,670; budget: 1980, \$31,330.
- Training methodology and communication support for the 1981 census (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide training and communication support for effective implementation of the 1981 population census in order to improve the reliability, accuracy and comprehensiveness of the data obtained, for national planning. Budgets: 1980, \$58,300; 1981, \$26,950.
- The following projects are to assist Nepal in establishing an integrated health programme, with particular emphasis on MCH, family planning and other components of family health.
- Strengthening the integrated community health project in the Ministry of Health at the Central Level (initiated in 1980). Executing agencies: WHO/UNFPA. To provide adequate facilities to the Integrated Community Health Project, at the central level, and to strengthen the functional capability of the ICHP, especially in the areas of management and training. Budgets: 1980, WHO, \$60,000; UNFPA, \$5,205; 1981, WHO, \$7,500; UNFPA, \$479,903; 1982, UNFPA, \$358,053; 1983, UNFPA, \$198,707.
- Service delivery system integrated community health project (initiated in 1980). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist in expanding and improving the existing services for family health and family planning in 23 integrated districts. To assist the Government in pro-

- viding sufficient supplies for FP/FH and developing an adequate logistics system in 23 integrated districts. Budgets: 1980, UNFPA, \$53,363; 1981, \$1,515,898; 1982, \$659,1983, \$564,140.
- . Assistance to family planning/maternal and child health project (initiated in 1980). Executing agencies: WHO/UNFPA. To support FP/MCH activities; to provide selected contraceptives. To organize, expand, and improve the quality of sterilizations in mobile units country-wide and in regular health institutions in non-integrated districts. To meet the demand for investigation and treatment of infertility in a gradual manner in a central institution in Kathmandu. Budgets: 1980, UNFPA, \$270,579; 1981, WHO, \$147,020; UNFPA, \$923,817; 1982, WHO, \$42,000; UNFPA, \$807,459; 1983, UNFPA, \$514,845.
 - . Strengthening health manpower training of the ICHP. (initiated in 1980). Executing agencies: WHO/UNFPA. To strengthen the training capacity of the ICHP Training Cell by constructing and furnishing training centres. To meet the national health manpower requirement by provision of various training to the health personnel. Budgets: 1980, WHO, \$12,000; UNFPA, \$47,648; 1981, WHO, \$10,000; UNFPA, \$936,090; 1982, WHO, \$66,000; UNFPA, \$523,594; 1983, WHO, \$27,500; UNFPA, \$147,460.
 - . Teaching of family health and human reproduction (initiated in 1980). Executing agencies: WHO/UNFPA. To improve the theoretical and practical training given to all the students of the Institute of Medicine, particularly on population dynamics, human reproduction and family planning. Budgets: 1980, WHO, \$23,500; UNFPA, \$30,950; 1981, WHO, \$165,300; UNFPA, \$142,100; 1982, WHO, \$91,150; UNFPA, \$33,188; 1983, UNFPA, \$9,687.
 - . Use of traditional medical practitioners in Family Planning (initiated in 1980). Executing agency: UNFPA. To gather information regarding the availability, willingness and advisability of using indigenous medical practitioners and traditional midwives in the field of modern medical treatment and family planning. Budgets: 1980, UNFPA, \$14,589; 1981, UNFPA, \$3,993.
 - . Expansion of the vital registration system (initiated in 1980). Executing agencies: UNFPA/United Nations. This second phase of the assistance to the vital registration will extend the vital registration activities to additional districts in Nepal, primarily in the Hill and Mountain Regions, and to improve the completeness of coverage in districts which have been incorporated in the past. The review of phase one (re. CPR/74/P05) will be taken into account to improve the overall system. Budgets: 1980, UNFPA, \$81,824; United Nations, \$14,500; 1981, UNFPA, \$121,959; United Nations, \$60,600; 1982, UNFPA, \$83,232; United Nations, \$19,500.
 - . The following six projects are especially designed for women to build up their awareness on population issues, to assist the development of their standard of living to improve their education and the quality of family health.
 - . Programme support for women's development (initiated in 1980). Executing agency: UNFPA. This project is an umbrella project that will provide the backstopping mechanism to all other women's projects by providing managerial and technical assistance to the sister projects. Budgets: 1980, UNFPA, \$18,800; 1981, UNFPA, \$38,600; 1982, UNFPA, \$41,100.
 - . Support to Women Service Co-ordination Committee (initiated in 1980). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide assistance and support to other women's projects through Women's Service Co-ordination Committee, which is the major women's institution in Nepal and which is also the Government-designated organization to co-ordinate women's activities. The project is intended to strengthen the organization. Budgets: 1980, UNFPA, \$16,347; 1981, UNFPA, \$49,402; 1982, UNFPA, \$8,443.

Nepal

- . Development of Small Farmers' Development Project/Women's Group (initiated in 1980). Executing agency: UNFPA. This project will assist the formation of 33 women's groups which will 1) help women achieve more economic independence; 2) play a greater role in the family and community; and 3) receive more education and employment opportunities. The project will also provide for recruitment, training and support of women leaders and women agricultural extension workers and provide revolving funds for eight project sites to facilitate income-generating activities. Budgets: 1980, \$4,529; 1981, \$142,429; 1982, \$6,508.
- . Population education through agricultural extension for women (initiated in 1980). Executing agency: UNFPA. To reach farmers with technology and advise to help improve agricultural production, raise income and improve the general welfare of the community, this project will test an approach designed specifically to ensure that women, as well as men, participate in agricultural extension. Budgets: 1980, \$3,894; 1981, \$15,379; 1982, \$7,908.
- . Cottage industry for women (initiated in 1980). Executing agencies: ILO/UNFPA. To assist the Ministry of Industry and Commerce in providing training skills to women, identifying the needs and potential of cottage industries, and introduce an educational programme for women in areas such as health and nutrition, family planning, population education, legal education, basic business skills, bookkeeping and accounting. Budgets: 1981, ILO, \$24,000; UNFPA, \$192,942; 1982, UNFPA, \$156,928.
- . Support to women factory workers through day-care centres/family planning programme (initiated in 1980). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide three day-care centres for factory workers in order to demonstrate the value of the day-care centres, to acquaint working mothers with FP/MCH, sanitation and utilization of economical locally-available nutritious food, and to advise women about ante-natal care. Budgets: 1980, \$13,219; 1981, \$19,903; 1982, \$13,582.

The following four projects together form UNFPA assistance to the education component of the Nepal Population Programme.

- . Programme support to population and education (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Information, Education and Communication Division of the FP/MCH Project in its broad programme of activities, to enable the Division to expand its services to other units of the Government and to help in the design and production of training materials that relate to MCH and population education. Expenditure in 1979: \$139,363; budgets: 1980, \$413,552; 1981, \$126,579; 1982, \$140,578. The project is an umbrella for the education/communication activities of the Nepal Population Programme.
- . Population education through the Ministry of Education (initiated in 1980). Executing agencies: UNESCO/UNFPA. To assist the Government in introducing population education both in schools and in the adult education programme of the Ministry of Education. Among the project's activities will be: the establishment of population education units in the Ministry of Education and Tribhuvan University; the development of instructional materials; training for educators and Government officials; and research and evaluation studies on programme effectiveness. The project will also establish a course on population education at the University. Budgets: 1980, UNESCO, \$7,000; UNFPA, \$75,558; 1981, UNESCO, \$113,200; UNFPA, \$119,247; 1982, UNESCO, \$28,800; UNFPA, \$98,165; 1983, UNFPA, \$103,160.
- . Population education through the Ministry of Agriculture (initiated in 1980). Executing agency: UNFPA. The project activities are implemented by two sections in the Ministry: the Agricultural Extension and Training Section and the Agricultural Information Section. To create awareness of population problems and understanding of the population education among farmers at the grassroots level. Budgets: 1980, \$38,279; 1981, \$167,726; 1982, \$110,233.

- . Population education through small farmers development programme (initiated in 1980). Executing agency: UNFPA. To create awareness and increase knowledge among the small farmers about the causes and consequences of population variables in rural development. To train Small Farmers Development Project group leaders and other agency personnel in carrying out population education activities within the framework of the Small Farmers Development Programme. Budgets: 1980, \$41,707; 1981, \$237,360; 1982, \$134,802.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing, including UNFPA co-ordinator and programme support): \$2,278,175. Budgets: 1980, \$3,495,525; 1981, \$6,780,405; 1982, \$3,676,324; 1983, \$1,636,132; 1984, \$5,700 (all figures as of 30 October 1980).

World Health Organization

- . WHO, through its regular budget project, "Training of Health Manpower", has assisted in the development of a course in administration and teaching for nurse/midwives. The curriculum includes family planning and MCH. A training programme is implemented for nurse/midwives as tutors and administrators; training includes family and maternal and child health.
- . Another project, "Development of Health Services", has, through its in-service training programmes for auxiliary health personnel, instructed the health worker of the integrated health centres in family planning concepts.
- . Three research training grants were awarded to Nepalese scientists in 1980 at a total cost of \$22,800.

Bilateral assistance

U.S. Agency for International Development

- . Integrated rural health and family planning services. To develop effective integrated rural health and family planning services. This project assists the Government in the training of rural-based paramedical and volunteer village workers, the provision of basic medicines, malaria insecticides, contraceptives, the construction of health posts, and certain local costs. U.S. AID will provide technical assistance in management, planning, logistics, and training for the delivery of health and family planning services. The selection of a technical assistance contractor is near completion, health post design is underway, and training and commodities are being provided. In FY 1981, the contract health and family planning advisors will be in place and working on management, logistics, training and planning. Participants will be selected for training in the United States and Asian countries and training programmes in Nepal will begin. U.S. AID-financed inputs includes grants for training, commodities, and local capital and project support costs. It is estimated that the family planning services component of this project will amount to \$12,000,000.
- . Population policy development. To develop a population policy support system and assess determinants of fertility and their relationship to development. This project will assist the Government of Nepal organizations in designing, carrying out and analysing research on fertility determinants. The Population Policies Co-ordinating Board in the

Nepal

National Planning Commission will use the research findings to make recommendations for new laws and policies on factors relating to the impact on/effect of population growth. In FY 1981, a full-time Population Policy advisor and short-term consultants will assist the Population Policies Co-ordinating Board, various Nepalese organizations and institutions to train their staffs in population research methodology; and help design and undertake an extension programme of Nepal-specific research work. Long-and short-term training programmes will be provided in the U.S. and third countries. Research materials, supplies and equipment will be provided to support training and field research work. A Census Advisor will be financed for a two-year period to work with the Central Bureau of Statistics in designing, conducting, analysing and publishing the 1981 national decennial census. Initial obligation for this five-year project, FY 1979; estimated final obligation, FY 1979; proposed FY 1979 obligation, \$2,000,000; estimated total cost, \$2,000,000.

- . Fertility survey. Through the International Statistical Institute, U.S. AID is assisting the Government in conducting a national fertility survey (for description, see below under International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey). U.S. AID funding through ISI for this project is expected to amount to \$107,000.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Association for Voluntary Sterilization, International Project

- . Fourth and fifth year grants of \$96,727 (1/1/79 - 12/31/79) and \$84,866 (1/1/80 - 12/31/80) to the Family Planning Association of Nepal (FPAN) to provide continued support for voluntary sterilization services at the Kathmandu Clinic and expansion of services to newly-established FPAN branch clinics, as well as via mobile teams in rural areas. Programme also provides funds for physician training and an information and education campaign.
- . First and second year grants of \$68,571 (2/1/79 - 1/31/80) and \$47,261 (2/1/80 - 1/31/81) to FPAN to mount an information and education campaign for voluntary sterilization in rural areas in connection with ten new branches to be established with the support of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF).
- . Grant of \$60,039 to FPAN to establish a centre for repair and maintenance of endoscopic equipment and other types of equipment required for the national family planning and voluntary sterilization programme.

Battelle Human Affairs Research Center

- . See entry under Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers in Global section.

The Centre for Population Activities

- . From April 15-27, 1980, CEFPA, in collaboration with the Government's FP/MCH Project, completed a second "Effective Management and Supervision" workshop designed to provide supervisory and managerial skills to 21 District Family Planning Officers and other administrators of health and family planning programmes. This workshop was conducted in Dharan by CEFPA staff and Nepalese counterpart trainers. The project was funded by U.S. AID.
- . From September 3-14, 1979 CEFPA conducted a third "Effective Management and Supervision" workshop in Pokhara in collaboration with the Government's FP/MCH Project. This programme, like the second workshop, was designed to provide District Family Planning Officers and other FP/MCH administrators with basic managerial and supervisory skills.

In all, 22 participants attended this workshop. The workshop was particularly significant in that the majority of training sessions were conducted by CEFPA-trained Nepalese counterparts in Nepali. This workshop was made possible by funds from U.S. AID.

Family Planning International Assistance

- . Grant to Social Services National Co-ordination Council. This project utilizes group dynamics among women's organizations to promote family planning practice. Family planning acceptors will be encouraged to join "Mother's Clubs", which, in turn, will reinforce the continued use of family planning. Club members also will serve as family planning motivators. District offices will be set up in four areas of the country. Total grant: \$50,018 (15 January 1980 - 14 January 1981). Current grant: same.
- . Grant to Youth Activities Co-ordination Committee (YACC). This grant helps YACC to set up an autonomous family planning unit that will encourage affiliated youth clubs to become actively involved in the provision of family planning education and services. Total grant: \$23,371 (15 January 1980 - 14 January 1981).
- . Grant to Nepal Red Cross Society. The Nepal Red Cross has a proven ability to implement general health care and disaster relief programmes and it is using this experience to expand into the provision of family planning education and services. Some 80 "Sevikas" or health care agents are being recruited and trained to provide family planning and general health services in their own communities in two Districts, areas with little or no contact with government health facilities. Total grant: \$28,138 (15 January 1980 - 14 January 1981). Current grant: same.
- . Grant to Nepal Women's Organization. This grant supports the community-based contraceptive distribution programme that is carried out through the existing network of the Nepal Women's Organization. The project includes training of field staff and referrals for sterilization. Total grant: \$287,199 (15 July 1974 - 31 December 1980). Current grant: same.
- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$22,787 in family planning commodities to 20 institutions in Nepal.

Ford Foundation

- . Grants to individual researchers, 1) at Tribhuvan University, to undertake research on "Fertility and the Value of Children--A Study of Urban and Rural Population in Nepal" (grant in FY 1979 of \$16,660 for 24 months; grant in FY 1980 of \$860 for 24 months); 2) at Indiana University, to undertake research on "Census and Consequences of Rural-to-Rural Migration in Nepal" (grant in FY 1979 of \$47,856 for 20 months; grant in FY 1980 of \$2,400 for 20 months); 3) at the National Commission on Population, for attendance at the World Population Society Conference in Manila (grant in FY 1979 of \$1,158).

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Family Planning Association of Nepal.
- . Formed in 1958 and an IPPF member since 1960, the Association offers counselling and services through its rural family welfare project which covers some 20 panchayats and three town wards in the Kathmandu Valley, an integrated project which serves 33 panchayats in Sindhupalchok and its central clinic and mobile camps. Mobile camps are used to provide sterilization services and with IPVAS support the Association has started a sterilization augmentation project. About 7,000 sterilizations are conducted under these schemes. 21,014 acceptors, including 11,790 new acceptors were served through its various clinics and 12,307 (5,858 new) through non-clinical activities. Community-based

Nepal

distribution of services have formed an important part of the programme, but are now being taken over by the Government. Some branches have been granted dealership for marketing condoms and pills under the Government programme. Effective education programmes through indigenous folk media, locally produced materials, exhibitions and films shows are carried out. There are several training programmes and experimental pilot projects to integrate family planning into community development and women's clubs. The Association in 1979 started an integrated family planning, nutrition and parasite control project with JOICFP support (See separate entry).

- . Financial summary: IPPF grant - 1979 actual, \$229,100; 1980 estimated, \$252,600; 1981 projected, \$254,600.

International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey

- . In co-operation with the Family Planning and Maternal Child Health Central Office, Government of Nepal, and with funding from U.S. AID (see above), the ISI/WFS is assisting the Government in acquiring, through a national fertility survey, the scientific information that will permit it to describe and interpret its populations' level of fertility, strive to identify meaningful differentials in patterns of fertility and fertility regulation, and to clarify factors affecting fertility as well as to increase national capacities for fertility and other demographic research and to collect and analyze data on fertility which are internationally standardized in order to permit comparisons from one country to another. Preparatory work begun in September 1975. Report was published in August 1977. The number of individual questionnaires involved in the survey is 5,940.

Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning, Inc.

- . Grant and commodities assistance to the Steering Committee of the Integrated Family Planning-Nutrition-Parasite Control Project composed of the Family Planning Association of Nepal, Central Health Laboratory and Institute of Medicine of Tribhuvan University. The Project was initiated at two pilot areas in 1978 for a duration of six years. 1978 expenditures: \$55,159; 1979/1980 expenditures: \$80,920.

Oxfam

- . Baudh-Bahunipati Family Welfare Programme, Chautara/Family Planning Association of Nepal. Jeep and further costs of integrated family planning, health and agricultural programme. Allocations: 1979/80, \$29,430.

The Pathfinder Fund

- . Building for Nepal Commission on Population (POPCOM). Grant to the Government of Nepal to purchase a building to house the Population Commission Secretariat. The Government will cover the cost of the land on which the building stands and also remodel and maintain the building as required: Amount, \$100,000.
- . Transportation support for the Commission on Population (POPCOM). Grant to the Government in support of the work of the Commission on Population; specifically the purchase and shipment of one vehicle and four motor bikes. Amount, \$15,000.

The Population Council

- . Assistance to the Ministry of Health's MCH/FP Project to complete the processing and final analysis of longitudinal data on the effectiveness of integrated, non-integrated and experimental health and family planning programmes (expenditure in 1979, \$29,741).

The Rockefeller Foundation

- . Grants to individuals for research on, and to compare, the impact of fertility behaviour in Nepal (1979 grants, terminated February 1981, \$5,000 and \$30,355).

Westinghouse Health Systems

- . Contraceptive Retail Sales (CRS). The Nepal CRS project is a plan to make contraceptives ("Dhaal" and "Suki Dhaal" condoms for men and "Gulaf" oral pills for women) available in commercial shops throughout Nepal at reasonable prices. This is a U.S. AID-funded project with Westinghouse Electric Corporation-Health Systems as the U.S. contractor. The main objectives of this CRS project are: 1) to increase the availability of contraceptives; 2) to create awareness of contraceptive methods; 3) to motivate men and women to use contraceptives; and 4) to increase contraceptive use. The Nepal CRS project began 1 July 1976. Sales of contraceptives from this project started in June 1978. Prior to this date, project activities included studies in market research and identifying appropriate individuals and organizations that would carry out the packaging, printing, warehousing, marketing and advertising of the products. The Nepal CRS project is currently scheduled for completion on 30 October, 1982. Cumulative expenditures through 1979, \$779,018; estimated expenditures for 1979, \$291,000; total funds obligated, \$1,971,000.

World Education

- . Integrated nonformal education to promote rural development. Grant from U.S. AID to develop new teacher training techniques, methodology, and materials for a pilot education programme. Materials developed will integrate information about family planning, health, nutrition, agricultural practices, and other related social and economic issues into new and already existing programmes of functional literacy. The project began with a month-long experimental effort based in a village setting to train core staff. This has been followed by a pilot programme that will eventually be used as a model for activities in each of the major development regions of the country. World Education has provided a project advisor. Time frame: October 1977 to September 1980. Budget: \$240,780 of which \$100,670 is a subgrant.

World Neighbors

- . Supports an integrated programme with the Family Planning Association of Nepal in Sindupalchok district which provides family planning education and health and family planning services. Cumulative expenditures through June, 1980, \$88,643. Budgets: 1979-80, \$30,400; 1980-81, \$42,220.
- . Began support of a Community Services Centre in Nagarkot which provides health and family planning services as well as an agricultural component. Expenditures through June, 1980, \$893. Budget: 1980-81, \$3,210.

NICARAGUA

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	2,733	Proportion of urban (%)	53.31
Population, males (in 1000)	1,357	Population density (per sq. km.)	21
Population, females (in 1000)	1,376	Rates of growth (%)	3.29
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	34.5
0-14	48.0	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	46.6
15-64	49.5	Crude death rates (per 1000)	12.2
65+	2.4	Gross reproduction rates	3.20
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	605	Net reproduction rates	2.56
Dependency ratios (per 100)	101.8	Total fertility rates (per 1)	6.57
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	886	Life expectancy, males (years)	53.5
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	98.6	Life expectancy, females (years)	57.1
Median ages (years)	15.9	Life expectancy, total (years)	55.2

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Government has as yet no explicit population policy and does not expect to formulate one in the near future. The Government's development programme is designed to meet emergency needs, following the conflict of 1979, affect short-term economic recovery and to guide medium to long range economic and social development, particularly in education, health and housing. In this regard, one of the Government's first measures was to consolidate previously scattered health services and to declare the free provision of such services. Family planning programmes which had been discontinued in October 1979 have now been integrated into women's health services. A longer range objective is the formulation and implementation of a socio-economic development plan, aimed at improving the standard of living and quality of life by increasing production and distributing income more equitably. Among the priorities of this plan are land reform, stimulation of the agricultural sector and of agro-industry, increased employment, reform of the educational system and regional development, especially in regard to the sparsely populated Atlantic Coast. So far 200,000 refugees who had fled the country have been repatriated and the Government is proposing to encourage the selective immigration of skilled workers, particularly agricultural technicians through the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- At its twenty-seventh session in June 1980, the Governing Council approved UNFPA assistance to the Government, based on the findings of an exploratory and programming mission that visited Nicaragua in December 1979, in the amount of \$4 million for four years in support of the Government's comprehensive population programme. The programme includes projects in the areas of basic data collection, population dynamics, maternal and child health and family welfare, population education, and the integration of women into development. Scheduled starting date was January 1980; estimated value of the Government's contribution is \$18.8 million. Executing agencies are the United Nations, UNESCO, and WHO/PAHO, Government co-operating agency is the Ministry of Planning.
- Demographic sample survey (initiated in 1973). Executing agency: United Nations. To conduct a survey of urban and rural population birthrates, mortality rates, marriage statistics by socio-economic categories, fertility rates, civil rates, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$237,534.

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

Nicaragua

- . Population education and communication (initiated in 1978). Executing agencies: UNESCO/UNFPA. To collaborate with the Ministry of Education in integrating population education components in the school curricula as well as in out of school activities within the framework of the new objectives of the Nicaraguan education system. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNESCO, \$149; budgets: 1980: UNFPA, \$28,500; UNESCO, \$133,551; 1981: UNESCO, \$122,100; 1982: UNESCO, \$63,600.
- . Improvement and extension of mother/child health services and family welfare programme (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: WHO/PAHO. To increase the quantity and improve the quality of MCH and family welfare services, especially in rural and marginal urban areas and to increase the country's capacity to undertake operational research with a view to improving the utilization and delivery of MCH services, through training, and the provision of supplies and equipment. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$151,820; budget: 1980, \$256,980.
- . Intensive course in demography (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide support for an intensive ten-week in-country training course in demography to be conducted in 1980, in order to establish a cadre of medium-level technicians in demography and demographic analysis, and to give short-term relief to the shortage of such technicians. Budget: 1980, \$21,000.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing): \$603,994; budgets: 1980, \$440,031; 1981, \$122,100; 1982, \$63,600 - grand total, \$1,229,725 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

Bilateral assistance

U.S. Agency for International Development

- . Family planning services. To provide family planning and maternal/child health services through health centres, health workers and community organizations. Based upon an assessment of future needs, A.I.D. will support public and private family planning efforts, whenever possible. In FY 1981, U.S. AID will support the Maternal and Child Welfare and Family Planning Division of the Ministry of Health as well as private family planning entities with budget support, participant training, consultants, workshops, and commodities (i.e. contraceptives, medical equipment and supplies). U.S. AID-financed inputs include commodities, local support costs, survey and evaluation, materials and supplies, midwife training, breast feeding programme, and audio-visual materials. Initial obligation, FY 1976; estimated final obligation, FY 1981; obligations through 30 September 1979, \$875,000; estimated FY 1980 obligation, \$250,000; proposed FY 1981 obligation, \$350,000; estimated total cost of project, \$1,475,000.

Government of Finland

- . Assistance to: 1) maternal and child health care and family health services (disbursements in 1980: \$170,000; commitment for 1981, \$270,000); and 2) 1982 population and housing census (disbursement: \$90,060).
- . Assistance is expected to continue at the same level for 1982-83.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Association for Voluntary Sterilization, International Project

- . First and second year grants of \$38,061 (6/1/76 - 4/30/79) and \$17,413 (5/1/79 - 4/30/80) to the Nicaraguan Social Security Institute to establish a male and female service programme including renovation of facilities and development of information and education materials.

Nicaragua

- . Second and third year grants of \$54,734 (12/1/77 - 1/31/79) and \$19,939 to the Asociacion Demografica Nicaraguense (ADN) to enable it to expand its male and female programme, continue its information and education campaign for the general public, and initiate a physician training programme. Funds were also provided for the renovation of the ADN Model Clinic.
- . Grant of \$101,398 (9/1/78 - 8/31/79) to the ADN to establish a clinic for the provinces of Leon and Chinandega. Programme includes an information and education campaign for the general public.
- . Grant of \$34,215 (9/1/78 - 8/31/79) to the ADN to establish a laparoscopy programme at the Velez Paiz Hospital in Managua. The programme includes female services, information and education activities and resident training.

Church World Services, Family Life and Population Programme

- . 1979/1980 continuing grant for a Nicaraguan nurse/midwife to complete training in a population and family planning education programme at the Medical University of South Carolina, College of Nursing.
- . 1979, an initial grant of \$5,000 to Cray Memorial Hospital de la Iglesia Morava for its health care/family planning programmes.
- . A grant of \$1,000 in 1979 to PROVADENIC for its family planning programme.

Family Planning International Assistance

- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$34,220 in family planning commodities to seven institutions in Nicaragua.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Asociacion Demografica Nicaraguense (ADN).
- . Programme highlights: Until 1979, the majority of ADN's programme was reduced to I&E activities (mainly with students), the distribution of some non-hormonal contraceptives, and some medical activities in its model clinic. ADN is integrating its activities with those of the Government in areas such as women's development, community development and MCH. The association is concentrating on sex and family life education and on the provision of family planning services, the latter via its model clinic, a commercial CBD programme of non-hormonal contraceptives, and rural midwives.
- . Financial summary: Total expenditures -- 1979 actual, \$386,300 (including IPPF grant, \$191,200); 1980 estimated, \$472,600 (including IPPF grant, \$210,100 and \$71,600 in commodities); 1981 budget, \$877,500 (including IPPF grant, \$222,500 and \$19,000 in commodities.)

The Pathfinder Fund

- . Grant to Centro de Salud Universitario "Enrique Mantica Barrio" to continue sterilization services and a community-based contraceptive distribution programme (time frame: April 1979 to September 1980; amount, \$16,077).
- . Grant to Asociacion Demografica Nicaraguense to purchase emergency foodstuffs and other commodities. (period: August 1979; amount, \$2,050).

NIGER

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	5,318	Proportion of urban (%)	12.52
Population, males (in 1000)	2,631	Population density (per sq. km.)	4
Population, females (in 1000)	2,686	Rates of growth (%)	2.91
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	29.0
0-14	46.6	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	51.4
15-64	50.8	Crude death rates (per 1000)	22.4
65+	2.6	Gross reproduction rates	3.50
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	1,185	Net reproduction rates	2.25
Dependency ratios (per 100)	96.8	Total fertility rates (per 1)	7.10
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	863	Life expectancy, males (years)	40.6
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	98.0	Life expectancy, females (years)	43.8
Median ages (years)	16.6	Life expectancy, total (years)	42.1

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Government sees little need in adopting a policy regarding population size and fertility in view of the fact that the country's level and trends of population growth are satisfactory. However, it attaches first priority to the reduction of morbidity and mortality and to this end the health delivery system is being expanded and preventive mass health care introduced. The National Development Plan 1979-1983 reserves a large budgetary allocation for the strengthening of maternal and child health care to reduce infant and maternal mortality, promotion of child spacing and encouragement of marriage at later age. While the spatial distribution of the population is considered inappropriate, the policy is to maintain the flow of migrants from rural to urban areas. A national campaign is underway to persuade nomads to abandon the pastoral life for cultivation and a recent survey has indicated that half of Niger's nomads have taken to sedentary farming. The level of international migration is not perceived as being significant.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- In June 1979, the UNDP Governing Council at its twenty-sixth session approved a UNFPA programme of assistance to the Government of Niger. The family health project, in the amount \$2,194,000 for a five-year period, will assist the Government in developing an integrated MCH/FP programme and in establishing a centre for medical care, training and research in Niamey. Starting date for the project was scheduled for July 1979; estimated value of the Government's contribution is \$1,782,000. Government co-operating agency is the Ministry of Public Health and Social Affairs; executing agency is the WHO. Major project under this programme is:

Family health centre (initiated in 1979). Executing agencies: UNFPA/WHO. To assist the Government in developing a family health programme integrated within the general health services and in setting up a health centre, including training and research in family health. Budget: 1980, \$655,370; 1981, \$582,670; 1982, \$162,600.

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations

Niger

The UNFPA is also providing assistance to:

- . Population census (initiated in 1972). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Government in undertaking a complete and simple enumeration of the whole population, coupled with a simultaneous sample survey of the urban settled rural areas. Enumeration took place at the end of 1977. Data processing is now underway. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,420,218; budget: 1980, \$175,069.
- . In 1979, the UNFPA undertook a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years, and, on the basis of which, future assistance to Niger will be decided upon.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing): \$1,420,218; budgets: 1980, \$830,439; 1981, \$582,670; 1982, \$162,600 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

United Nations Development Programme

- . Photographie aerielle pour le recensement de la population au Niger. To assist in the preparation of a population census by providing maps and other current data. Budget: \$488,564.

NIGERIA

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	77,082	Proportion of urban (%)	20.40
Population, males (in 1000)	38,113	Population density (per sq. km.)	83
Population, females (in 1000)	38,968	Rates of growth (%)	3.21
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	32.0
0-14	47.4	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	49.8
15-64	50.2	Crude death rates (per 1000)	17.8
65+	2.5	Gross reproduction rates	3.40
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	17,100	Net reproduction rates	2.40
Dependency ratios (per 100)	99.4	Total fertility rates (per 1)	6.90
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	869	Life expectancy, males (years)	45.9
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	97.8	Life expectancy, females (years)	49.2
Median ages (years)	16.3	Life expectancy, total (years)	47.5

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts

Government's views regarding population*

The Government has indicated that the levels and trends of its population growth and its fertility rates are satisfactory. While the Government does not have a declared policy on family planning, it recognizes the relationship between population growth and development objectives. Family planning is being offered in order to improve the overall health of the population, rather than to achieve demographic goals. Within the framework of the National Basic Health Programme, encouragement is being given to child spacing activities and it is Government policy to view all existing maternal and child health and family planning projects as pilot schemes for eventual replication and integration into the Basic Health Programme. However, the principal concerns currently are with reduction of morbidity and mortality, and with spatial distribution of the population, notably by means of the establishment of a new federal capital at Abuja. International migration is considered not to be significant and satisfactory.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . At its twentieth session in June 1975, the Governing Council approved a major UNFPA-funded project of assistance to the Government's rural maternal and child health and family planning programme, Cross River State. The estimated total UNFPA contribution is \$1,345,200, and the estimated equivalent value of the Government's contribution is \$3,337,400, for a five and one-half year period beginning in July 1975. UNFPA funding was initially approved for the first two and a half years of the project; the programme for the second phase of the project (for the three-year period, 1978-80) was approved by the twenty-fifth session of the Governing Council in June 1978 in the amount of \$508,241. Executing agencies of the project are: The Population Council, which serves as technical advisor, and the Cross River State Ministry of Health. Government co-operating agencies are the Federal Ministry of Health, Odukpani Local Government Council, Akamkpa Local Government Council, and the Calabar Municipal Council. Major project under the current assistance programme is:

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

Nigeria

Rural maternal/child health/family planning programme, Cross River State - Nigeria (initiated in 1974). Executing agencies: UNFPA/Population Council as technical advisor/UNICEF. To improve MCH, reduce infant and maternal mortality, and provide family planning information and services; and to demonstrate the effectiveness of the project approach in terms of family planning delivery service in rural areas (see also The Population Council entry below) Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNICEF, \$113,586; UNFPA, \$1,208,106; budget: 1980: UNICEF, \$34,376; UNFPA, \$268,724.

- . In 1980, the UNFPA undertook a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years, and, on the basis of which, future assistance to Nigeria will be decided upon.
- . At its twenty-seventh session in June 1980, the Governing Council approved UNFPA assistance to the Government of Nigeria in the amount of \$1,806,900 for four years to aid the Government in establishing a family health component within the framework of its Basic Health Services Scheme. Although UNFPA has already given assistance for family health projects at the State level in three States of Nigeria (see below), this is the first request for assistance in developing such services on a national level. Scheduled starting date was March 1980; estimated value of the Government's contribution is \$20,500,000. This is a directly-executed project by UNFPA, with technical backstopping provided by Medical Services Consultants, Inc. Governing co-operating agencies are the Federal Ministry of Health and the State Ministries of Health for Ondo, Rivers, and Borno States. Budget: 1980, \$333,990.

Other projects being funded by UNFPA are:

- . Expansion of rural health services, including family planning (initiated in 1972). Executing agency: WHO. To build up MCH/FP and health services in the rural areas, particularly in the Northwest State and Niger State of Nigeria, including child-spacing, communicable disease control, environmental health, health education, nutrition, and collection of basic health statistics. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$198,486; budgets: 1980, \$351,195; 1981, \$254,922; 1982, \$171,551.
- . Establishment of a maternity-based family planning programme, University of Ibadan (initiated in 1972). Executing agency: UNFPA. To support the activities of the postpartum programme of the University College Hospital, Ibadan, the long-term objective of which is the establishment of an international fertility research programme which will investigate various aspects of contraceptive technology and the field of reproductive bio-medicine. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$39,967.
- . Technical assistance in economic demography (initiated in 1974). Executing agency: United Nations. To provide services of an economic demographer and two fellowships to assist the Human Resources Division, Department of Sociology, University of Lagos, in developing the teaching of economic and training of personnel in research in the same field. Duration of the project: three years. Anticipated completion date: December, 1980. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$163,504; budgets: 1980, \$143,640; 1981, \$9,189.
- . Development communication research and training project (initiated in 1975). Executing agency: UNESCO. To assist the Institute of Mass Communication, Faculty of Social Sciences, at the University of Lagos, in developing and training communicators in the family planning and family health fields and to develop a pilot project in which such training and research in communication strategies can be carried out. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$153,297; budget: 1980, \$96,804.

Nigeria

- . Establishment of Family Health Co-ordinating Unit in Ministry of Health (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: Medical Service Consultants. To assist the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare by providing funds for the establishment of a Family Health Co-ordinating Unit, the job of which will be to co-ordinate all MCH/FP activities within the context of the National Basic Health Service Scheme. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$48,500; budget: \$7,800.
- . Research on rural migration and development in Nigeria (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Government in conducting a sample survey of villages in southwestern Nigeria to examine the environmental and economic conditions within which migration decisions are made, the reasons for non-mobility, return migration, the role of migrants in resource development and the impact of migration on rural development. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$26,752; budgets: 1980, \$4,248.
- . Field approval of population-related activities (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To permit field approval of local activities, such as providing funds for representatives of national organizations for travel to international conferences and seminars, study tours, research studies, etc., requiring limited funding. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$3,955; budget: 1980, \$6,000.
- . Fertility survey (initiated in 1980). Executing agency: UNFPA. For description see below under International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey. Budget: 1980, \$23,000.
- . First Annual Conference of the Population Association of Nigeria (initiated in 1980). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Population Association of Nigeria in holding its first annual conference. Budget: 1980, \$10,000.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing including UNFPA co-ordinator): \$2,985,633; budgets: 1980, \$1,402,297; 1981, \$264,111; 1982, \$171,551 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

World Health Organization

- . In 1979 and 1980, WHO supported research on the safety and effectiveness of current oral and injectable contraceptives, intrauterine devices and female sterilization; research on the development of new and improved intrauterine devices and injectable contraceptives, new methods for the determination of the fertile period, the causes of infertility and service and psychosocial research. The WHO Collaborating Centre for Clinical Research, University of Ibadan received \$237,400 for research in the above-mentioned areas and for strengthening its research capabilities. WHO Collaborating Centre for Mental Health received \$20,000 and the University of Nigeria, \$39,400. Seven Nigerian scientists received research training grants at a total cost of \$106,200.
- . WHO support for research and institution-strengthening during the period 1972-1980 amounts to approximately \$1,151,200.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Association for Voluntary Sterilization, International Project

- . Grant of \$14,345 (1/1/79 - 3/31/80) to the University College Hospital to initiate voluntary sterilization services via mini-laparotomy, to train resident physicians in mini-laparotomy and to implement an information and education programme for patients and the female population of Ibadan, Nigeria.

Nigeria

- . Grant of \$20,800 (8/1/79 - 9/30/80) to provide support to the Medicare Family Health Program for an information and education campaign relating to general family planning and voluntary sterilization.

Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers

- . See entry under Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers in Global section.

Family Planning International Assistance

- . Grant to University of Ife. The goal of this project is to expand family planning in Ile-Ife and its environs. Using medical facilities of the University of Ife, the project will expand family planning services, providing pills, IUDs, condoms and foam. A training component will provide on-the-job training or retraining in integrated MCH/family planning to nurses and nurses midwives, and field workers will be trained in family planning motivation techniques. Total grant: \$42,827 (1 September 1979 - 31 August 1980). Current grant: same.
- . Grant to Baptist Hospital. This project helps expand family planning motivation activities of the Baptist Hospital, Ogbomosho, and provide contraceptive services. Project activities will be directed towards the women who attend the hospital's weekly MCH and well-baby clinics. Total grant: \$10,318 (1 April 1981 - 31 March 1981). Current grant: same.
- . Grant to Church of Christ in Nigeria Rural Health Program (COCIN). Through this project, COCIN will educate the community about modern family planning methods and, by increasing the availability of contraceptives to married couples, it hopes to reduce the incidence of malnutrition caused by short birth intervals -- restoring the traditional practice of a three-year space between births. Total grant: \$17,177 (1 May 1980 - 30 April 1981).
- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total \$208,203 in family planning commodities to 211 institutions in Nigeria.

Ford Foundation

- . Grant to the University of Lagos for staff development support to the Evaluation Unit, Institute of Child Health (grant: \$300,000; term: 9/78-9/80).
- . Grants to individual researchers, 1) at University of Benin, for completion of computer analysis on "Migrants and Non-Migrants in Benin, Nigeria" at the Research Triangle Institute (grant in FY 1979 of \$5,776 for 3 months). 2) at University of Ife to i) undertake research on Rural Migration and Development in Nigeria (grant in FY 1980 of \$4,234 for 3 months); and ii) for attendance at the International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey Conference, England (grant in FY 1980 of \$1,693 for 9 days); 3) American Museum of Natural History, N.Y. to undertake research on women and children in Muslim communities in northern Nigeria (grant in FY 1980 of \$7,347 for 8 months).

International Fertility Research Program (IFRP)

- . IFRP is assisting in a survey of 3000 households in Lagos, Nigeria, to study contraceptive use. Among the main research questions to be answered by the survey are the proportion of women in Lagos who are currently practising contraception, the proportion protected by the traditional practices of prolonged breastfeeding and sexual abstinence and the proportion in need of modern contraception to determine future contraceptive requirements. Contraceptive accessibility is also being examined.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Planned Parenthood Federation of Nigeria.
- . Founded in 1964 as the Family Planning Council and an IPPF member since 1967 the association still provides clinic services but is gradually leaving this role to the Government while its education and information, training, women's development and law and planned parenthood projects continue. The association so far operates in 14 of the 19 states. Educational materials are produced and numerous publicity events are staged. There were 114 outlets in 1979 and a total of 102,282 acceptors about 33,000 of whom were new. In 1977 non-clinical services provided for another 20,551 acceptors.
- . Financial summary: IPPF grant - 1979 actual, \$914,200; 1980 estimated, \$1,132,500; 1981 projected, \$1,178,800.

International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey

- . In co-operation with the National Population Bureau and with funding from the UNFPA (see above), ISI/WFS is assisting the Government in acquiring through a national fertility survey, the scientific information that will permit it to describe and interpret its populations' level of fertility, strive to identify meaningful differentials in patterns of fertility and fertility regulation, and to clarify factors affecting fertility as well as to increase national capacities for fertility and other demographic survey research and to collect and analyze data on fertility which are internationally standardized in order to permit comparisons from one country to another. Preparatory work began in 1980. Field work is expected from September 1981 to January 1982. The number of individual questionnaires is expected to be 11,000. Report is expected in 1983.

The Pathfinder Fund

- . Medicaire family health programme, Onitsha. Establishment of family planning and child health clinics in Onitsha. Time frame: August 1979 to July 1980; amount, \$51,000.
- . University of Nigeria Teaching Hospital, Enugu. Establishment of family planning clinic offering all types of gynaecological and contraceptive services, theoretical and practical training in family planning. Time frame: October 1979 to September 1980; amount, \$36,623.

The Population Council

- . Rural maternal/child health/family planning programme - Cross River State. See also UNFPA entry above. Population Council expenditures through 1979: \$593,758; budget in 1980, \$193,000; 1981, \$70,000.
- . Assistance to the University of Lagos in the form of a contract for a comparative clinical study of contraceptive rings and an oral contraceptive (time frame, January 1978 to July 1981; total support, \$16,000).
- . Grant to the University of Ibadan for continued support of a training programme in reproductive biomedicine (time frame: November 1977 to July 1979; Cumulative expenditures to 1979, \$334,200; budget, 1980, \$49,999).
- . Grant to the Population Association of Nigeria for publication of selected papers from the proceedings of the first annual meeting of the Population Association of Nigeria held in Benin City, 17-20 April 1980 (time frame: April 1980 to December 1980; amount, \$2,000).

Nigeria

Magaret Sanger Center, Planned Parenthood of New York City

- . Training was provided to two nurse-midwives from the University of Benin Teaching Hospital, Bendel State, in a three-month nurse-practitioner course. Follow-up technical assistance and teaching materials were also provided. Funding provided by the Pathfinder Fund.

The Rockefeller Foundation

- . Grants to individual to 1) investigate population structure, fertility, mortality, migration, family size and socio-economic characteristics prior to 1950 (1979 grant, \$18,250, terminates September 1980); and 2) advise the Government on measures to control morbidity and mortality (1977 grant, \$13,496, terminated June 1979).

OMAN

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	891	Proportion of urban (%)	7.35
Population, males (in 1000)	451	Population density (per sq. km.)	4
Population, females (in 1000)	441	Rates of growth (%)	3.03
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	30.3
0-14	45.3	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	48.9
15-64	52.0	Crude death rates (per 1000)	18.6
65+	2.8	Gross reproduction rates	3.50
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	197	Net reproduction rates	2.40
Dependency ratios (per 100)	92.4	Total fertility rates (per 1)	7.17
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	825	Life expectancy, males (years)	46.2
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	102.3	Life expectancy, females (years)	48.4
Median ages (years)	17.4	Life expectancy, total (years)	47.3

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Government considers its natural increase to be too low. The Government places special emphasis on raising the standard of living through economic development and social planning. Its major concern is the development of population statistics to provide a basis for such planning and to provide a basis for planning for social and health services. Increasing importance is being placed on the provision of basic health services in both urban and rural areas. Family planning is permitted but the demand for such services is not considered to be significant and no national programme is planned. Rural modernization, involving local distributional adjustments and inducements for sedentarization of the population is underway. There is a desire to maintain the significant level of immigration in order to relieve the labour shortage within the country.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- Socio-demographic survey in nine towns of Oman (initiated in 1977). Executing agencies: United Nations/ECWA. The survey, which was conducted on a sampling basis in nine towns and some surrounding rural areas in preparation for a full-scale census, was completed in 1979. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$95,289.
- In 1981, it is expected that the UNFPA will undertake a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years, and, on the basis of which, future assistance to Oman will be decided upon.
- Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing): \$163,435 - grand total, \$163,435 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

Non-governmental organization assistance

Family Planning International Assistance

- As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$2,246 in family planning commodities to two institutions in Oman.

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

PAKISTAN

Demographic Facts^{**}

Population, total (in 1000)	86,899	Proportion of urban (%)	28.17
Population, males (in 1000)	45,099	Population density (per sq. km.)	108
Population, females (in 1000)	41,800	Rates of growth (%)	2.81
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	28.1
0-14	45.0	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	43.1
15-64	52.1	Crude death rates (per 1000)	15.0
65+	2.9	Gross reproduction rates	3.12
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	18,916	Net reproduction rates	2.25
Dependency ratios (per 100)	91.8	Total fertility rates (per 1)	6.40
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	822	Life expectancy, males (years)	51.9
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	107.9	Life expectancy, females (years)	49.7
Median ages (years)	17.3	Life expectancy, total (years)	50.8

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts

Government's views regarding population*

The reduction in the growth rate of the population is one of the objectives of the Fifth Five-Year Plan (1978-1983) because it "will serve the twin objectives of increasing the nation's capacity to save and invest and improving the per capita availability of goods and social services. Spacing children and limiting family size will serve the important objective of improving the health of the mother and children". The target is to reduce the growth rate from 2.9 per cent in 1978-1979 to 2.5 per cent in 1982-1983. Measures implemented to decrease fertility levels are the integration of the Population Planning Programme into an expanded health infrastructure, wider distribution of contraceptives and increasing female participation in the labour force. In order to reduce the crude death rate from 14.0 per 1000 in 1978 to 10.2 per 1000 in 1983 and infant mortality from 105 per 1000 in 1978 to 79 per 1000 in 1983, the Government is shifting its emphasis from curative to preventive measures, focusing primarily on associated community developments. Although the present trends and levels of emigration are considered satisfactory, highly trained professional personnel now must obtain a "no objection" certificate from concerned ministries when going abroad. Policies are in effect to alter the spatial distribution of the population by integrating rural and urban development, increasing agricultural production and implementing an industrial location policy.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . The first agreement between the Government of Pakistan and the UNFPA was signed on 27 August 1970 and called for a commitment on the part of the UNFPA of \$1.7 million for the first 12 months of a five-year period, with financing for the additional four years to be decided later. The agreement was designed to meet the needs of Pakistan's Fourth Five-Year National Family Planning Programme in nine areas of assistance. These components were: transport, including boats, jeeps, scooters, bicycles, and spare parts; contraceptives; medicines and equipment; consultants and advisers; fellowships and study tours; training, research and evaluation activities; clinical and basic medical research; the postpartum programme and

^{**} Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

other maternity-centered family planning services; and salary supplements for fieldworkers.

- . On 20 July 1974, the Government of Pakistan and UNFPA signed a second agreement, this one calling for a commitment on the part of UNFPA of up to \$15 million for a five-year period for such components as salaries of 5,000 new fieldworkers; salaries of lady motivators; salaries of lady welfare visitors; publicity; local currency support for the Training, Research and Evaluation Centre (Lahore); for postpartum programme; for the Demographic Policies Research Centre; for regional training institutes; for seminars, workshops and other group training; contraceptives; and transport for supervisory staff.
- . Upon completion of a basic needs assessment in population held in early 1979, project development is in process in the following areas: census taking, health and family planning, supply of contraceptives, introduction of population education in the formal and out-of-school programmes with special emphasis on education for family planning programmes of non-governmental organizations.
- . Thirteen projects under the Pakistan/UNFPA Agreement were completed during 1978 and 1979. The following seven projects are ongoing.
- . Contraceptives (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: UNICEF. To assist the Pakistan Population Planning Programme in its Copper-T-200 and Norisgest requirements. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$444,011; budget: 1980, \$40,830.
- . Involvement in Hakeems and Homeopaths (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide funds to the Government for training and educational programmes for Hakeems and Homeopaths (type of paramedical who, operating primarily in rural communities, provide advice and treatment on a variety of matters), particularly in population planning counselling and motivation, contraceptive distribution, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$37,825; budget: 1980, \$154,600.
- . Manpower development and family health (initiated in 1978). Executing agencies: UNFPA/WHO/UNICEF. To assist the Government in a three-tier institutional training system through the National Institute for Advanced Training (direct training at the professional level, and supervisor and instructor level training for paramedical staff as well as curriculum institutes and non-institutional training), Zonal Training Institutes (training for intermediate and primary technology), and Regional Training Institutes (training for family welfare visitors, Hakeems and Homeopaths, etc). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNFPA, \$664,063; UNICEF, \$15,531; budgets: 1980, UNFPA, \$1,508,237; WHO, \$80,000; UNICEF, \$72,769; 1981, WHO, \$22,000.
- . Workers' population education project (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: ILO. To assist the Government in its objective of moderating population growth by developing the active support and continuing participation of the institutions in the organized sector through a sustained programme of workers' population education. Expected completion date: 1982. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$70,226; budgets: 1980, \$253,092; 1981, \$111,300; 1982, \$140,680.
- . Population labour force and internal migration in Pakistan (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: ILO. To facilitate the integration of population into a comprehensive development planning strategy, by studying labour force participation, migration and fertility household behaviour using an indepth empirical study which will be linked to the Income and Expenditure Survey to be conducted by the Statistical Division. Expected completion date: 1981. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$126,000; budgets: 1980, \$71,269; 1981, \$12,498.

Pakistan

- Contraceptives for family planning programme (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: IPPF. To assist Government's national family planning programme by procurement of contraceptives, particularly condoms. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,368,000; budget: 1980, \$2,588,287.
- Pakistan National Endoscopy Surgical Contraception and Reproductive Health Education Programme (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: The Johns Hopkins Program for International Education in Gynecology and Obstetrics. To assist in the training of 800 physicians in endoscopy, surgical contraception and reproductive health, and 800 nurses and other health care personnel in techniques to support the physicians trained; to incorporate use of laparoscope and new techniques relevant to reproductive health in six leading medical institutions in Pakistan and finance and start a maintenance centre for this equipment; and to distribute laparoscopes and mini-laparotomy kits. Budgets: 1980, \$442,851.
- Population and housing census 1980/1981 (initiated in 1979). Executing agencies: United Nations/UNFPA. To assist the Government in strengthening national capability for the collection, processing and analysis of population data, with particular emphasis on conducting the 1980/1981 population and housing census. The project will make available reliable data on demographic, social and economic characteristics of the total population which will be published and disseminated for the use of the Government and private institutions, as well as individual citizens. The United Nations' main involvement has been in the procurement of equipment. Budgets: 1980, United Nations, \$672,050; UNFPA, \$15,150; 1981, United Nations, \$114,600; 1982, United Nations, \$61,700.
- Field approval for population-related activities (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To permit field approval of local activities, such as providing funds for representative of national organizations for travel to international conferences and seminars, study tours, research studies, etc., requiring limited funding. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$3,010.
- Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects completed, if any, and ongoing, including UNFPA co-ordinator): \$10,365,501; budgets: 1980, \$6,033,385 (including UNFPA co-ordinator and programme support); 1981, \$260,398; 1982, \$202,380 - grand total, \$16,861,664 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

World Food Programme

- Supplementary feeding of pre-school children, pregnant women and nursing mothers. WFP will provide food assistance to centres to help this nutritionally vulnerable segment of the population. A feature of the expansion will be the provision of family planning advice by the Ministry of Health officials at 100 of the centres to begin with and, if successful, this would be expanded. At the moment, the centres which are staffed by lady health visitors and paramedicals are giving some advice on the desirability of spacing of children. Contraceptive advice or aids are not provided. The total cost to WFP is \$29,140,000.

World Health Organization

- In 1979 and 1980 WHO supported research on the safety and effectiveness of current oral and injectable contraceptives and intrauterine devices and for the development of new and improved male methods of fertility regulation, and service research. The Collaborating Centre for Clinical Research, National Research Institute of Fertility Control received \$52,900 for research in the above-mentioned areas and for strengthening its primate facilities and research capabilities; and Quaid-I-Azam University, \$62,700. Two Pakistani scientists received research training grants at a total cost of \$37,200. The University of Islamabad received \$6,000 and the University of Karachi, \$5,000 for the purchase of ad hoc supplies.

- . WHO support for research and institution strengthening during the period 1972-1980 amounts to approximately \$892,500.

Bilateral assistance

Norwegian Agency for International Development.

- . Population planning programme. Financial assistance to Family Welfare Clinic component of the Pakistan Population Planning Programme. Period 1975 - 1980. Total commitments: approximately \$4,600,000; cumulative disbursements as of 1 January 1980, approximately \$2,200,000; disbursements, 1980, approximately, \$2,400,000. The assistance to the programme was scheduled to terminate 31 December 1980.

Federal Republic of Germany

- . In 1979, the Federal Republic of Germany made available DM 103,311 as technical co-operation funds for a feasibility study, entitled "Construction of a condom factory".

Non-governmental organization assistance

Association for Voluntary Sterilization, International Project

- . Third and fourth year grants of \$116,950 (1/1/77 - 9/30/79) and \$65,183 (10/1/79 - 9/30/80) to continue expansion of female sterilization services at Lady Dufferin Hospital, including establishment of a separate voluntary sterilization centre providing comprehensive counselling, information and education, surgical/clinical procedures and follow-up services.
- . Second and third year grants of \$65,894 (5/1/76 - 7/31/79) and \$46,565 (8/1/79 - 1/31/81) to Lady Wellington Hospital to expand a female voluntary sterilization service and training programme.
- . Grant of \$21,739 (2/1/77 - 12/31/79) to Mayo Hospital to establish a male voluntary sterilization service, including an expanded public education programme for Punjab Province.
- . Sixth year grant of \$5,050 (7/1/77 - 8/31/80) to the Family Planning Association of Pakistan to do a follow-up study of the women who received tubal ligation under previous grants totalling \$49,895 (7/1/77 - 6/30/78), in which model programmes for female sterilization were developed in two different health delivery facilities.

Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers

- . See entry under Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers in Global section.

Family Planning International Assistance

- . Grant to Pakistan Medico International. This grant supported PMI's family planning programme that covered three low-income areas of Karachi. Total grant: \$193,144 (1 May 1975 - 30 September 1979). Current grant: same.
- . Grant to Social Welfare Society of Rawalpindi. The Social Welfare Society (SWS) is a charitable organization which operates a handicraft training programme for indigent women and also manages a medical centre for ante-natal, delivery and post-natal care. FPIA support enabled it to integrate family planning education and services into this programme. Total grant: \$88,459 (1 March 1976 - 31 December 1979). Current grant: same.

Pakistan

- . Grant to Women and Children Welfare Organization. This grant enabled WCWO to enlist the support of local community leaders as motivators for its family planning clinic in Kasur. Total grant: \$19,864 (1 December 1977 - 31 July 1979). Current grant: same.
- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$395,866 in family planning commodities to 29 institutions in Pakistan.

Ford Foundation

- . Grant to individual researcher, Pakistan Fertility Survey, Lahore, for a study towards a Ph.D. in the field of population planning at the University of Michigan (grant in FY 1979 of \$9,578 for 8 months).

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Family Planning Association of Pakistan.
- . The Association, the only organization at present promoting family planning on a large scale, was founded in 1953, and has been an IPPF member since 1954. It maintains excellent relations with the Government and participates in policymaking. The Association is providing the family planning component in the Government's integrated rural development project and in the clinics run by the social welfare directorate. Its 14 branches provide services in rural areas through 27 rural welfare centres. In 1979, its clinics recruited 5,667 new and 1,687 continuing acceptors. The non-clinical sector recruited 83,798 acceptors of whom 40,835 were new. In addition to contraceptive services voluntary sterilization projects are carried out in collaboration with IPVAS. Education activities reach youth groups, women's clubs, trade unions, co-operatives and religious and civic organizations. It has been successful in mobilizing community volunteer support in its women's and youth programmes which are a priority. Training is provided to agricultural extension workers, teachers and Government personnel. The Association has succeeded in involving other NGOs in family planning activities.
- . Financial summary: IPPF grant - 1979 actual, \$829,100; 1980 estimated, \$1,008,000; 1981 projected, \$1,025,800.

International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey

- . In co-operation with the Training and Evaluation Centre of the Population Council of Pakistan and with funding from the UNFPA, the ISI/WFS is assisting the Government in acquiring, through a national fertility survey, the scientific information that will permit it to describe and interpret its populations' level of fertility, strive to identify meaningful differentials in patterns of fertility and fertility regulation, and to clarify factors affecting fertility as well as to increase national capacities for fertility and other demographic survey research and to collect and analyze data on fertility which are internationally standardized in order to permit comparison from one country to another. Preparatory work began in August 1974. Report was published in October 1976. The number of individual questionnaires involved in the survey was 4,996.

The Pathfinder Fund

- . Family planning in low income areas. Grant to the Family Planning Association of Pakistan in support of household distribution of contraceptives to be combined with child nutrition information and referral in the low income areas of Karachi, Faisalabad, Gujranwala and Lahore. Time frame: September 1979 to February 1981; amount, \$14,154.

- . Pakistan Medico International CBD programme. Interim grant to the Pakistan Medico International to permit the continued distribution of contraceptives in heavily populated areas of Karachi. Time frame: November 1979 to February 1980; amount, \$17,648.

Planned Parenthood Federation of Canada

- . Population and Family Life Education. During the period, the FPAP assisted in the training programme of Education Department Sind. A set of Teacher Training Programme Guides were produced and 5000 copies printed. In addition, supplementary reading material has been filtered in the school system. There were three booklets printed for this purpose. The preparation of Family Life Education material for Youth is in the final stages. Total donation, \$11,526.
- . Child Need Survey. The President of the FPA and Special Advisor on Family Planning to the Government of Pakistan completed her report and presented it to the IPPF's Central Council. The sample area of four provinces were used providing a sound geographic base for the survey. Total donation, \$14,916.

Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT)

- . Consultants to Pakistan. The purpose of this consultancy was 1) to assess the flow of condoms through the storage and distribution systems in Pakistan, identify bottlenecks and offer UNFPA advice on how to monitor the flow so that procurement may be planned to the best advantage; and 2) review the improvement and/or extension of commercial distribution, investigate reasons for preference of usage for condoms, pills and injectables among acceptors, and advise UNFPA on most popular contraceptive method(s) in Pakistan. Time frame: October 1971 to November 1979; budget, \$7,475.

The Rockefeller Foundation

- . Grant to the National Academy of Sciences to assist the travel of a panel member from Pakistan to attend the World Fertility Survey (Pakistan Centre) in London for data analysis (grant period February 1980 to July 1980, \$3,000).
- . Grant to individual to conduct research on age at marriage and its effect on the level of fertility (1978 grant, \$11,730, terminated August 1979).

PANAMA

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	1,896	Proportion of urban (%)	54.35
Population, males (in 1000)	967	Population density (per sq. km.)	25
Population, females (in 1000)	930	Rates of growth (%)	2.45
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	25.4
0-14	39.8	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	31.4
15-64	56.0	Crude death rates (per 1000)	6.0
65+	4.2	Gross reproduction rates	2.01
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	444	Net reproduction rates	1.88
Dependency ratios (per 100)	78.5	Total fertility rates (per 1)	4.12
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	690	Life expectancy, males (years)	67.5
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	104.0	Life expectancy, females (years)	71.9
Median ages (years)	19.7	Life expectancy, total (years)	69.6

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Government considers its rate of population growth to be satisfactory and does not consider that there is a need for intervention to modify fertility or population growth, although it has acknowledged that its broad complex of development policies will affect demographic variables. Policies of distribution and participation, economic growth and regional development are expected to have an indirect effect on population growth. Health-related policies constitute an important part of the overall development strategy, and are oriented towards preventive, primary health care to reduce regional and socio-economic differentials. The target is to reduce infant mortality from 31.5 in 1975 to 18.8 per 1000 live births during 1976-1980. In its current development plan (1976-1980), the Government announced a set of measures to adjust the spatial distribution of the population. These measures include decentralization of the public sector, rural development and regionalization of sectoral programmes. The levels and trends of international migration are considered satisfactory and not significant.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- In June 1979, the UNDP Governing Council at its twenty-sixth session approved a UNFPA programme of assistance to the Government's National Programme of Maternal and Child Health in the amount of \$2,286,000 for a four-year period. Major emphasis will be on training of personnel, including community leaders, and on the expansion of primary health centres. Starting date for the project was scheduled for April 1979; estimated value of the Government's contribution is \$2.5 million. Government co-operating agency is the Ministry of Public Health and Social Affairs; executing agency is the World Health Organization/Pan American Health Organization. Major project under this programme is:
- Extension of maternal and child health services (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: WHO/PAHO. The purpose of the project is to reduce maternal, child and adolescent mortality

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

and morbidity, increase the coverage and efficiency of sex education and family planning services, develop a programme to provide special health services to youth through training of personnel, conducting education and social communication activities, the provision of supplies and equipment and carrying out operational research to improve the delivery and utilization of MCH/FP services. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$369,005; budgets: 1980, \$880,944; 1981, \$488,479; 1982, \$258,964; 1983, \$173,026.

Other UNFPA-funded projects are:

- . Educational planning and population dynamics (initiated in 1976). Executing agency: UNESCO. To carry out a study of the impact of population factors, especially rural-urban migrations, on the Government's education reform and on the promotion of rural development within the framework of the overall national development policy. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$120,740; budget: 1980, \$13,500.
- . Basic studies for population and development planning (initiated in 1978). Executing agencies: United Nations/UNFPA. To assist the Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy in project to integrate demographic variables into all levels and stages of development planning, and, at the same time, to strengthen the capacity of the Population Section of the Ministry. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNFPA, \$12,581; budget: 1980: United Nations, \$115,708.
- . Assistance for 1980 national population and housing census (initiated in 1979). Executing agencies: United Nations/UNFPA. To assist the National Statistics and Census Office in conducting the 1980 census. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: United Nations, \$151,936; budgets: 1980: UNFPA, \$175,700; United Nations, \$99,471.
- . Research study on growth of the Panama City metropolitan region (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy in examining factors leading to the growth of its largest city, particularly determinants of migration, and policies needed for population redistribution. Budgets: 1980, \$43,280; 1981, \$81,565; 1982, \$32,350.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing): \$1,140,309; budgets: 1980, \$1,353,178; 1981, \$570,044; 1982, \$291,314; 1983, \$173,026 - grand total, \$3,527,871 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

World Health Organization

- . In 1979 the Ministry of Health received \$7,600 from WHO for psychosocial research in family planning.
- . WHO support for research and training to date amounts to approximately \$31,500.

World Health Organization/Pan American Health Organization

- . Maternal and Child Health. As of 1979, these activities were integrated into those of the UNFPA-funded project. No non-UNFPA funds were provided after that time.

Bilateral assistance

U.S. Agency for International Development

- . Population II. To expand the delivery of family planning information and services to a higher proportion of the fertile age population. This current project is assisting the Government to further reduce the birth rate. Efforts are underway to reinforce and expand contraceptive use by improving the availability of family planning information

Panama

and services to adolescents, rural women and men who had only limited access to those services in the past. Programmes are being developed to enable private and public sector organizations to support sex education and the commercial retail sale of contraceptives. In FY 1981, the family planning services of the Ministry of Health will be strengthened by providing equipment, commodities and training. In addition, the programme will assist the Ministry of Education to furnish sex education training to secondary school teachers and counselors, to conduct special studies and pilot projects in sex education and family planning for adolescents, and to initiate projects in demography and family planning education. U.S. AID-financed inputs include family planning commodities, training, information materials development, clinical equipment, family planning studies, and other costs. Principal contractors or agencies are the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, and the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare. Initial obligation, FY 1979; estimated final obligation, FY 1984; obligations through 30 September 1979, \$1,453,000; estimated FY 1980 obligation, \$40,000; proposed FY 1981 obligation, \$440,000; estimated total cost of project, \$3,250,000.

- . Fertility survey. Through the International Statistical Institute, U.S. AID is assisting the Government in conducting a national fertility survey (for description, see below under International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey). U.S. AID funding through ISI for this project is expected to amount to \$141,000.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Association for Voluntary Sterilization, International Project

- . First and second year grants of \$49,650 (10/1/77 - 12/31/79) and \$23,425 (1/1/80 - 12/31/80) to the Ministry of Health to establish a centre for the repair and maintenance of endoscopic equipment in Panama.

Family Planning International Assistance

- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$19,952 in family planning commodities to six institutions in Panama.

International Fertility Research Program (IFRP)

- . IFRP organized a seminar on High-Risk Pregnancy and Family Planning. The seminar was well attended. Topics included the relationship between high-risk pregnancy and family planning, recent developments in contraception and management of high-risk pregnancies. Particular emphasis was placed on maternal and contraceptive care of teenagers. A second seminar was organized in response to a request from the Ministry of Health, to provide and update information that would improve the level of maternal care and incorporate the latest contraceptive technology into their family planning services. Topics for this seminar included high-risk pregnancies, male and female sterilization, and sexual health of adolescents.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Asociacion Panamena para el Planeamiento de la Familia (APLAFA).
- . Programme highlights: 1979 continued to be a year of reorganization and transition for APLAFA. An adolescent centre was initiated in the San Miguelito area of Panama City in mid-1979, offering sex education courses to young people, parents, and educators, training youth promoters, and offering educational, psychological, medical, and social counseling on an individual and group basis to adolescents. A special project provides special services to adolescent mothers as well. The association also offers training in sex education to teachers, and in health and family planning to rural health workers. APLAFA offered services to 2,025 new acceptors in its San Miguelito clinic in 1979 and

distributed condoms to the National Guard and firemen . The association provided a grant to the Panamanian Government from 1978-1980 to initiate a voluntary sterilization project in six hospitals (one in Panama City and five in other urban areas).

- . Financial summary: Total expenditures -- 1979 actual, \$170,400 (including IPPF grant, \$113,200 and \$9,200 in commodities); 1980 estimated, \$209,700 (including IPPF grant, \$130,600 and \$10,200 in commodities); 1981 budget of \$197,300 (including IPPF grant, \$132,400 and \$19,800 in commodities).

International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey

- . In co-operation with the Oficina de Estudios de Poblacion, Ministerio de Salud, and with funding from U.S. AID (see above), the ISI/WFS is assisting the Government in acquiring, through a national fertility survey, the scientific information that will permit it to describe and interpret its populations' level of fertility, strive to identify meaningful differentials in patterns of fertility and fertility regulation, and to clarify factors affecting fertility as well as to increase national capacities for fertility and other demographic research and to collect and analyze data on fertility which are internationally standardized in order to permit comparisons from one country to another. Preparatory work begun in May 1975. The country report was published in March 1978. The number of individual questionnaires involved in the survey is 3702.

The Pathfinder Fund

- . Grant to Confederacion de Trabajadores de la Republica de Panama (CTRP) to 1) conduct eight motivation courses for 314 CTRP delegates from Changuinola, Cocle and Panama provinces; 2) select 30 of the delegates to be trained as family planning promoters and give them instructions; and 3) assist them to carry out promotional activities and family planning services among union workers (time frame: January 1980 to December 1980; amount, \$20,268).

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Demographic Facts *

Population, total (in 1000)	3,154	Proportion of urban (%)	27.97
Population, males (in 1000)	1,639	Population density (per sq. km.)	7
Population, females (in 1000)	1,515	Rates of growth (%)	2.69
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	26.9
0-14	42.4	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	42.5
15-64	54.4	Crude death rates (per 1000)	15.7
65+	3.2	Gross reproduction rates	3.05
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	695	Net reproduction rates	2.21
Dependency ratios (per 100)	83.9	Total fertility rates (per 1)	6.25
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	729	Life expectancy, males (years)	50.5
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	108.2	Life expectancy, females (years)	50.0
Median ages (years)	18.7	Life expectancy, total (years)	50.3

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population *

The Government has stated its intention to formulate a population policy regarding population growth in line with its National Development Strategy which states that the Government recognizes the need to examine all longer-term implications of population growth. The proposed population policy will be designed to indirectly modify fertility. A Family Planning Programme is underway, the main aims being to ensure the well-being of families and to promote responsible parenthood. The Government is also concerned with the problem of unevenly distributed population between urban and rural areas; policies to deal with this include programmes of rural development and urban planning. The level of international migration is considered not significant and satisfactory.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . Family health development (initiated in 1974). Executing agency: WHO. To make available to the population measures for the improvement of family health, reduce maternal mortality and morbidity due to unwanted pregnancies, and achieve family sizes compatible with the provision of adequate care. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$726,902; budget: 1980, \$162,757.
- . Development of demography (initiated in 1974). Executing agencies: United Nations/UNFPA. To plan and execute undergraduate teaching in demography within the Department of Geography at the University of Papua New Guinea and participate in other training programmes on related subjects, as well as to assist in demographic forecasting, in developing planning and the presentation of population policies. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: United Nations, \$169,518; UNFPA, \$7,101; budgets: 1980, United Nations, \$92,359; UNFPA, \$4,419; 1981, United Nations, \$21,713.
- . Population census (initiated in 1976). Executing agency: United Nations. To provide consultant services to the Government's Bureau of Statistics to assist in the preparation

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

of a viable census plan for the first nationwide census to be undertaken by the Government since Papua New Guinea gained its independence (census scheduled for 1980).

Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$109,761; budget: 1980, \$102,510.

- . Workshop on women's role in business (initiated in 1980). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide support for a workshop designed to bring together female Business Development Officers from the Department of Commerce and Tourism to share their experiences and to identify their specific needs, roles and responsibilities within the Department, and to brief participants on the contents and outcomes of related workshops held in Suva, Fiji and Goroka, Papua New Guinea. Budget: 1980, \$4,810.
- . In 1981, it is expected that the UNFPA will undertake a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years, and, on the basis of which, future assistance to Papua New Guinea will be decided upon.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects completed, if any, and ongoing): \$1,026,544; budgets: 1980, \$366,855; 1981, \$21,713 - grand total, \$1,415,112 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

Bilateral assistance

British Overseas Development Administration

- . At the request of the Government of Papua New Guinea, the ODA agreed in 1978 to provide a technical co-operation officer for a period of two years to the Office of Environment and Conservation to co-ordinate and develop a programme of population education. The officer took up the post in 1979. Expenditure 1979: \$18,500. Estimated expenditure: 1980, \$29,500.
- . Study of the relationship between maternal nutritional status and infant birthweight and of the effect of infant birthweight on infant morbidity and mortality. Research grant to Papua New Guinea Institute of Medical Research of \$58,500 over three years; operational 1979. (Also noted in ODA global entry). Expenditure 1979, \$5,500.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Family Planning International Assistance

- . Grant to Department of Health. This grant continues IEC support for the country's national family planning programme. Based on an evaluation conducted during the project's first grant period, many of the IEC materials will be aimed at MCH Nursing Sisters and Family Health Educators. The number of pilot provinces will be increased from three to four. Total grant: \$255,804 (1 March 1978-31 March 1981). Current grant: \$127,646 (1 December 1979-31 March 1981).
- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$86,288 in family planning commodities to 48 institutions in Papua New Guinea.

Ford Foundation

- . Grant to individual researcher, University of Rochester, Rochester, New York, to undertake research on "Systems of Thought, Population Control, and Development Policies in Papua New Guinea" (grant in FY 1979 of \$3,200 for 12 months).

Papua
New Guinea

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Associated organization: Family Planning Association of Papua New Guinea.
- . Although not a member of IPPF, the Association, founded in 1974, is assisted in its efforts to develop clinical services, education and training, especially in rural areas. Considerable success has been achieved in its community-based distribution programme with 50,000 condom pieces being sold per year through mail order and oral contraceptives being supplied in 26 villages by trained distributors. The 12 clinics served a total of \$2,876 acceptors, 823 of these were new. All activities support the Government programme.
- . Financial summary: IPPF grant -- 1979 actual, \$27,000; 1980 estimated, \$39,000; 1981 projected, \$34,700.

Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning, Inc.

- . In 1979 a vehicle for mobile service was donated to the Papua New Guinea Family Planning Association (\$3,289).

PARAGUAY

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	3,168	Proportion of urban (%)	39.35
Population, males (in 1000)	1,580	Population density (per sq. km.)	8
Population, females (in 1000)	1,588	Rates of growth (%)	3.30
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	29.1
0-14	42.7	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	36.7
15-64	53.9	Crude death rates (per 1000)	7.6
65+	3.4	Gross reproduction rates	2.54
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	741	Net reproduction rates	2.28
Dependency ratios (per 100)	85.7	Total fertility rates (per 1)	5.20
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	718	Life expectancy, males (years)	61.9
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	99.5	Life expectancy, females (years)	66.4
Median ages (years)	18.3	Life expectancy, total (years)	64.1

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts

Government's views regarding population*

While the Government has indicated that its anticipated population size will be too small in relation to its resources and that the levels and trends of population growth are not satisfactory because they are too low, it also maintains an official family planning programme for health and welfare purposes. An objective of its National Development Plan for 1977-1981 is to achieve a level of population growth which is conducive to capital formation, while bringing about a better distribution of social welfare. The Government's principal population concerns are reduction of continuing high levels of morbidity and mortality, achievement of a more appropriate distribution of population within national territory and reduction in current substantial emigration to adjacent countries.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- As a result of a comprehensive needs assessment on population assistance held in 1978, the UNFPA proposed an assistance programme for the Government of Paraguay in the amount of \$6 million over a four-year period beginning in July 1979, which was approved by the UNDP Governing Council at its twenty-sixth session in June 1979. The assistance programme will cover major projects in the areas of basic demographic data, population dynamics, formulation of population policy, MCH care delivery and family life education. Estimated value of the Government's contribution is \$1 million. Government co-operating agencies are the Ministries of Education, Justice, Public Health and Social Welfare; Directorate General of Statistics and Census; Technical Secretariat of Planning; Institute for Rural Welfare; National Council for Social Progress; and National Institute of Indigenous Affairs. Executing agencies are to be determined.
- Co-ordination and formulation of population policies (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide funds for a local technical co-ordinator to participate in project formulation and co-ordination. Budget: 1980, \$9,000.

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations

Paraguay

- . Studies of population and regional development (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: United Nations. To carry out research and studies that would lead to the establishment of direct relationships between demographic and economic variables, and social aspects to be modified in a planned and organized form; to identify alternative models of human settlements able to take effective advantage of the country's economic systems and services; to formulate policies and strategies that define explicitly actions required in terms of geographical population distribution, employment and training of human resources; and to design programmes and projects in support of the implementation of policies and strategies described above. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$6,331; budgets: 1980, \$150,627; 1981, \$254,785; 1982, \$131,185.
- . Assistance to the population and housing census 1982 (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: United Nations. To strengthen the technical and administrative capability of the National Institute for Census and Statistics through technical assistance and necessary equipment; to assist the planning of the census, the design of the questionnaires, in the carrying out of cartographic work and in the mounting of a publicity campaign; to assist in all the phases of the actual census, e.g. the gathering, the processing and the analysis of the data for its subsequent publication; and to produce a final evaluation report. Budgets: 1980, \$454,410; 1981, \$62,729.
- . Demographic study of indigenous population (initiated in 1980). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide assistance to the Department of Statistics and the Indigenous Population Institute in the undertaking of a study leading to the formulation of policies aiming at improving the situation of the indigenous population. Budgets: 1980, \$94,235; 1981, \$44,325.
- . Other projects being funded are:
 - . Extension of family health services - improvement of rural maternal and child health through continuing education (initiated in 1975). Executing agency: UNICEF. This project, which is being carried out in the First Health Region has as its main activities: continuous in-service training for doctors, nurse/midwives and auxiliary nurses; detection of cervical cancer; and family planning. Training activities for doctors and auxiliary personnel continued during 1979/80. Project period, 18 months. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$91,936; budget: 1980, \$32,315.
 - . Population studies for development (initiated in 1975). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Secretaria Tecnica de Planificacion (STP) in investigating population growth and changes in spatial distribution, in studying the migratory process and human resources and employment, and in preparing technical reports on these and other aspects to provide the basis for the development of a population policy. Funds are for technical personnel, computer service, fellowships, equipment, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$132,263; budget: 1980, \$85,363.
 - . Family life education (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNESCO. To collaborate with the Ministry of Education and Culture in providing an educational answer to the country's concerns related to family life by conducting surveys on family structure and changes, training of the project's national team in integrating family life education components in the curricula at primary and secondary school levels, teacher training colleges, literacy and adult education activities. Project's objectives also are training of educational personnel and the production of learning materials. Budgets: 1980, \$226,814; 1981, \$107,840; 1982, \$55,580; 1983, \$26,200.
 - . Field approval of population-related activities (initiated in 1980). Executing agency: UNFPA. To permit field approval for local activities, such as providing funds for representatives of national organizations for travel to international conferences and seminars, study tours, research studies, etc., requiring limited funding. Budget: 1980, \$1,650.

Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing): \$440,058; budgets: 1980, \$1,143,214; 1981, \$469,179; 1982, \$186,765; 1983, \$26,200 - grand total, \$2,265,416 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

World Health Organization

- . In 1979 WHO provided support for research on the development of new and improved intra-uterine devices. Instituto para el Estudio de la Produccion Humana received \$6,800, and the same institute received \$3,000 for the purchase of ad hoc supplies. One research training grant was awarded at a cost of \$1,600.
- . WHO support for research and training during the period 1972-1980 amounts to approximately \$106,600.

World Health Organization/Pan American Health Organization

- . Family Health and Population Dynamics. This project aims at reducing maternal and child morbidity and mortality and promoting the health and welfare of mothers, children and families. Activities include strengthening of MCH services, human resources development and improvement of MCH care, supplementary feeding for pregnant women and young children, and training in preventive dentistry practices. PAHO support includes technical advisory services, courses and seminars, fellowships and the provision of supplies and equipment.

Bilateral assistance

U.S. Agency for International Development

- . Fertility survey. Through the International Statistical Institute, U.S. AID is assisting the Government in conducting a national fertility survey (for description, see below under International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey). U.S. AID funding through ISI for this project is expected to amount to \$188,000.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Family Planning International Assistance

- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$20,618 in family planning commodities to eight institutions in Paraguay.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Centro Paraguayo de Estudios de Poblacion (CEPEP).
- . Programme highlights: Despite various problems, CEPEP has been able to continue its efforts to demonstrate to official and public circles that family planning has a strongly favourable impact on the health of mothers and children. To make this point, the association's programmes have tended to integrate family planning into wider prenatal and gynaecological care centred in 29 clinics located in both urban and rural settings. In 1979, the clinics attracted 38,032 new and continuing acceptors. CEPEP has been very active in promoting family life education and has sponsored seminars for teachers on how best to introduce sex education into school curricula.
- . Financial summary: Total expenditures -- 1979 actual, \$455,400 (including IPPF grant, \$351,700 and \$36,400 in commodities); 1980 estimated, \$443,900 (including IPPF grant, \$340,500 and \$22,800 in commodities); 1981 budget, \$519,900 (including IPPF grant, \$383,500 and \$5,500 in commodities).

Paraguay

International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey

- . In co-operation with the Ministerio de Salud Publica, Direccion General de Estadistica, and with funding from U.S. AID (see above), the ISI/WFS is assisting the Government in acquiring, through a national fertility survey, the scientific information that will permit it to describe and interpret its populations' level of fertility, strive to identify meaningful differentials in patterns of fertility and fertility regulation, and to clarify factors affecting fertility as well as to increase national capacities for fertility and other demographic research and to collect and analyze data on fertility which are internationally standardized in order to permit comparisons from one country to another. Starting date: July 1978; field work dates: February-May 1979. Report to be published in December 1980. The number of individual questionnaires involved in the survey is 4,622.

World Neighbors

- . Provides assistance to Mision de Amistad Family Planning Programme for training and for family planning services in their rural programme. Cumulative expenditures from 1966 through June 1980, \$148,116; budgets: 1979-80, \$6,800, 1980-81, \$20,000.
- . Provides assistance to the Family Orientation Programme which provides family orientation and motivation for family planning on a national scale (joint sponsor is Asociacion Cristiana de Jovenes -- YMCA). Cumulative expenditures from 1972 through June 1980, \$128,559, budgets: 1979-80, \$20,129; 1980-81, \$20,000.
- . Assists ODECO for an integrated community development programme which includes family planning information and education (5 per cent). Cumulative expenditures from 1964 through June 1980, \$97,921; budgets: 1979-80, \$9,500; 1980-81, \$15,250.

PERU

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	17,625	Proportion of urban (%)	67.43
Population, males (in 1000)	8,836	Population density (per sq. km.)	14
Population, females (in 1000)	8,789	Rates of growth (%)	2.70
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	27.0
0-14	42.3	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	38.6
15-64	54.4	Crude death rates (per 1000)	11.6
65+	3.4	Gross reproduction rates	2.68
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	4,125	Net reproduction rates	2.20
Dependency ratios (per 100)	84.0	Total fertility rates (per 1)	5.49
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	712	Life expectancy, males (years)	55.7
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	100.5	Life expectancy, females (years)	58.6
Median ages (years)	18.5	Life expectancy, total (years)	57.1

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

In August 1976, the Government issued a national population policy, "Guidelines for a Population Policy in Peru", which forms part of its 1975-1978 Development Plan. The announced objectives of the policy are to achieve a rate of population growth that contributes to the effectiveness of efforts to reach higher levels of human development, and that is consonant with free decisions regarding family size that take into account parents' duties to their children and to society; to achieve a significant reduction in morbidity and mortality, especially among mothers and children; and to achieve an improved spatial distribution of the population. Although the Government has not identified fertility as an area of demographic behaviour requiring intervention, and has emphasized its refusal to set quantitative targets, it considers that fertility and population growth will reach a satisfactory level as a result of combined governmental and individual efforts. It considers that it is the role of the Government to bring about structural change and to create a national environment in which families will be able to exercise free option with respect to family size. Family planning services are again being provided in Government clinics, but only in high risk medical cases after having been stopped completely for a period of time. International migration is considered to be not significant and satisfactory.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

. In June 1979, the UNDP Governing Council at its twenty-sixth session approved a UNFPA programme of assistance to support the Peruvian national programme of maternal and child care in the amount of \$5.3 million for a four-year period, beginning in January 1979. Major emphasis of the assistance programme will be on increasing the coverage of MCH/FP services by the establishment of new health centres and health posts, on training and on population and family life education. Estimated value of the Government's contribution is \$4.9 million. Government co-operating agency is the Ministry of Health; executing agency is WHO. The implementation of this programme was slow at the start and it is being revised to cover the period through 1984.

Peru

- Maternal and child health and population (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: WHO/PAHO. To assist the Ministry of Health in a four-year programme designed to aid the Government in strengthening and expanding its MCH programme, with major emphasis on increasing the coverage of MCH/FP services through the establishment of new health centres and health posts, on training and on population and family life education. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$449,669; budget: 1980, \$148,873. (In addition, this project is being funded through the UNFPA/Norwegian Funds-in-Trust in the amount of \$499,024 for 1980).
- At its twenty-seventh session in June 1980, the Governing Council approved UNFPA assistance to the Government in the amount of \$2,320,000 for two and one-half years for the Government's 1981 population and housing census. Scheduled starting date was July 1979; estimated value of the Government's contribution is \$5 million. Executing agencies are the United Nations and UNFPA; Government co-operating agency is the National Office of Statistics under the National Planning Institute. Major project under this programme is:

Population and housing census (initiated in 1979). Executing agencies: United Nations/UNFPA. To assist the Government's National Planning Institute and National Statistical Institute in support of population and housing census planned for 1981. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: United Nations, \$30,695; UNFPA, \$34,248; budgets: 1980: United Nations, \$610,634; UNFPA, \$172,200; 1981: United Nations, \$41,130.
- In 1981, it is expected that the UNFPA will undertake a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years, and, on the basis of which, future assistance to Peru will be decided upon.

Other projects being funded are:

- Human settlement and migration (initiated in 1975). Executing agency: United Nations. To provide data on housing requirements, on the population structure and employment; to assist in the formulation of training programmes concerning migration to selected zones in the country. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$211,293. The final report was due in 1980.
- Study of migration and employment (initiated in 1975). Executing agency: United Nations. To analyze the main interrelationship between urbanization, industrialization and migration and the effect on the supply and demand of labour caused by migratory factors. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$178,950. The final report is under preparation.
- Health and population (initiated in 1976). Executing agency: WHO/PAHO. This project, which began in 1977 was designed to assist the Government implement its population policy and reduce maternal and child morbidity and mortality. Activities include strengthening disease prevention care for children, increasing control of risks associated with the reproductive process and providing integrated medical and educational services which will enable the population to freely determine the number and spacing of births. PAHO support includes technical advisory services, local training, fellowships, and supplies and equipment. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$939,766; budget: 1980, \$14,147.
- Fertility survey (initiated in 1976). Executing agency: UNFPA. For description, see below under International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$190,346.
- Research on migration and colonization in Puno (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: United Nations. To provide infrastructure and services to promote a more satisfactory pattern of migration and settlement; to plan and promote a reordering of existing population settlements; and to promote the development of the Ceja de Selva and Selva areas. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$100,353; budget: \$1,413. The final report was due in 1980.

- Law and population (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: UNFPA. To review and compile selected laws bearing on population and family planning. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$33,201.
- Census cartography (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the National Institute of Statistics in developing an adequate cartographic base for the planning, implementation and analysis of censuses and surveys in the field of population, in particular, for the 1981 census. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$521,037; budgets: 1980, \$435,525; 1981, \$6,860.
- Civil registration and vital statistics reorganization/pre-project activities (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: United Nations. To provide for the services of a consultant to assist local authorities in civil registration and vital statistics project formulation. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$2,555.
- Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing, including programme support): \$2,958,842; budgets: 1980, \$1,412,262; 1981, \$47,990 - grand total, \$4,419,094 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

World Health Organization

- The Universidad Cayetano Heredia received \$5,000 for the purchase of ad hoc supplies.
- WHO support for research during the period 1972-1980 amounts to approximately \$91,800.

Bilateral assistance

U.S. Agency for International Development

- National responsible parenthood programme. To assist the Ministries of Health and Education and related agencies, in designing and implementing family planning training, as well as informational and service programmes. U.S. AID grant funds are providing logistical support to these Ministries in providing rural and urban family planning services, population education, and training of health/family planning personnel. Training of medical and paramedical personnel in fertility regulation, initiated in FY 1978 under U.S. AID financing through the Neonatology and Maternal Child Health Care Institute, will continue under this project. In FY 1980, the programme will emphasize: a) provision of logistical support to set up family planning service programmes in urban slums and rural health facilities; b) design and distribution of information, education and communications material in family planning; c) support for training in the administration of family planning service programmes; and d) training of medical and paramedical staff in fertility regulation. U.S. AID-financed inputs include grants for contract services, participants, commodities, and other costs. Initial obligation, FY 1979; estimated final obligation, FY 1982; estimated FY 1979 obligations, \$800,000; proposed FY 1980 obligations, \$500,000; estimated total cost, \$1,300,000.
- Health and population services for marginal urban areas. The purpose of the project is to extend integrated primary health services, including family planning, to the marginal areas of Peru's major population centres. This project is designed to provide health and family planning services in marginal urban areas which have little or no access currently to these services. The project seeks to test and develop cost-effective maternal/child and family planning services in areas of high population density. In FY 1981, utilizing the experience of the Government/U.S. AID Primary Health Care Project, this project will implement training, supervisory, education and health activities in several urban pilot areas. The focus will be on maternal/child health and family planning programmes which include prenatal, childbirth and postpartum services such as immunizations, family planning, and hospital referrals when indicated. The institution-building

Peru

nature of some outputs precludes determining U.S. AID unit costs. U.S. AID-financed inputs include commodities, equipment, training, technical assistance, and education. In FY 1981, U.S. AID assistance is expected to total \$700,000.

Government of Norway

- . Maternal and child health and population. Multi/bi project with UNFPA. Budget: 1980, \$500,000.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Association for Voluntary Sterilization, International Project

- . Grant of \$87,907 (6/1/80 - 5/31/81) to the Instituto Ginecologico Marcelino to establish an integrated family planning programme to serve low-risk women in Lima.

Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers

- . See entry under Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers in Global section.

The Centre for Population Activities

- . From January 14-February 1, 1980, CEFPA conducted a "Women in Management" workshop in Lima in collaboration with the Asociacion para el Desarrollo e Integracion de la Mujer (ADIM), a private non-profit Peruvian institution founded by women. In addition to introducing managerial and supervisory skills to the participants, the workshop was designed to identify problems facing women managers and ways in which women could become more involved in development efforts. The 30 Peruvian women who participated in the workshop were selected for reasons of their involvement with women's groups and with women in development projects. This workshop was made possible by a grant from U.S. AID.

Family Planning International Assistance

- . Grant to Asociacion de Trabajo Laico Familiar. This grant continues support for the responsible parenthood IEC and service programme operating in the marginal areas of Lima. Some 8,500 new and 6,600 continuing users are expected this year. Total grant: \$927,335 (1 July 1972 - 31 December 1980). Current grant: \$71,964 (1 January 1980 - 31 December 1980).
- . Grant to Asociacion para el Desarrollo Integral de la Familia. This grant continues support for a project that provides responsible parenthood education and services in the low-income areas (pueblos jovenes) of Lima. It is expected that some 8,000 new and 4,000 continuing users will be served during the year. Total grant: \$814,737 (1 July 1972 - 31 December 1980). Current grant: \$62,112 (1 January 1980 - 31 December 1980).
- . Grant to Cayetano Heredia University. This grant provides continued support to the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology for its family planning service and training programme. During this year, it is expected that 4,800 new and 7,000 continuing users will be served and that some 300 voluntary sterilizations will be performed. The Department also will continue advising and providing materials and equipment for family planning activities carried out by nearby physicians and hospitals. Total grant: \$235,948 (1 November 1973 - 30 June 1981). Current grant: \$40,279 (1 July 1980 - 30 June 1981).
- . Grant to National University of Trujillo. This project helps orient health and health-related professionals in family planning services through: incorporation of contraceptive technology into the curricula of the University of Trujillo's School of Medicine and Nursing; provision of contraceptives and equipment to practicing graduates of the medical

school; and continuing education for practicing professionals. Total grant: \$13,000. (1 March 1980 - 28 February 1981). Current grant: same.

- . Grant to Concejo Distrital de San Juan de Luringancho. This grant supported a family planning service programme that operated in a highly populated area of Lima; most of the area consists of "pueblos juvenes." The grantee was the Concejo de San Juan Luringancho. Concehos Distritales, in Peru, are local governments authorized by the country's Code of Hygiene to offer health services to the community; its employees are residents of the area, performing their work ad-honorem. Total grant: \$25,092 (1 June 1979 - 31 May 1980). Current grant: same.
- . Grant Asociacion Urbanizadores de Pobladores el Carmen de la Legua. This project provided family planning, pediatric and odontology services in a clinic facility made available by the grantee, the Carmen de la Legua Residents Association. Additionally, through the project's IEC component, community residents were given talks on family planning, responsible parenthood and sex education. Total grant: \$24,763 (1 June 1979 - 31 May 1980). Current grant: same.
- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$417,405 in family planning commodities to 31 institutions in Peru.

Ford Foundation

- . Grant to Multidisciplinary Association for Research and Training in Population, Lima, to: 1) support the Association's Training and Promotion Programme (grant: \$8,400; term: 6/78-5/79); 2) support a seminar on Fertility Dynamics in the Andean region (grant: \$40,000; term: 10/79-9/80).
- . Foundation-administered project for research and training in population in the Andean region (grant: \$200,000; term: 7/77-1/80).
- . Grant to National Planning Institute, Lima, for support of demographic services to the Institute (grant: \$3,197; term: 10/79-5/80).
- . Grants to individual researchers, 1) at Center for Studies on Population and Development, to undertake research on "Migration in Peru: Inventory and Critical Analysis of Research" (grant in FY 1979 of \$370 for 5 months); 2) at Pontifical Catholic University, for publication of doctoral dissertation, "Migration and Adaptation of Huayopampino Peasants in Lima" grant in FY 1979 of \$400 for 10 months); 3) at "San Marcos" National University, to undertake research on "Critical Overview of Population Projections in Peru" (grant in FY 1979 of \$905 for 5 months); 4) at Pontifical Catholic University, for study toward a master's degree in population economics and demography at Georgetown University (grant in FY 1979 of \$7,374 for 12 months); 5) at National Institute for Statistics, to analyze existing research on human fertility in Peru, summarize major findings, and recommend new orientations for fertility research in Peru (grant in FY 1979 of \$807 for 4 months); 6) at National University of San Agustin, to undertake research on existing studies on urban population dynamics in Peru and of their scientific implications for policy purposes (grant in FY 1979 of \$900 for 4 months); 7) at Center of Studies on Population and Development, for attendance at the CLASCO meeting on Internal Migration, Argentina (grant in FY 1980 of \$1,034 for 6 days); 8) Institute for Research and Development of Self-Management to undertake a study toward a Ph.D. degree in history and demography at the University of Texas at Austin (grant in FY 1980 of \$2,339 for 2 months); 9) two individual researchers at National Agrarian University, Lima to i) undertake research on population, natural resources and environment (grant in FY 1980 of \$187 for 6 months); and ii) undertake research and prepare a study on "The Present Situation of Japanese Immigrants and their Descendants in Peru" (grant in FY 1980 of \$4,364 for 12 months); 10) at Pontifical Catholic University, for attendance at the CLASCO meeting on Internal Migration Argentina (grant in FY 1980 of \$1,034 for 6 days).

Peru

International Committee on Applied Research in Population

- . Grants to the Multidisciplinary Association for Research and Training in Population (AMIDEP) to: 1) compare changes in fertility among users of rhythm and other methods of contraception (time frame: December 1978 to October 1979; amount, \$11,761); and 2) investigate attitudes and knowledge of health professionals on the policy and problems of population in Peru (time frame: December 1978 to October 1979; amount, \$11,770).
- . Grants to the Instituto Ginecologico Marcelina, Peru 1) to study the acceptability and effectiveness of noretisterone enanthate as an injectable contraceptive (amount, \$10,149 and 2) for the evaluation of Copper-T insertion during the first fifteen days of the menstrual cycle (amount, \$14,485).

International Development Research Centre

- . Agrarian reform. A grant to the Instituto de Estudios Peruanos to enable it to evaluate the agrarian reform in Peru and to assess the new organizations established to carry out the programme. Total grant: \$223,000; allocations up to 1979, \$215,327.
- . Rural fertility and migration. A grant for the Instituto Andino de Estudios de la Poblacion y Desarrollo (INANDEP) in Lima to enable INANDEP to undertake a study on agricultural development policies in rural Peru and how these policies have influenced reproductive patterns and related demographic behaviour. Total grant: \$39,000; budget, 1980, \$18,000.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Instituto Peruano de Paternidad Responsable (INPPARES).
- . Programme highlights: In 1979, IPPF re-initiated full-scale programme support to a private group in Peru, within the framework of the national population policy. The Instituto Peruano de Paternidad Responsable (INPPARES), legally established in 1977, started to carry out formal programme activities with the Federation's support on 1 June 1979. The programme focused on information and education activities as well as on working with the community groups which assume a direct role in the delivery of integrated MCH and fertility regulation services, with an adequate information and education component as stipulated by the population policy. INPPARES has also devoted considerable efforts to the development of professional relations and maintaining regular communication with relevant Government agencies and other private organizations working in the family health and sex education fields. In addition, INPPARES developed and implemented projects to satisfy specific unmet needs such as a training course for midwifery interns and a workshop on population and labour for labour leaders.
- . Financial summary: Total expenditures -- 1979 actual, \$94,900 (including IPPF grant, \$90,400 and \$36,200 in commodities); 1980 estimated, \$164,700 (including IPPF grant, \$164,700 and \$6,290 in commodities); 1981 budget, \$232,400 (including IPPF grant, \$229,400 and \$10,200 in commodities).

International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey

- . In co-operation with the Instituto de Estadística, and with funding from UNFPA (see above), the ISI/WFS is assisting the Government in acquiring, through a national fertility survey, the scientific information that will permit it to describe and interpret its populations' level of fertility, strive to identify meaningful differentials in patterns of fertility and fertility regulation, and to clarify factors affecting fertility as well as to increase national capacities for fertility and other demographic survey research and

to collect and analyze data on fertility which are internationally standardized in order to permit comparisons from one country to another. Fieldwork lasted from July 1977 to June 1978 and the report was published in May 1979. The number of individual questionnaires involved in the survey was 5,640.

The Pathfinder Fund

- . Grant to Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia to: 1) provide four physicians with intensive training in physiology, family planning and endocrinology; and 2) offer 100 physicians residing in Andean regions with a short course on family planning methods (time frame: May 1979 to June 1980; amount, \$23,364).
- . Grant to Instituto de Investigaciones de la Altura, Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia to initiate family planning information and service activities in Tarma, a rural region approximately 100 miles northeast of Lima. Family planning services will be offered in the Regional Ministry of Health Hospital in Tarma and in the Ministry's health clinics in four neighbouring towns.
- . Grant to Asociacion Para el Desarrollo Integral de la Familia (ADIFAM) to give 500 drugstore employees information on family planning, instructions in communication techniques, and procedures for promoting contraceptives available in drugstores (time frame: August 1979 to June 1980; amount, \$19,661).
- . Grant to Universidad Nacional Federico Villarreal to establish a family planning service programme at its clinic and offer instructions in family planning procedures to its medical students (time frame: April 1979 to March 1980; amount, \$22,820).
- . Grant to Sociedad Peruana de Obstetricia y Ginecologia to discuss the effects of the Ministry of Health's suspension of family planning activities (period: November 1979; amount, \$11,288).
- . Grant to Instituto Ginecologico Marcelina to establish a training centre for physicians, obstetrical nurses and other nurses (time frame: June 1980 to May 1981; amount, \$63,783).
- . Grant to the National Association of Pharmaceutical Laboratories (ALAFARPE) to continue the operation of four integrated MCH/family planning centres in Lima's Pueblos Jovenes (time frame: March 1980 to February 1981; amount, \$47,850).
- . Grant to Movimientos Derechos de la Mujer (MDM) to conduct at least three seminars modelled after a national seminar where problems of women can be analyzed, with emphasis on their contributions (period: January 1979; amount, \$5,450).
- . Grant to Seguro Social del Peru to provide equipment for the establishment of a family planning service programme at Social Security Hospital No.2 (period: March 1979, amount, \$4,260).
- . Grant to individuals to: 1) enable army medical officials to observe the family planning programme of the Dominican Republic's Armed Forces (period: March 1980; amount, \$7,795); and 2) enable a Cuzco physician to receive culdosopic training in Brazil (period: December 1979; amount, \$1,490).

The Population Council

- . Assistance to the Asociacion Multidisciplinaria de Investigacion y Docencia en Poblacion in the form of a grant for a national population meeting to discuss major population problems of Peru. (Time frame: November 1978 to December 1979; expenditures in 1979, \$10,000; total support, \$10,000).

Peru

- . Assistance to the Ministry of Health in the form of a grant for the development of family planning education and services (time frame: October 1977 to December 1980; total support, \$27,000).
- . Assistance to the Asociacion Peruana de Facultades de Medicina Humana in the form of a grant for continued support of teaching and research in demography, maternal and child protection, and family planning education and services in medical services (time frame: January 1973 to March 1980; Expenditure in 1979, \$30,000; total support, \$255,608).

The Rockefeller Foundation

- . Grant to Pontifica Universidad Catolica del Peru for seven fellowships in demography (1978 grant, \$23,555, terminates October 1980).

PHILIPPINES

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	49,211	Proportion of urban (%)	36.21
Population, males (in 1000)	24,840	Population density (per sq. km.)	164
Population, females (in 1000)	24,371	Rates of growth (%)	2.67
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	27.5
0-14	41.9	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	36.2
15-64	55.3	Crude death rates (per 1000)	8.6
65+	2.8	Gross reproduction rates	2.44
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	11,775	Net reproduction rates	2.10
Dependency ratios (per 100)	80.8	Total fertility rates (per 1)	5.00
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	698	Life expectancy, males (years)	59.1
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	101.9	Life expectancy, females (years)	62.4
Median ages (years)	18.6	Life expectancy, infants (years)	60.7

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Government of the Philippines considers it the responsibility of the State to achieve and maintain population levels most conducive to the national welfare and has made efforts to integrate population and development targets in the various development plans of the country. The official policy is to decrease levels of fertility so as to lower population growth and improve family well-being by adjusting social and economic factors, integrating family planning with other development activities and use of tax incentives. Among the goals set by the National Population Programme (1981-1985) to be achieved by 1985 are a decrease in the rate of growth from 2.3 per cent in 1979 to 2.0 per cent, and an increase in the proportion of contraceptive users among married couples of reproductive age to 53 per cent from 37 per cent in 1978. In order to reduce the crude death rate from 10.5 in 1974 to 8.8 by 1987 and to increase life expectancy from 60 years in 1977 to 64 years by 1987 efforts are being concentrated on integrating and improving health, nutrition and family planning services and on reorganizing and upgrading primary health care and preventive and curative services. While the level of international emigration is not considered significant by the Government, it has attempted to limit the outflow of trained manpower with programmes designed to increase employment opportunities and enhance the working condition of specialized manpower. Policies are in effect to adjust the spatial distribution of the population by alleviating poverty and creating additional employment in the rural areas and developing an urban hierarchy which will give particular emphasis to the development of small and medium-size cities.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

World Bank

. First Population Project.

Total project cost: \$50 million. Bank financing: \$25 million loan. Other financing: UNFPA (\$0.43 million grant); U.S. AID (\$0.51 million grant); Government of the Philippines (\$24.06 million). Implementation period: five years. Effective date: October 31, 1974.

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

The project is designed to strengthen the administration of the national family planning programme and to increase its capacity to train fieldworkers with a view to extending its outreach into the rural areas where 70 per cent of the people live.

To this end, the project is contributing to: a) the reorganization and strengthening of the Commission on Population (POPCOM), the agency responsible for co-ordinating and directing the programme, by meeting: (i) the recurrent cost of twelve regional offices, and (ii) the recurrent costs for four years of a new Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Division and a new Training Division; b) the establishment of a new system of delivery of health and family planning services in rural areas, based on the use of trained midwives, by providing: (1) buildings for 207 rural health units, including staff housing in remote areas, (ii) buildings for 12 regional training centres, (iii) jeeps, spare parts and vehicle maintenance, (iv) technical and salary support, including a proportion of the salaries of 2,400 additional midwives declining from 90 per cent in the first year to 30 per cent in the fifth year of the project; and c) the strengthening of the capacity of the Department of Health to undertake project co-ordination and evaluation by means of salary support for statistical staff on a similar declining basis, and the provision of equipment and technical assistance.

UNFPA is financing the recurrent costs of the new IEC Division of POPCOM, and U.S. AID the recurrent costs of the new Training Division over the first four years. U.S. AID has also provided funds for the first year of operations of the regional offices. The UNFPA and U.S. AID financing is parallel to that of the Bank.

. Second Population Project.

Total project cost: \$72 million. Bank financing: \$40 million IDA credit. Other financing: Government of the Philippines (\$32 million). Implementation period: five years. Effective date: October 15, 1979.

The project is designed to help the Government to reach its targets of: a) providing 40 per cent of couples of reproductive age with family planning services by 1982 and 50 per cent by 1987; and b) increasing the proportion of population reached by health and nutrition services from the present 33 per cent to at least 50 per cent. It will consist of two parts, A and B. Part A will enable the Population Commission (POPCOM) to carry out a central and field staff development programme emphasizing recruitment and training, and to strengthen the regional infrastructure and its capacity to conduct population research and IEC activities. Part B will enable the Ministry of Health (MOH) to strengthen its health care delivery system, to introduce a primary health care programme, and to improve its administration and IEC activities.

Funds are provided for: a) construction: (1) seven regional office buildings and 13 regional contraceptive warehouses and vehicle maintenance workshops for POPCOM, and (ii) 75 health centres and 915 satellite health stations for MOH; b) 85 vehicles and 21 boats for POPCOM, to be used for administration, supply and IEC; c) 27 vehicles and 10 boats for MOH, to be used for IEC, training and service expansion; d) advisory services, fellowships for staff training, the design and production of IEC materials, incremental operating costs, evaluation and research, and innovative activities, for both POPCOM and MOH.

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . An agreement between the Government of the Philippines and the UNFPA was signed on 14 January 1972 under which the UNFPA committed support amounting to \$3.3 million over a five-year period to the national family planning programme. The components included assistance to the Commission on Population in programming, evaluation and research work; the development of population education in the public school system; support to the Institute of Mass Communications for improving research, development and training in

- . family planning communication; assistance to the Responsible Parenthood Council; and the strengthening of family planning training for different categories of health personnel.
- . In 1973, the agreement was extended for another three years with additional funding from the UNFPA in the amount of \$5 million.
- . In 1979, the UNFPA undertook a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years. As a result, the UNFPA in co-operation with the Government prepared a programme of assistance that was presented to the UNDP Governing Council at its twenty-seventh session in June 1980.
- . At its twenty-seventh session in June 1980, the Governing Council approved UNFPA assistance to the Government in the amount of \$20 million for five years in support of the Government's comprehensive population programme. The programme will include projects in such areas as strengthening of the vital registration system; incorporation of population factors into development planning; expansion of comprehensive MCH/FP services; exploration of new contraceptive technology; management training for population staff; and expansion and improvement of population information, education and communication. Scheduled starting date was June 1980; estimated value of the Government's contribution is \$20 million. Executing agencies are the United Nations, UNESCO, and WHO. Government co-operating agency is the Commission on Population. Government implementing agencies are the Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Health, National Economic and Development Authority, and the Central Statistical Office. The new project agreement between the Government of the Philippines and the UNFPA was signed on 7 August 1980.

Remaining projects being funded under the first country agreement are:

- . Population education programme (initiated in 1972). Executing agency: UNESCO. To develop curriculum materials in population education for primary, secondary and higher schools levels including teacher training and a prototype population course in the arts and sciences; to provide the necessary basis for the institutionalization of population education in the formal school system. Cumulative expenditures through 1979; \$1,577,225; budget: 1980, \$4,075.
- . Support of Population Research Unit, Bureau of Census and Statistics (initiated in 1972). Executing agencies: United Nations/UNFPA. To strengthen the population research activities within the framework of the Bureau by providing technical and auxiliary personnel, equipment, and training fellowships in population research and evaluation. Cumulative expenditures through 1979. United Nations, \$108,186; UNFPA, \$324,949; budgets: 1980, United Nations, \$2,528; UNFPA, \$1,000.
- . Maternal and child health-based family planning, Bohol Province (initiated in 1973). Executing agencies: WHO/UNFPA/Population Council. To improve maternal and child health and regulate fertility; and to determine the effectiveness of delivering family planning services through a well-organized MCH care programme in a large predominantly rural area. The project terminated in August 1980. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: WHO, \$802,611; UNFPA, \$329,125; Population Council, \$386,912; budgets: 1980, WHO, \$37,303; UNFPA, \$116,315; Population Council, \$62,773.

In addition, the UNFPA is also funding other projects. These are:

- . Workshop on the review of the Philippines Country Programme (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist travel costs of international experts invited to attend workshop sponsored by Government to discuss its review of the Philippines population programme and to enable follow-up meetings of the Population Commission staff and staff of other agencies to consider and to implement the recommendations of the Review Committee. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$11,177.

Philippines

- Programmed learning modules for population programme professionals (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA/Population Center Foundation. To assist the Population Commission in developing, producing, testing, and evaluating programmed learning materials designed to assist population professionals and others in improving their skills in areas from family planning medical services, motivation and counselling to those required for utilizing research and technical information for programme management. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$15,582; budget: 1980, \$24,418.
- Multi-media support for population programme (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide funds for Philippine component of ASEAN study project; this component to be implemented by Population Commission (for fuller description of project, see ASEAN project under UNFPA/FAO in Asia and the Pacific regional section). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$32,733; budget: 1980, \$57,257.
- Migration in relation to rural development (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide funds for Philippine component to ASEAN study project on migration; this component to be implemented by Commission on Population (for fuller description of project, see ASEAN project under UNFPA/FAO in Asia and the Pacific regional section). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$32,341; budget: 1980, \$17,660.
- Integration of population and rural development policies - Rural electrification and fertility change in the Southern Philippines (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide funds for Philippine component of ASEAN project. (For description see ASEAN project under UNFPA/FAO in Asia and Pacific regional section). Budgets: 1980, \$38,604; 1981, \$26,746.
- Modular training for trainers of population and development agencies (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide funds for Philippine component of ASEAN project. (For description, see ASEAN project under UNFPA/FAO in Asia and Pacific regional section). Budgets: 1980, \$17,978; 1981, \$94,738; 1982, \$7,070.
- Population and development planning and research (initiated in 1980). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the National Economic and Development Authority in stimulating the integration of population and development planning at the national and regional levels, including the establishment and strengthening of institutional capability, the setting up of a system for utilizing research on population and development, and the development of a system of training in this area. Budgets: 1980, \$81,860; 1981, \$140,051.
- Strengthening of the vital registration system (initiated in 1980). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the National Census and Statistics Office in assessing the present system, setting up model or demonstration projects, instituting standardized record keeping and data retrieval, and training personnel. Budgets: 1980, \$311,875; 1981, \$384,910; 1982, \$110,135.
- Regionalization of population education (initiated in 1980). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Ministry of Education and Culture in expanding its programme of population education, including the holding of regional seminar/workshops to identify regional needs and programme activities. Budget: 1980, \$90,729.
- Field approval of population-related activities (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To permit field approval of local activities, such as providing funds for representatives of national organizations for travel to international conferences and seminars, study tours, research studies, etc., requiring limited funding. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$2,928; budget: \$8,882.

- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing, including UNFPA co-ordinator and programme support); \$7,506,485; budgets: 1980, \$1,059,203; 1981, \$646,445; 1982, \$117,205 - grand total, \$9,329,338 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

World Health Organization

- . In 1979 and 1980 WHO supported research on the safety and effectiveness of current oral and injectable contraceptives, intrauterine devices, female sterilization and natural family planning; research on the development of new and improved injectable contraceptives, psychosocial and service research. The WHO Collaborating Centre for Clinical Research, University of the Philippines received \$183,200 for research in some of the above-mentioned areas and for strengthening its research capabilities. Population Center Foundation received \$38,200; National Family Planning Office, \$73,000; and the Philippine Heart Centre, \$23,900. Three research training grants were awarded to scientists from the Philippines at a total cost of \$118,000.
- . WHO support for research and institution strengthening during the period 1972-1980 amounts to approximately \$943,700.

International Labour Organisation

- . Population/family planning project for the Department of Labour (initiated in 1974). Technical assistance provided by ILO. To ensure the efficient integration of family planning services in establishments covered by Presidential Decree 148, which requires industrial establishments to provide family planning services to its employees through their clinics or infirmaries; to co-ordinate family planning information/education efforts of individual establishments with other industries and institutions; to create an awareness of population problems among trade union leaders, supervisors and workers. Originally this project was a direct country implemented one executed by UNDP with technical assistance by ILO. When external funding ceased in 1977 the Government continued to fund the project and requested ILO to continue to provide technical backstopping.
- . Study on temporary migration of Filipino workers to Iran (initiated in 1978). To assist the Government in formulating appropriate policies in the sphere of international migration in relation to national manpower resources and future manpower requirements. Funded from ILO regular budget. Commitments 1978: \$8,000. Completed: 1979.

Regional organization assistance

Communication Foundation for Asia

- . Young People's Guide to Sex and Family Planning. Initiated in January 1979, the book entitled, "Kung Talagang Mahal Mo Ako" (If You Really Love Me), seeks to educate Filipino teenagers on human sexuality and family planning. Specifically, it focused on Filipino sexual values, family planning and responsible parenthood. Funded by Family Planning International Assistance, the book was prepared in consultation with national family planning experts, doctors, parents, college and high school students. Copies of the book were distributed to schools, colleges, youth centres and other relevant family planning organizations. A pre-evaluation of the manuscript was conducted in order to determine audience reaction to the first draft of the book. Duration: 14 months; budget: \$10,205.
- . Prototype Illustrated Booklet on Child Care. Initiated in February 1979, the book entitled, "Meme Na, Bunso" (Sleep, My Baby), seeks to help fill the need for a popular reading material in the area of family health education designed for Filipino rural families. The project was supported by the Sisters of Charity, Rome (Casa Generalizia Soure Della Carita). The pretesting of the manuscript was conducted by the Research Staff of CFA to obtain information about respondents' reaction to the book on child care in terms of message comprehen-

Philippines

sion, usefulness of the book, appropriateness of the title of the book, technical aspects and suggestions/recommendations. The post-test of the book is on-going. Duration: 12 months; budget: \$15,500.

Bilateral assistance

U.S. Agency for International Development

- Population planning III. To assist the Government in increasing the rate of contraceptive usage from an estimated 46 per cent in 1980 to 56 per cent by 1985. This new outreach project will continue to support Philippine efforts to control population growth, placing emphasis on: 1) sustaining and expanding volunteer participation; 2) developing better linkage or integration with existing nutrition and health service programmes and 3) promoting use of more effective contraceptive methods. In FY 1981, the project will extend contraceptive coverage of unserved areas of the country, increasing the total number of couples using contraceptives. The training of workers and volunteers will be stepped up and improved IEC materials will be made available to them. Emphasis will be placed on closer co-ordination with clinics and other elements of the Government's social services delivery system. Initial obligation, FY 1981; estimated final obligation, FY 1985; proposed 1981 obligation, \$14,700,000 (including \$8.7 million loan for contraceptives); estimated total cost of project, \$61,350,000.
- Fertility survey. Through the International Statistical Institute, U.S. AID is assisting the Government in conducting a national fertility survey (for description, see below under International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey). U.S. AID funding through ISI for this project is expected to amount to \$186,000.

Japan International Co-operation Agency

- Assistance to the Government, initiated in 1974 for a period of seven years, supplying contraceptives, vehicles and audio-visual training equipment for IEC programme. Project budget: \$428,600. Disbursement, 1 January 1979 - 30 June 1980: \$428,600.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Association for Voluntary Sterilization, International Project

- Fourth year grant of \$16,514 (11/1/78 - 10/31/79) to Southwestern University College of Medicine in Cebu City, to continue a pilot training and service programme in male and female voluntary sterilization.
- Third and fourth year grants of \$40,368 (8/1/78 - 10/31/79) and \$45,518 (11/1/79 - 11/30/80) to the Family Planning Organization of the Philippines to continue to conduct training of rural physicians and delivery of services to rural areas via a traveling service team.
- Third and fourth year grants of \$26,537 (3/1/78 - 5/31/79) and \$34,985 (6/1/79 - 9/30/80) to the Philippine Association for the Study of Sterilization (PASS) to maintain the PASS ability to provide leadership in the field of voluntary sterilization and allow PASS to design and implement action programmes which seek to promote the voluntary sterilization movement in the Philippines.
- Second and third year grants of \$33,987 (5/1/78 - 5/31/79) and \$39,573 (6/1/79 - 5/31/80) to the Children's Medical Centre in Quezon City to initiate and continue a mini-laparotomy service programme including an information and education campaign.

Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers

- See entry under Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers in global section.

Church World Service, Family Life and Population Programmes

- . Intermittent support to the Kapatiran-Kaunlaran Foundation, Inc. for its youth programme in the university belt of Metro Manila. CWS contributed \$1,000 in 1979 to the student publication, Ang Batingaw.
- . In 1979/1980, a grant of \$5,000 per year to the Mindanao Christian Service Foundation, Inc. of General Santos City for the family planning component of its general development programme. Services are both clinical and educational; including concern with health, sanitation, nutrition and backyard gardening. Since most cases are indigent, MSCF subsidizes their medicine and professional fees of the doctor.

Family Planning International Assistance

- . Grant to Bio-Medical Research Associates, Philippine General Hospital. This grant continues support for the training of physicians in sterilization techniques. A new component this year is the training of paramedics as support staff for sterilization clinics. This year, a follow-up evaluation also is to be conducted of the graduates and an analysis is to be made of the Centre's sterilization acceptor data. Total grant: \$507,560 (1 August 1974 - 31 July 1980). Current grant: \$228,864, (1 March 1979 - 31 July 1980).
- . Grant to Population Center Foundation. This grant provides seed money to enable rural women's clubs to integrate family planning with income-generating activities. During the grant period, it is expected that some 20 local women's clubs will continue to function as family planning service points; the clubs also are expected to continue with their income generating activities -- candy making, pig raising, rattan furniture making, and sewing. Total grant: \$72,312 (1 July 1978 - 31 June 1981). Current grant: same.
- . Grant to Cagayan de Oro Lions Club. This project provides family planning IEC and services to young, unmarried people in the Cagayan de Oro area. It is expected that both in-school and out-of-school youths will be reached by the programme. A noteworthy feature of the programme is the establishment of a shelter to provide residential, integrated family planning and health care services for unwed, pregnant women, both pre and post delivery. Total grant: \$28,154 (1 April 1980 - 31 March 1981). Current grant: same.
- . Grant to Philippine Christian University. This grant continues support for the PCU family planning counselling and service programme including related clinical services. Project activities are carried out at both the PCU main campus in Manila and at the rural campus in nearby Cavite. Total grant: \$47,265 (1 June 1978 - 30 November 1980). Current grant: \$25,743 (1 December 1979 - 30 November 1980).
- . Grant to National Office of Mass Media. This grant supported an educational and motivational programme on responsible parenthood carried out by the National Office of Mass Media, the official communication office of the Catholic Church in the Philippines. Total grant: \$212,263 (1 January 1974 - 31 August 1979). Current grant: same.
- . Grant to Communication Foundation for Asia. This grant enabled CFA to develop, print and distribute 10,000 copies of a book on human sexuality for Filipino teenagers, written in their own language. The book was developed by a team of professionals that included resource persons from various educational institutions that expected to utilize the book. A select panel of experts reviewed the completed manuscript and a final draft was submitted to the FPIA Regional Office for approval. The book represents an unprecedented effort to reach the Filipino youths and help prepare them for responsible parenthood and intelligent family planning. Total grant: \$10,272 (1 February 1979 - 31 March 1980). Current grant: same.

Philippines

- . Grant to Gabriel Medical Assistance Group. This grant supported a major community-based distribution and mobile sterilization programme with the Iglesia in Cristo Church in the Philippines. Total grant: \$874,855 (1 March 1978 - 31 May 1980).
- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$3,912,435 in family planning commodities to 120 institutions in the Philippines.

Ford Foundation

- . Grants to Population Center Foundation for 1) assistance to develop Population Studies Centres at provincial colleges and universities in the regions of the Philippines (grant: \$50,000; term: 6/77-5/79; grant: \$65,000; term: 10/79-9/81); 2 support for an action-research project entitled "A Community-Based Project on Health and Family Planning Manpower Resource Distribution in Roxas City, Capiz" (grant: \$20,180; term: 4/77-3/80).
- . Grant to individual researchers, 1) University of Colorado, to undertake research on "Rural Development, Economic Participation of Women and Fertility: A Study of the Impact of Rural Modernization in Mindanao" (grant in FY 1979 of \$22,840 for 12 months); 2) two individual researchers at the Asian Institute of Management for participation in a meeting of the Management Institute's Working Group on Population and Social Development to be held at INCAE, Nicaragua (grants in FY 1980, one for \$3,726 and the other for \$242 for 11 days each); 3) University of San Carlos for participation in the World Fertility Survey Conference in London (grant in FY 1980 of \$3,100 for 2 months).

International Committee on Applied Research in Population

- . Assistance to the Ministry of Health in the form of a grant to conduct a study of midwives trained in comprehensive family planning services (time frame: September 1979 to August 1980; expenditure in 1979, \$5,000; total support, \$5,000).
- . Assistance to the Population Center Foundation in the form of grants to: 1) develop and test alternative family planning counselling approaches in a pilot programme for young adults (time frame: May 1979 to November 1980; expenditures in 1979, \$20,000; total support, \$23,507); and 2) to carry out a survey of adolescents' knowledge, attitudes and practice of family planning (time frame: December 1978 to April 1980; expenditure in 1979, \$10,884; total support, \$14,884).
- . Assistance to Southwestern University in the form of a grant to conduct a study of abortion practitioners in the Philippines (time frame: December 1978 to May 1980; expenditure in 1979, \$11,000; total support, \$13,294).

International Development Research Centre

- . Oral contraceptive distribution by hilots. Grant to the Institute of Community and Family Health, Quezon City, to develop and test a community-based family planning distribution programme using hilots (trained birth attendants) to distribute contraceptives in a rural area of the Philippines. Duration: 2 years, Total grant, \$31,910; allocations up to 1979, \$26,000; budget in 1980, \$4,545; expended, \$4, '5; projected, N/A.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Family Planning Organization of the Philippines.
- . Formed in 1969, the Organization is one of the major implementing agencies of the national programme, providing voluntary support in the provision of services and public motivation. It emphasizes the initiation of pilot projects, the mobilization of grass roots volunteers

and leaders, programmes for minorities and the development of adolescent sexuality education in non-formal settings and counselling. A unique community service project called Magdamayan has had notable success in mobilizing local resources and acceptors and is now being taken up by the Government. All methods and all types of service delivery are included in FPOP's programme. In 1979, 37,607 new clinic and 20,454 new non-clinical acceptors were recruited. Continuing acceptors were 86,682 and 102,455 respectively. Three itinerant sterilization teams conducted 2,591 male and 8,862 female sterilizations. There is special emphasis on motivating male participation in family planning and on engaging the interests of young people. Several projects foster the concept of planned parenthood and women's development. There is an integrated family planning nutrition and parasite control project under the auspices of JOICFP (see separate entry).

- . Financial summary: IPPF grant - 1979 actual, \$786,000; 1980 estimated, \$770,200; 1981 projected, \$695,700.

International Projects Assistance Services (IPAS)

- . A grant of \$20,000 was provided to a non-profit society for the development of family planning facilities on the islands of Mindanao and Luzon.
- . IPAS has, with the assistance of the Population Crisis Committee/Draper Fund (see Global entry), organized a programme for the training of doctors and paramedics in surgical family planning services. The programme is designed to reach urban and rural areas of the most need.

International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey

- . In co-operation with the National Census and Statistics Office, and with funding from U.S. AID (see above), the ISI/WFS is assisting the Government in acquiring, through a national fertility survey, the scientific information that will permit it to describe and interpret its populations' level of fertility, strive to identify meaningful differentials in patterns of fertility and fertility regulation, and to clarify factors affecting fertility as well as to increase national capacities for fertility and other demographic research and to collect and analyze data on fertility which are internationally standardized in order to permit comparisons from one country to another. Field work was done from March to July 1978 and the report was published in December 1979. The number of individual questionnaires involved in the survey is 9268.

Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning, Inc.

- . Grant and commodities assistance to the Steering Committee of the Integrated Family Planning-Nutrition-Parasite Control Project composed of the Commission on Population, Ministry of Health, Family Planning Organization of the Philippines, Institute of Public Health of the University of the Philippines and National Nutrition Centre of the Philippines. The Project was initiated at four pilot areas in 1976 for a duration of six years. Cumulative expenditures through 1978: \$190,889; 1979/1980 expenditures: \$121,275.
- . In March 1980, a film, "Our Village, Our Future - An experience with integrated family planning" (16mm, 34 minutes, colour) was completed. This film was produced in collaboration with the Commission on Population, the Family Planning Organization of the Philippines and the Steering Committee. Copies of the film were donated to the above organizations.

The Pathfinder Fund

- . Bangued Christian Hospital surgical sterilization programme. Grant to Bangued Christian Hospital to introduce and promote a fertility control method. Time frame: February 1978 to December 1980; amount, \$5,750.

Philippines

- Capiz Emmanuel Hospital surgical sterilization programme. Grant to Capiz Emmanuel Hospital to promote fertility control methods. Time frame: February 1978 to December 1980; amount, \$4,286.
- Paulino J. Garcia Research and Medical Center sterilization. Voluntary male and female sterilization services and training activities. Time frame: April 1980 to March 1981; amount, \$10,929.

Population Center Foundation

- The Population Center Foundation is a private, non-profit and primarily grant-making institution set up in 1972. It was established to harness the resources and capabilities of the private sector, and enlists its support for the national effort to meet the problem of rapid population growth. In addition to working within the Philippine Population Program, the Foundation also serves as a resource institution for population activities in the Asian region, and provides member countries of the Association of South East Asian Nations with technical assistance in research and research utilization. (See also separate entries in Asia and the Pacific regional section and in the Global section.)
- The Government of the Philippines has provided a number of grants for population projects in such areas as: maximizing the flow and application of technical information towards the solution and improvement of teacher training strategies in population education; assisting out-of-school youth-oriented organizations in planning, designing and conceptualizing their programmes through use of research and technical information; maximizing the flow and application of technical information towards the improvement of knowledge and skills of full-time outreach workers in communicating family planning; maximizing the flow and application of technical information to equip IEC workers with skills in the development and production of IEC materials in the region; maximizing the flow and application of technical information to enable population professionals to better understand the biomedical and psychological factors which influence discontinuance of contraceptive use; linking programme managers and professionals to information resources so that they could make more informed decisions and consequently improve the management of rural outreach programmes; linking clinic programme managers and professional staff to technical and research information relevant to the improvement of sterilization promotion and service delivery; reviewing and recommending a set of implementing guidelines pertinent to the roles, functions, and linkages of fieldworkers and service delivery personnel for general endorsement of the agency participants, etc.
- U.S. AID and the Government of the Philippines provided grants to: 1) develop IEC materials to facilitate the implementation of the Medicare Reimbursement Program for Voluntary Surgical Sterilization and to conduct an information flow study to assess the efficiency of the communication system (grant: \$39,658; 10/77-9/78); 2) assist fifteen medium-sized private hospitals in setting up an organizational machinery for family planning services and to evaluate the financial viability of a family planning service programme in private hospitals and its impact on the province (grant: \$53,683; 12/77-5/79).
- U.S. AID provided a grant 1) to examine the current acceptability of vaginal contraceptives in the commercial market and explore its potential role in the Government's programme (grant: \$5,400) 2) an exploratory study of the various non-monetary schemes adopted by POPCOM regional offices for Outreach Program's volunteer workers (grant: \$9,790).
- The Ford Foundation and the Government of the Philippines provided grants to: 1) introduce and monitor experimental inputs in the study sites as well as the completion of baseline and post-test surveys which trace the effects of these experimental inputs on acceptors (grant: \$113,917; 9/77-7/79); 2) study the relationship between socioeconomic factors and fertility to arrive at decision variables which can be directly or indirectly

- manipulated through policy (grant: \$17,640; 4/79-1/80); 3) study the relationship between female work participation and fertility behaviour (grant: \$18,000); and 4) establish an Institutional Development Programme in universities for training in demography and research (grant: \$171,841).
- The International Committee on Applied Research in Population provided grants for the following projects: 1) profile of sexuality, related needs and problems of metro Manila adolescents; 2) centre for young adults pilot programme; 3) telephone information and referral service; and 4) company benefits for voluntary surgical sterilization (for descriptions, see ICARP entry above).
 - The Asia Foundation provided a grant to: 1) translate and field-test "A Resourcebook on Guidance and Counselling for Voluntary Surgical Sterilization" into the Biocolano, Tagalog and Cebuano vernaculars (grant: \$4,883; 11/78-10/79); 2) assist the Balikatan sa Kaunlaran in its efforts to deliver family planning programmes to various communities (grant: \$9,960); 3) conduct comparative case studies of community based programmes in health and family planning (grant: \$13,360); 4) conduct a KAP survey among married Muslim couples (grant: \$10,680); and 5) develop a rural service scheme and training for cultural minorities (Mangyans) (grant: \$6,230).
 - The Ford Foundation provided grants to: develop the capability of Capiz Emmanuel Hospital in establishing community-based health programmes, deploying its health manpower resources and in training primary health care workers (grant: \$20,180; 5/77-3/80).
 - Involvement of community-based women's clubs in the development and implementation of community projects with family planning components (for description see Family Planning International Assistance above).
 - The Technology Resource Center provided a grant to test the financial viability of a system of delivering health care and family planning service for the rural areas that are managed and maintained by a private corporation (grant: \$42,267; 1/79-6/80).
 - Family planning cost analysis (for description see International Development Research Centre above).
 - Programmed learning modules for population programme professionals. Executed for UNFPA. (For description see UNFPA above.)
 - The Ministry of Agrarian Reforms provided a grant for the evaluation of the FAO population education development for small farmers project (grant: \$2,000; 11/78-3/79).
 - The International Bank for Rural Development provided loans to: 1) determine whether or not and to what extent various mixes of commercial communication and distribution techniques are able to attain a high and continuing level of condom usage for family planning purposes (grant: \$20,500; 5/79-10/79, \$121,374); 2) assess the socio-economic and demographic characteristics, the status of health, and health services, as well as the problems and resources of the communities involved as a basis for the development and implementation of the Barangay Health Worker programme (grant: \$20,067; 5/79-8/79); 3) provide selected FP personnel with basic counselling principles and techniques and a review of the human reproductive system and sterilization methods (grant: \$34,000); and 4) develop FP - IEC materials for specific rural audiences (grant: \$59,400).
 - The Food and Agriculture Organization provided a grant to develop a comprehensive national programme for the Ministry of Agriculture that will integrate population and nutrition into the agricultural extension system (grant: \$12,500; 11/78-3/79).

Philippines

- WHO Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction for programme development for psychosocial research in family planning, \$16,600 for five months; \$21,600 for one year.

The Population Council

- Maternal and Child Health-Based Family Planning Programme, Bohol Province. See also UNFPA entry above. Population Council expenditures through 1979, \$413,040; budget in 1980, \$28,379.
- Assistance to the Population Institute at the University of the Philippines (UPPI) and the Population Commission (POPCOM) in the form of technical and professional services. The Population Council's resident advisor assists UPPI in the analysis of existing survey data, in the development of new national surveys of demographic change and population programme in population at UPPI. The advisor spends approximately 20 per cent of his time as a consultant to POPCOM where he assists in the development of evaluation mechanisms for assessing the performance of participating agencies; in the design of research projects funded through POPCOM; and in the development of research capacity among the research and evaluation staff. The project began in January 1976. Cumulative expenditures through 1979, \$138,103; budget in 1980, \$54,800; 1981, \$58,000.

Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT)

- Country programme (Kabalikat). This grant will enable PIACT/Philippines (Kabalikat) to develop and implement new projects in family planning which are priority concerns of the Philippines Population Program; to expand activities to the area of health care; and to bring PIACT/Philippines (Kabalikat) to attain self-sufficiency so as to further PIACT goals. Time frame: August 1978 to December 1981; budget, \$49,500.
- Development of regional research centres. The purpose of this grant to PIACT/Philippines was to develop regional research capabilities in order to support the implementation of the objectives of the Philippine National Population Programme. Assistance will be given to the regional offices by providing them with relevant findings to make sound decisions. Time frame: January 1979 to June 1981; budget, \$25,000.
- Assessment of sterilization as a method in the National Population Programme. This grant will provide funds for a comprehensive baseline study on questions relating to sterilization services and attitudes in the Philippines. Time frame: June 1979 to June 1980, budget, \$29,590.
- Condom feasibility study. The Philippine National Economic and Development Authority and the Population Commission requested that PIACT/Philippines conduct a feasibility study on the manufacture of condoms in the Philippines. Information from this study will be used by the Philippine Government to decide the most appropriate means of obtaining condoms needed by the national population programme. Complete local production, importation of condoms with local packaging, and importation of packaged condoms are the options being evaluated. Time frame: February 1979 to June 1979; budget, \$22,676.
- Condom quality assurance. This grant to PIACT/Philippines is to support the establishment and operation of condom quality testing facility to assure that condoms distributed in both Government and private family planning programmes are of acceptable quality. Time frame: May 1979 to December 1982; budget, \$21,850.
- Assessment of warehousing and distribution systems for contraceptive products of the Philippine Population Program. This grant to PIACT/Philippines (Kabalikat) will identify problems in product and material storage, handling, and dispersal that may impede efficient management of the national programme to provide POPCOM with the baseline information on

Philippines

warehousing and distribution requirements of the regions; and provide input to improve systems for monitoring product acceptability and product movement along the channels of distribution and product usage and acceptance. Time frame: August 1979 to December 1979; budget \$7,700.

- Development of reference materials for illiterate acceptors in Southern Mindanao. This grant to PIACT/Philippines (Kabalikat) will be used to produce brochures outlining how pills, IUDs and the rhythm method are used, what are expected side-effects and how to deal with them, and resulting benefits. This project has been funded by the Overseas Development Administration.. Time frame: February 1980 to January 1981; budget, \$14,000.
- Oral contraceptive quality assurance. PIACT/Philippines (Kabalikat) has developed a capacity to assess the quality of oral contraceptives intended for use in national family planning programs. As important as the actual establishment of a pill quality assurance capacity in Manila will be, the generation of a body of knowledge to guide the subsequent development of pill quality assurance capacities is also important in other developing countries. Time frame: June 1979 to December 1980; budget, \$18,000.
- Development of family planning communications programming expertise at the regional levels. This project will address the problem of family planning communications. It provides management consultancy assistance to regional offices in developing and executing regionally-relevant communications plans. Time frame: May 1980 to December 1981; budget, \$30,000.
- Development of a Support Materials Unit. PIACT/Philippines (Kabalikat) will develop method-specific, instructional how-to brochures on rhythm, pills, ligation, IUDs and vasectomy for use by potential method acceptors. With the establishment of this Unit, a capacity will be in the Philippines for the development, testing and production of appropriate support materials. Time frame: April 1980 to December 1982; budget, \$42,000.

The Rockefeller Foundation

- Grant to the University of the Philippines for use by its School of Economics towards the costs of training and research in demographic economics (1976 grant, \$275,000; terminates June 30, 1981).
- Grant to the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University for research on differential child mortality and fertility in the Philippines (grant period, January 1980 to August 1981, \$9,805).
- Grant to Xavier University to support research and training programme at the Research Institute of Mindanao Culture (grant period November 1976 to October 1980, \$75,000); and for research on demographic impact of sociological development in a contemporary rural setting (grant period January 1979 to December 1980, \$24,894).

World Education

- Integrated nonformal education for rural development in Central Luzon. Grant from PACT (Private Agencies Collaborating Together) to strengthen the capability of the Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement (PRRM) to provide training to the staff of other private and governmental agencies, and to enhance rural development efforts in the five provinces of Central Luzon by establishing ten municipal-level learning centres and 50 community-level training centres. World Education is working with PRRM staff members, who are in turn training about 50 representatives of six national ministries and three provincial governments and 1,050 community leaders, and is providing short-term specialists in materials production, evaluation, and documentation. Time frame: 1 September 1978 to 31 August 1980. Budget: \$131,860 of which \$58,020 is a subgrant.

Philippines

- . Research on innovative nonformal education for rural adults. Projects implemented in Kenya and the Philippines. For description see under World Education entry in Kenya section.

World Neighbors

- . Provides assistance to Neighbors Population and Development Services, Inc. in Zamboanga City for clinic operation, staff, supplies and outreach educational programme. Cumulative expenditures from 1973 through June 1980, \$53,616; budgets: 1979-80 \$6,164; 1980-81, \$6,000.
- . Provided assistance to Rizal Community Development Programme for integrated development work in rural villages with a strong emphasis on family planning education and referral. Cumulative expenditures from 1973 through June, 1980, \$19,933.
- . Provides assistance to the Institute of Community and Family Health for a REACH (Rural Extension Action for Community Health) programme in Pampanga which includes family planning. Cumulative expenditures through June 1980, \$17,127; budgets: 1979-80, \$9,141; 1980-81, \$12,000.
- . Provides assistance to the Surigao City Health Department for an injectable contraceptive programme. Begun in 1979, cumulative expenditures through June 1980, \$4,109; budgets: 1979-80, \$4,109; 1980, \$4,819.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Demographic Facts

Population, total (in 1000)	38,455	Proportion of urban (%)	54.79
Population, males (in 1000)	19,386	Population density (per sq. km.)	390
Population, females (in 1000)	19,070	Rates of growth (%)	1.72
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	17.2
0-14	33.8	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	25.3
15-64	62.2	Crude death rates (per 1000)	8.1
65+	4.0	Gross reproduction rates	1.65
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	10,033	Net reproduction rates	1.46
Dependency ratios (per 100)	60.8	Total fertility rates (per 1)	3.38
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	512	Life expectancy, males (years)	60.5
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	101.7	Life expectancy, females (years)	64.6
Median ages (years)	21.9	Life expectancy, total (years)	62.5

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts

Government's views regarding population

Concerned with high rates of natural increase and fertility, the Government has employed a variety of approaches to gain support for its population policy, from direct intervention in fertility behaviour through family planning programmes to indirect support through intervention in the socio-economic environment. Specific measures employed are revision of laws to discourage son preference and female discrimination, incentives and disincentives in the area of public housing and health programmes and individual and corporate tax exemptions. The Fourth Five-Year Development Plan (1977-1981) sets the following targets: reduction of the annual rate of population growth from 1.8 per cent to 1.6 per cent by 1981; reduction of infant mortality from 38 to 20 per 1000 by 1981; achievement of replacement level of fertility by 1990. In an effort to control rural-urban migration and to relieve acute socio-economic problems in metropolitan areas such as unemployment, the development of five growth poles is being promoted, construction of satellite towns is underway and plans are being made to build a new capital city. The hope is to limit the population of the capital, Seoul, to a maximum of 8 million in 1981 with a decline to 7 million by 1986. Its present population is estimated to be 8.4 million. Emigration is being encouraged and there is a desire to increase its already significant level through contracts and negotiations with other countries. An emigration of 60,000 persons per year between 1977 and 1981 is the target.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- In 1973, the Government of the Republic of Korea and the UNFPA agreed on an assistance programme for strengthening population and family planning efforts in the Republic of Korea, under which the UNFPA pledged \$6 million over a three to five year period beginning in 1973 to assist the Government in six areas. The assistance programme under the agreement was approved by the Governing Council at its seventeenth session January 1974, and an agreement between the Government and UNFPA was signed on 21 March 1974. Funds under this agreement were programmed by the end of 1977.
- At its twenty-fifth session in June 1978, the Governing Council endorsed a UNFPA-proposed programme of assistance under a second country agreement with the Government of the Republic of Korea in the amount of \$2,260,000 over a period of three and one-half years,

Republic
of Korea

beginning January 1978, for further assistance to the Government's population activities in such areas as basic data collection, formulation and evaluation of population policies and programmes, family planning, etc. Estimated value of the Government's contribution is expected to be \$44 million. Executing and/or participating agencies are the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, and UNFPA. The Government co-operating agency is the Ministry of Science and Technology. After a comprehensive programme review, UNFPA reported to the Governing Council on this programme at its twenty-seventh session in June 1980. The new estimate for the UNFPA contributions was \$2,481,546 with the programme duration extended through 1982.

- . In November 1980, a UNFPA mission was in the process of undertaking a comprehensive assessment of the population situation in the Republic of Korea, the findings of which will provide guidance in regard to the nature of future population assistance.

UNFPA-assisted projects under the first agreement in being during the reporting period of this Inventory were:

- . Information, education and communication in national family planning programme (initiated in 1972). Executing agency: UNFPA. To inform, educate and stimulate to action those in the reproductive age group, to carry the message of family planning to the vast numbers who have recently migrated to the cities, and to implant widely among young Koreans, especially the increasing number approaching marriageable age in the next five years, a firm acceptance of pregnancy spacing and family size limitation. Completed in 1978 but financial funds opened through 1979. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,219,705.
- . Assistance to the Institute of Reproductive Medicine and Population (initiated in 1972). Executing agency: UNFPA. To strengthen the organizational infrastructure of the Institute through salary support, fellowships, seminars, etc., to implement training activities in family planning, and to provide equipment and supplies for research in population dynamics, family planning and human reproduction. Completed in 1979. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$265,353.
- . Family planning programme (initiated in 1973). Executing agency: UNFPA. In co-operation with the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, to assist the national family planning programme in three areas: 1) urban programme - establishment of family planning clinics in urban low income areas in Seoul, 2) MCH Centre-based Family Planning - establishment of services in nine MCH Centres and provision of training to staff, and 3) hospital-based family planning - support to 75 hospitals to enable them to provide a complete range of contraceptive services. Completed in 1979. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,544,637; budget: 1980, \$95,549.
- . Population education (initiated in 1973). Executing agency: UNFPA. To introduce and institutionalize effective population education in the formal educational system in Republic of Korea by conducting research, preparing, experimenting, and disseminating new educational materials, training classroom teachers, school administrators, and other key persons for curriculum innovation. Completed in 1979. Budget in 1980 for report costs. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,056,778; budget. 1980, \$2,000.
- . In-country technical assistance for family planning (initiated in 1974). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide support to the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs in the execution of its family planning programme. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$290,430; budget: 1980, \$94,416.
- . Evaluation of the family planning programme in low-income urban areas (initiated in 1976). Executing agencies: UNFPA/Korean Institute for Family Planning. To assist the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs and the Seoul and Pusan Public Health Bureaus in a KAP study coupled with a management study of present clinical programmes in low-income areas. Funds

for project personnel, training, equipment, etc. Completed in 1979. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$42,286.

- . A feasibility study for increasing self-supporting family planning acceptors in the Korean urban population (initiated in 1976). Executing agencies: UNFPA/Korean Institute for Family Planning. To assist the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs in a pilot study on the feasibility of transforming the existing delivery system into a self-reliant system. Funds are for project personnel, training, equipment, etc. Completed in 1979. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$52,953.

Projects under the second agreement are:

- . Improvement of family planning information system and quality of family planning programme statistics (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist Korean Institute for Family Planning in analysis of the Government's population education programme, with a view to redesigning the evaluation system in order to provide needed information for planners and programme managers at all levels. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$46,127; budget: 1980, \$15,750.
- . Study of the integration of health and family planning with the "Saemaul" movement (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist Centre for Population and Family Planning of the Yonsei University to study ways of integrating family planning with the Saemaul (new village) movement, through development of training and educational programmes. Completed in 1980. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$117,050; budget: 1980, \$26,585.
- . Family planning through day care centres (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: UNFPA. This project is to utilize selected day care centre superintendents as family planning charge agents. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$48,603; budgets: 1980, \$31,916; 1981, \$529.
- . Family planning newsletter for young workers (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: UNFPA. Participating agency: ILO. Under this project it is proposed to test and strengthen as necessary the Federation of Korean Trade Unions newsletter as a channel of communication for family planning and population information to young industrial workers. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$42,460; budgets: 1980, \$28,539; 1981, \$17,698.
- . Vital statistics improvement (initiated in 1977). Executing agencies: United Nations/UNFPA. To assist Centre for Population and Family Planning of the Yonsei University to study ways of improving the registration rate in the present vital registration systems of motivating people to become a part of the system, and of encouraging Government officials to utilize the data produced by the system. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNFPA, \$241,379; United Nations, \$6,000; budgets: 1980, UNFPA, \$51,427; United Nations, \$12,000.
- . Promotion of population and family planning through agricultural extension workers (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: UNFPA. To improve farmers' standard of living by motivating them to practise family planning and support broad national population programme objectives. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$179,794; budgets: 1980, \$76,343; 1981, \$14,168.
- . Development and testing of IEC materials for the Korean National Family Planning Programme (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: UNFPA. The project is to support the production of existing IEC materials and to refine them by field use through the above-mentioned pilot projects. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$51,197; budgets: 1980, \$38,841; 1981, \$4,748.

Republic
of Korea

- Family planning in urban low-income areas through community volunteer leaders (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: UNFPA. To improve standards of the urban low-income residents by offering them family planning services. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$106,089; budgets: 1980, \$61,212; 1981, \$21,156.
- Up-grading of in-plant clinics for family planning (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: UNFPA. Procurement agency: UNICEF. Participating agency: ILO. To assist the Government in its project of educational and motivational activities for industrial workers in the family planning area by providing a variety of services as part of in-plant industrial health and welfare programmes. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNFPA, \$19,360; UNICEF, \$76,084; budgets: 1980, UNFPA, \$17,662; UNICEF, \$48,916; 1981, UNFPA, \$8,331; UNICEF, \$25,000.
- Urban family planning clinics (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs in its programme to establish additional family planning clinics (additional to the 12 already established in Seoul and Pusan) in urban areas, in order to make family planning services available to low-income groups. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$226,312; budgets: 1980, \$133,358; 1981, \$25,089.
- Population education programme (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Government in expanding further the Population Education Programme through the development and institutionalization of pre-service teacher training programmes in 11 junior teachers' colleges and 15 colleges of education, the development of a programme for school leavers, the development of continuing training programmes for new staff of the Ministry of Education, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$397,932; budget: 1980, \$70,264.
- Production of IEC materials for the industrial sector (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Government in strengthening the population education and family planning motivational activities in the industrial sector through the production of IEC materials for the on-going organized sector education and motivation programme and the training of 58 Labour Counsellors of the Administration of Labour Affairs as field agents in the programme. Budgets: 1980, \$22,120; 1981, \$59,676; 1982, \$31,116.

Other UNFPA-assisted projects are:

- Fertility survey (initiated in 1974). Executing agency: UNFPA. For description, see below under International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey. Completed in 1979. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$227,137.
- Assistance to the Population and Development Studies Centre, Seoul National University (initiated in 1974). Executing agency: UNFPA. To strengthen the Centre's research capability through seminars, training courses, equipment, etc., in such areas as socio-economic factors affecting fertility and family behaviour, impediments to national family planning programmes, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$225,001; budget: 1980, \$13,012.
- National family planning evaluation survey (initiated in 1974). Executing agency: UNFPA. To study the fertility behaviour of couples between ages of 25 and 29 and other aspects of family planning indicators in order to stimulate further development of population and family planning research and scientific study of fertility and family planning. Completed in 1979. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$65,703.
- A study of the relationship between economic factors and fertility (initiated in 1974). Executing agency: UNFPA. To examine the relationship between fertility trends and economic development, the cost of raising children, and other factors in the context of family planning in order to develop an effective motivational campaign. Completed in 1979. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$27,663.

- . Secretariat, Population Policy and Planning Body (initiated in 1975). Executing agency: UNFPA. To establish the Secretariat as a permanent organ and to provide a mechanism for ensuring that population issues are adequately considered in the Fourth Five-Year Plan (1977-1981), for co-ordinating research, training, and other programmes. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$135,627; budget: 1980, \$27,975.
- . Appraisal planning (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide services of consultant to appraise communication, education and information aspects of various sectors of the population programme. Completed in 1979. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$36,454.
- . Institutional support for staff development programme at KIFP (initiated in 1977). Executing agencies: UNFPA/United Nations. To assist the Korean Institute for Family Planning in building staff expertise through providing fellowships at home and abroad for additional study. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNFPA, \$31,437; United Nations, \$29,581; budgets: 1980, UNFPA, \$8,388; United Nations, \$45,000; 1981, United Nations, \$47,419.
- . Survey of the relationship between the role of women and the National Family Planning Programme in the Republic of Korea (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist study to be undertaken by the Korean Women's Institute at Ewha Women's University on women's fertility behaviour and their well-being as it is affected by the family planning programme, as well as the role of women in relation to education, employment, and community development. Completed in 1980. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$79,046; budget: 1980, \$4,895.
- . Korean translation project. Executing agency: UNFPA. The project deals with the translation of population materials 1) from Korean to English for use by Asian countries of population information produced in Korea and 2) from English to Korean for the large number of family planning workers, etc. with limited language training, the utilization of information on research findings in foreign countries. The ESCAP clearinghouse will be a participating agency in the implementation of this project. Completed in 1979. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$8,821.
- . Assistance to the Population Association of Korea - preparation of Population Terminology Dictionary. Executing agency: UNFPA. The project will assist the Association in preparing a dictionary of population terms to enable the uniform use of terminology by the different disciplines concerned in population activities. Completed in 1979. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$12,050.
- . Population policy seminar. Executing agencies: UNFPA with UN Population Division as participating agency. The project through its short-term objectives is geared to stimulate greater and more informed awareness of the role of population in the society of the Republic of Korea, including a better understanding of population-related problems and policy options. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$52,187; budget: 1980, \$22,984.
- . Assistance to the sterilization programme (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: Association for Voluntary Sterilization, International Project. To assist the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs in its laparoscopic sterilization programme for females. Completed in 1979. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$571,028.
- . Field approval of population-related activities (initiated in 1980). Executing agency: UNFPA. To permit field approval of local activities, such as providing funds for representatives of national organizations for travel to international conferences and seminars, study tours, research studies, etc., requiring limited funding. Budget: 1980, \$6,870.

Republic
of Korea

- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects completed, if any, and ongoing, including UNFPA co-ordinator and programme support). \$8,919,823; budgets: 1980, \$1,152,932 (including UNFPA co-ordinator and programme support); 1981, \$223,814; 1982, \$31,116 - grand total, \$10,327,685 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

World Bank

- . Total project cost: \$93.4 million. Bank financing: \$30.0 million IBRD loan. Other financing: Government of the Republic of Korea, \$63.4 million. Implementation period: four years. Effective date: March 21, 1980.

The project will assist the Government in reducing fertility over the next four years. The \$93.4 million project will ultimately reach about 10 million people in rural and low-income urban areas. By linking health care with family planning services, using the "at risk" approach to this delivery, and making them more effective and accessible, the project is expected to increase demand for these services. The number of contraceptive users is projected to grow from 2 million in 1976 to 3.9 million by 1986.

Delivery of improved maternal and child health and family planning services will be expanded through construction of 102 new health and family planning centres and clinics, with day care facilities attached to 68 of the centres. Mobile units, training services, vehicles and equipment will be provided for the centres; and training capacity for multi-purpose workers and other family planning workers will be expanded. Information, education, communications, activities, and research and evaluation capacities will also be strengthened.

The project provides funds specifically for: a) construction, furnishing, and equipping of 91 maternal and child health and family planning (MCH/FP) centres; 11 family planning clinics for the Planned Parenthood Federation of Korea to replace premises now rented; 68 day care centres, and additional training facilities at the Korean Institute of Family Planning; b) financing for 13 new mobile family planning units; c) retraining of MCH/FP fieldworkers and other community health workers; d) provision of audio-visual equipment for 202 health centres, 91 MCH/FP centres, 56 general hospitals, and 11 clinics; e) staff support, materials and production facilities required for preparation of information, education, and communications materials; and f) expanding evaluation and research capabilities and strengthening project implementation capacity.

World Health Organization

- . In 1979 and 1980 WHO supported research on the safety and effectiveness of current oral and injectable contraceptives, intrauterine devices, female sterilization, termination of pregnancy and natural family planning; research on the development of new and improved intrauterine devices and vaginal rings, research on new methods for the determination of the fertile period, plans for fertility regulation, the causes of infertility and psychosocial and service research. Support was provided for research in some of the above-mentioned areas and for strengthening research capabilities to the Collaborating Centre for Clinical Research, Institute of Preventive Medicine and Population, Seoul National University in the amount of \$563,400; Catholic Medical College received \$1,000; Yeungnam University, \$19,200; the Korean Institute for Family Planning, \$12,800; Yonsei University, \$22,000; Planned Parenthood Federation of Korea, \$14,100; and Soon Chun Hyang College, \$15,500. Five research training grants were awarded to Korean scientists at a total cost of \$39,840. The Catholic Medical College received \$3,000 and Yonsei University \$5,000 for the purchase of ad hoc supplies.
- . WHO support for research and institution strengthening during the period 1972-1980 amounts to approximately \$2,252,300.

International Labour Organization

- Promotion of family planning programme in industry (initiated in 1974). To train officials in charge of education activities in industrial unions in family planning and population, and to promote labour/management co-operation at plant level to facilitate educational and motivational work amongst the workers and provision of family planning services by employers. External funding ceased at the end of 1977, but project now funded by domestic resources. The ILO continues to provide technical backstopping for the project.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Association for Voluntary Sterilization, International Project

- Third year grant of \$22,000 (1/1/78 - 7/31/79) to Ewha Women's University Hospital to continue support for voluntary sterilization services to indigent women and to train physicians in laparoscopy.
- Fifth and sixth year grants of \$87,972 (1/1/79 - 12/31/79) and \$148,222 (1/1/80 - 12/31/80) to the Korean Association for Voluntary Sterilization (KAVS) to establish headquarters, develop membership, conduct a national programme of professional and public education, and provide technical and resource assistance to the National Family Planning Programme, including administrative support for various demonstration projects and a repair and maintenance centre.
- Second year grant of \$4,144 (9/1/77 - 8/31/79) to Seagrave Memorial Hospital in Jeonlabudko to expand hospital-based laparoscopic and mini-laparotomy services and disseminate information through a public education campaign.
- Third year grant of \$25,513 (12/1/77 - 7/31/79) to Wonju Christian Hospital to expand female voluntary sterilization services and equip an operating room to be used exclusively for such service.
- Third and fourth year grants of \$92,523 (1/1/79 - 12/31/79) and \$65,767 (1/1/80 - 12/31/80) to the Korean Association for Voluntary Sterilization for continued support of an endoscopic equipment repair and maintenance (RAM) centre to maintain all publicly donated endoscopic equipment in Korea.
- Grant of \$7,006 (8/1/77 - 7/31/79) to Kwanju Christian Hospital to expand available female voluntary sterilization services, especially for the indigent population. Programme includes an information and education campaign.
- Second year grant of \$59,657 (1/1/79 - 12/31/80) to the Korean Association for Voluntary Sterilization to establish and continue support of local training centres for training physicians in mini-laparotomy.
- Second year grant of \$28,780 (1/1/79 - 12/31/80) to the Korean Association for Voluntary Sterilization to establish and continue support a vasectomy training programme for physicians at four university-affiliated medical centres.
- First and second year grants of \$21,410 (1/1/78 - 12/31/80) and \$9,810 (1/1/79 - 12/31/80) to the Korean Association for Voluntary Sterilization to administer a demonstration project on the treatment of complications arising from tubal ligations and to develop procedures for the implementation of a national programme in this area.
- Second year grant of \$9,810 (1/1/79 - 12/31/80) to the Korean Association for Voluntary Sterilization to administer a demonstration project for the performance of vasovasostomy, and to develop the procedures necessary to implement a national programme in this area.

Republic
of Korea

Family Planning International Assistance

- Grant to Korean Medical Women's Association. This grant continues support for KMWA's voluntary sterilization programme. This year, 200 physicians will be performing procedures. Total grant: \$351,976 (1 May 1978 - 31 December 1980). Current grant: \$234,726 (1 September 1978 - 31 December 1980).
- Grant to Korean Institute of Family Planning. This project concentrates on increasing the number of vasectomy acceptors in three areas of the Republic of Korea: Kyunggi, Seoul and Kang Won. Physicians are being recruited from about 200 clinics to participate in this pilot project that offers vasectomies free of charge. Physicians will be reimbursed by the Government and by FPIA. The standard Government rate does not cover the total cost of the procedures so the physicians were not motivated to perform vasectomies. The project will test whether a more realistic reimbursement to providers will result in an increase in the number of acceptors. If successful, the Government is committed to raising its reimbursement for vasectomy costs to all providers in the country. Total grant: \$177,131 (1 December 1979 - 30 November 1980). Current grant: same.
- Grant to Council of Churches. This grant supported a community-based programme organized and implemented by volunteers of Church women's groups. Total grant: \$131,200 (1 February 1975 - 28 February 1980).
- As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$919,551 in family planning commodities to 38 institutions in the Republic of Korea.

Ford Foundation

- Grant to the Korean Institute for Research in the Behavioural Sciences in partial support for the comparative analysis of the data collected during the second phase of an eight-nation study of why people choose to have children (grant: \$39,400; term: 10/76-9/79).
- Grants to individual researchers at 1) Hong-Ik University, Seoul, to undertake research on "Economic Value of Children and Fertility Behaviour in Korea" (grant in FY 1979 of \$27,500 for 12 months); 2) Fordham University (U.S.) for attendance at the Seminar on Multivariate Analysis at the Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand (grant in FY 1979 of \$1,881 for 1 month).

International Committee on Applied Research in Population

- Grant to the Korean Institute for Family Planning for support of the National Family Planning Evaluation Seminar for the improvement of the current operation/management system and establishment of long-term programme directions (time period: December 1979; amount, \$9,950).
- Assistance to the Korean Institute for Family Planning in the form of a grant to conduct a feasibility study on the new target system for the Korean Family Planning Programme based on group approach (time frame: December 1977 to June 1979; total support, \$9,871).
- Assistance to the Seoul National University in the form of grants to study 1) herbal medicine for birth control (time frame: September 1979 to September 1980; total support, \$995); and 2) effects of population/family planning education for agricultural extension workers (time frame: June 1979 to February 1980; expenditure in 1979, \$4,800; total support, \$4,800).
- Assistance to the Jeonbuk National University Medical School in the form of a grant to study the effects of incentives of community agents on the acceptability of laparoscopy in rural areas (time frame: November 1979 to October 1980; expenditure in 1979, \$7,500; total support, \$9,770).

- . Assistance to the Pusan National University for the planning of a demonstration programme of family planning, health education and clinical services (time frame: July 1979 to August 1979; expenditure in 1979 \$3,850; total support, \$3,850).

International Development Research Centre

- . Population incentives. A grant to the Institute of Industrial Management at Keimyung University to carry out a study which will provide useful information for planning and implementing one policy to reduce population growth in the Republic of Korea by the application of incentives and disincentives. Total grant: \$29,850; allocations up to 1979, \$22,850; budget, 1980, \$2,606.
- . Population Planning Secretariat. A grant to enable the Population Policy and Planning Secretariat to undertake research and provide training with a view to developing procedures and services to co-ordinate, implement and evaluate population programmes. Total grant: \$80,000; allocations up to 1979, \$38,700; budget, 1980, \$22,300.
- . Role of Women and fertility behaviour phase II. A grant to Yonsei University to enable its Centre for Population and Family Planning to undertake Phase II of the role of women and fertility behaviour. Total grant: \$10,800; allocations up to 1979, \$8,500.
- . IUD/endometrium. Grant to the Centre for Population and Family Planning, Yonsei University, to investigate the side effects and antifertility mechanism of the intrauterine device (IUD) on the endometrium of the uterus through electron microscopy, histochemistry, and ultrastructural studies of Korean women. Duration: 2 years. Total grant, \$25,900; allocations up to 1979, \$13,500; budget in 1980, \$6,565; expended, N/A; projected, \$656.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Planned Parenthood Federation of Korea (PPFK).
- . PPFK was established in 1961 as a member of IPPF and has pioneered and complemented the national programme, being responsible for all aspects of communication under an agreement with the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. Its 35,000 mothers' clubs are now fully integrated in the Saemeul (New Village) movement and training and continuing technical assistance are provided to all Saemeul women's associations. The Federation penetrates the entire country through its volunteer branch structure and network of field supervisors. The work is closely co-ordinated with local government and the health infrastructure. The Association is developing its medical programme, specifically sterilization. Its 15 clinics and CBD programme serve 32,299 clinical and 10,421 non-clinical acceptors in 1979, of whom 25,922 and 4,634 respectively, were new. In its IEC campaign, PPFK extensively exploits radio and television as well as other public media, and its volunteer leaders address gatherings of army personnel, factory workers, teachers, school children and many other special groups. An experimental integrated nutrition and parasite control project is underway. (See JOICFP entry). Many collaborative projects are undertaken with other agencies.
- . Financial summary: IPPF grant - 1979 actual, \$1,227,200; 1980 estimated, \$1,162,900; 1981 projected, \$1,210,400.

International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey

- . In co-operation with the Bureau of Statistics and the Korean Institute for Family Planning and with funding from UNFPA (see above), the ISI/WFS is assisting the Government in acquiring, through the national fertility survey, the scientific information that will

Republic
of Korea

permit it to describe and interpret its populations' level of fertility, strive to identify meaningful differentials in patterns of fertility and fertility regulation, and to clarify factors affecting fertility and other demographic survey research and to collect and analyze data on fertility which are internationally standardized in order to permit comparisons from one country to another. Preparatory work began in February 1974. Report was published in February 1978. The number of individual questionnaires involved in the survey was 5,417.

Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning, Inc.

- . Grant and commodities assistance to the Steering Committee of the Integrated Family Planning-Nutrition-Parasite Control Project composed of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Planned Parenthood Federation of Korea and Korean Association for Parasite Eradication. The Project was initiated in 1976 for a duration of six years. Cumulative expenditures through 1978: \$142,236; 1979/1980 expenditures: \$98,373.

The Population Council

- . Assistance to the Korean Development Institute (KDI) in exploring the relationships between population dynamics and socio-economic development and to assist in developing and implementing a research programme for the KDI Population Planning and Policy Secretariat. This programme includes two grants to KDI covering the period January 1977 to December 1979, total amount, \$24,644; fellowships for master's level training for KDI staff; and resident advisory assistance to KDI. In addition, KDI, The Population Council and the United Nations Centre for Regional Development are collaborating to organize a workshop on urbanization in Asia in March 1980. The project began in January 1977. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$75,626; budget in 1980, \$73,500; 1981, \$45,000.
- . Grant to the Korea Rural Economics Institute, Seoul for a study on demographic economic and technological interactions in Korean rural development (time frame: April 1980 to September 1980; amount, \$30,000).

The Rockefeller Foundation

- . Grants to individuals for research on old age pension as an economic incentive for family planning in the Republic of Korea (1978 grant, \$15,000, terminated October 1979); and to research marriage and women's participation in labour force in the Republic of Korea (1978 grant, \$19,160, terminates October 1980); for research on urban growth migration and utilization of labour force between 1960-70 (1979 grant, \$14,760, terminates May 1980).

RWANDA

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	4,797	Proportion of urban (%)	4.30
Population, males (in 1000)	2,363	Population density (per sq. km.)	182
Population, females (in 1000)	2,434	Rates of growth (%)	3.04
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	30.4
0-14	46.6	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	49.6
15-64	50.6	Crude death rates (per 1000)	19.3
65+	2.8	Gross reproduction rates	3.40
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	1,068	Net reproduction rates	2.33
Dependency ratios (per 100)	97.6	Total fertility rates (per 1)	6.90
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	848	Life expectancy, males (years)	44.3
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	97.1	Life expectancy, females (years)	47.5
Median ages (years)	16.7	Life expectancy, total (years)	45.9

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Government's second development plan, adopted in 1977, emphasized individual consciousness and collectivity with respect to dealing with demographic problems. The Government has indicated that its population size and rate of growth are too high and therefore has a policy of intervention to reduce the fertility rate, to increase emigration and to undertake development projects to better meet the health and nutritional needs of the population. A Government sponsored family planning programme is in existence with priority being given to the health and welfare aspects of the programme rather than its impact on the level of fertility. Emphasis is also being placed on rural development, including health delivery systems and development of sparsely inhabited zones.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- At its twenty-seventh session in June 1980, the Governing Council approved UNFPA assistance to the Government, based on the findings of a UNFPA-sponsored needs assessment mission in the amount of \$5.5 million for four years to aid the Government in a comprehensive population programme. The programme will include major projects in the areas of demographic data collection and analysis and of maternal and child health and family planning as well as assistance for a demographic training and research centre, a national population office and for information, education and communication activities. Scheduled starting date was January 1980; estimated value of the Government's contribution will be determined for each project. Executing agencies are the United Nations, UNESCO, WHO, and UNICEF; Government co-operating agency is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation.

The UNFPA is also funding:

- Population census (preparatory assistance initiated in 1974; project became operational in November 1976). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Government with a general population census. Enumeration was completed in August 1978. The completion of the census will provide the Government with basic statistical data for the execution of other projects such as school-mapping, guidance to young people, mass participation, etc. The census

Rwanda

project will also meet the overall needs of economic and social development planning. Anticipated completion date: 1981. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,159,351; budgets: 1980, \$217,852; 1981, \$28,309.

- . Post-census survey (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist Ministry of Planning in collecting data on fertility, mortality and migration in order to update population census data of 1978 and to provide the Government with necessary statistical data for socio-economic planning. Budgets: 1980, \$197,686; 1981, \$52,709.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if and, and ongoing including programme support): \$1,159,351; budgets: 1980, \$442,688; 1981, \$81,018 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

Bilateral assistance

U.S. Agency for International Development

- . Rural health family planning. To improve the capacity of the Government to deliver health and family planning services to the rural poor. Under the first phase of this project (1978/79), U.S. AID funded U.S. and third-country training in family planning education and services for 36 people, including doctors, nurses, midwives, social assistants and communication specialists. The second phase of the programme will concentrate on providing rural health services and family planning information and education in a number of rural social/health centres, rural nutrition centres and dispensaries. U.S. AID will assist the programme by 1) supporting a health and family planning education campaign, 2) training a cadre of health and nutrition field workers, and 3) funding construction/renovation of rural social/health centres where required. In FY 1981, construction of rural training/delivery centres will begin, and long- and short-term U.S. and third-country training will be continued. U.S. AID-financed inputs include personnel, training, commodities (training materials and equipment, supplies, laboratory equipment, vehicles), construction (rural training/delivery centres) and other costs (vehicle maintenance, fuel, operating costs). Proposed FY 1981 obligation is \$1,500,000.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Family Planning International Assistance

- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$3,870 in family planning commodities to 25 institutions in Rwanda.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . No affiliated organization. IPPF provides contraceptives to private doctors and gives support for training. Projected IPPF commodities expenditure for 1981 amounts to \$51,400.

The Pathfinder Fund

- . Ministere des Affaires Sociales et du Mouvement Cooperatif, Kigali. Training in maternal child health/family planning for nurse/midwives and social assistants. Time frame: January 1979 to June 1980.

Margaret Sanger Center, Planned Parenthood of New York City

- . Training was provided for nine social workers from the Ministry of Social Affairs during a four-week course on Family Planning Communication and nine nursing personnel from the Ministry of Health received training in an eight week Family Planning Nurse Specialist Program. Funding was provided by the Pathfinder Fund and U.S. AID.

SAINT HELENA

Demographic Facts*

Population, 1976	5,147
Annual rates of growth (1975-80)	0.75

Government's views regarding population*

In 1975, Territory authorities announced that all family planning services, including any operation or hospital stay related to family planning would be free. Education is free and compulsory for all children between the ages of 5 and 14. As a result of the Commonwealth Immigrants Act of 1962, emigration to Great Britain has been virtually halted.

External assistance

Bilateral assistance

British Overseas Development Administration

- . Provision of audio-visual equipment to support Government's family planning activities. Initiated 1978; approved 1979; estimated expenditure: 1979, \$2,500.

*The two sources used for demographic facts for this publication provide only limited demographic information about Saint Helena. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. This demographic information provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

SAINT KITTS-NEVIS-ANGUILLA

Demographic Facts 1/

Population, 1980	74,000
Annual rates of growth (1975-80).....	1.32
Crude birth rates (per 1,000, 1975-80)	30.5 ^{2/}
Crude death rates (per 1,000, 1975-80)	6.7 ^{2/}
Gross reproduction rates (per woman, 1975-80)	1.90 ^{2/}
Life expectancy at birth (males, 1975-80)	67.4 ^{2/}
Life expectancy at birth (females, 1975-80)	70.9 ^{2/}

Government's views regarding population 1/

The authorities have indicated that they are "deeply concerned with the problem of teenage pregnancies and its resultant social and educational effects. The population pyramid is alarming, showing a small work force and a largely dependent population. The fact that these young adults also enter the labour market and remain unemployed for long periods of time is a distressing situation". Family planning services have been fully integrated within health care services as a means of reducing the overall level of fertility and natural increase and of resolving health and social problems.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- National family planning programme (initiated in 1971). Executing agencies: WHO/PAHO. This project seeks to reduce maternal and child morbidity and mortality and promote the concept of responsible parenthood through strengthening existing family planning services and improving the quality of family planning care. Special emphasis is placed on family life education for adolescents. PAHO support includes technical advisory services, fellowships, local training and equipment and supplies. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$129,989; budgets: 1980, \$94,460; 1981, \$19,900.
- Labour, population and family economics (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: ILO. This is one of four similar Leeward/Windward Island projects being executed by the ILO. The objectives include: integration of population education, motivation and family economics with existing schemes for the general improvement of the social and economic conditions of workers in organized industrial and agricultural ventures; creation of awareness of population problems among workers; training of full-time family educators in population education and motivational techniques, and training of voluntary fieldworkers to promote family planning acceptance among fellow workers. Expected completion date: 1980. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$31,139; budgets: 1980, \$22,156; 1981, \$3,068.
- Youth involvement in family life education (initiated in 1977). Executing agencies: WHO/PAHO. This project aims at decreasing the incidence of teenage pregnancies and providing health and family life education to this group, with emphasis on encouraging self-reliance and labour force participation. Activities include establishment of a youth centre, training for youth workers and teachers in family life education and dissemination of

^{1/} Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

^{2/} Figures are for Antigua, Bahamas, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, U.S. Virgin Islands, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Saint Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, and Turks and Caicos Islands.

relevant information. PAHO provides technical advisory services, fellowships, local training, and supplies and equipment. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$61,110; budgets: 1980, \$120,015; 1981, \$20,825.

- . Family life education and strengthening of family planning services (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: WHO/PAHO. To assist the Ministry of Social Services in its effort at an overall improvement and expansion of MCH/FP services on Anguilla, the introduction of family life education in the school system, and involvement of out-of-school youth in family life education. Budgets: 1980, \$64,020; 1981, \$27,450; 1982, \$28,500; 1983, \$4,475.
- . Population census 1980 (initiated in 1980). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Government in conducting its 1980 population census, in order to provide current and reliable information on the structure of the population, its size and other socio-economic data. Budget: 1980, \$13,910.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing): \$222,238; budgets: 1980, \$314,561; 1981, \$71,243; 1982, \$28,500; 1983, \$4,475 - grand total - \$641,017 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

Non-governmental organization assistance

Family Planning International Assistance

- . A. of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$1,141 in family planning commodities to two institutions in Saint Kitts.

General Service Foundation

- . Grant of \$40,500 to the Unitarian Universalist Service Committee for a family planning education project on the island of Saint Kitts.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Saint Kitts-Nevis Family Planning Association (SKNFPA).
- . Programme highlights: The Association, which stimulated the establishment of a Government programme of services, supports that programme with information and education. It maintains a model clinic on Saint Kitts and in Information Center on Nevis. It subsidizes private physicians to whom it recommends those requesting sterilization. Its programme of community-based services operates through 27 depots on Saint Kitts and 14 on Nevis. In 1979, the Association's clinic attracted 42 new acceptors while 242 persons accepted family planning via community-based services and 21 persons requested sterilization.
- . Financial summary: Total expenditures -- 1979 actual, \$39,100 (including IPPF grant, \$35,600 and \$6,000 in commodities); 1980 estimated, \$41,200 (including IPPF grant, \$35,300 and \$4,100 in commodities); 1981 budget, \$38,100 (including IPPF grant, \$36,100 and \$7,500 in commodities).

SAINT LUCIA

Demographic Facts*

Population, 1980	119,000
Annual rates of growth (1975-80)	1.21
Crude birth rates (per 1,000, 1975-80)	36.0**
Crude death rates (per 1,000, 1975-80)	7.7**
Gross reproduction rates (per woman, 1975-80)	2.50**
Life expectancy at birth (males, 1975-80)	65.0**
Life expectancy at birth (females, 1975-80)	70.0**

Government's views regarding population*

The Government considers the present rate of population growth to be excessive and that efforts should be made to reduce it to a more satisfactory level. Because of the relatively high birth rate of 33.9 in 1977, plans are being made to intensify family planning activities so as to increase coverage, particularly among the 15 to 25 age group. To this end, the Government has approved the establishment of a Family Planning Programme within the Ministry of Health.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- Labour, population and family economics (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: ILO. This is one of four similar Leeward/Windward Island projects being executed by the ILO. The objectives include: integration of population education, motivation and family economics with existing schemes for the general improvement of the social and economic conditions of workers in organized industrial and agricultural ventures; creation of awareness of population problems among workers; training of full-time family life educators in population education and motivational techniques, and training of voluntary fieldworkers to promote family planning acceptance among fellow workers. Expected completion date: 1980. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$47,376; budgets: 1980, \$11,684; 1981, \$4,667.
- Family planning services; family life education (initiated in 1978 as pre-project activity). Executing agencies: WHO(PAHO)/UNFPA. To assist the Ministry of Education and Health in three-year project to improve family planning services, initiate a high impact programme in family life education and expand in-service training of district nurses in family planning techniques. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNFPA, \$6,011; WHO, \$129,133; budgets: WHO: 1980, \$168,378; 1981, \$80,770; 1982, \$28,840.
- Population census 1980 (initiated in 1980). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Government in conducting the 1980 population census, in order to provide accurate and up-to-date information on the size, structure, distribution and other characteristics of the population, which can be used in the formulation of plans for socio-economic development. Budget: 1980, \$25,065.

*Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

**Figures are for Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing); \$182,520; budgets: 1980, \$205,127; 1981, \$85,437; 1982, \$28,840 - grand total, \$501,924 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

World Food Programme

- . Supplementary feeding of vulnerable groups. The Government, fully aware of the serious nutritional situation of the vulnerable groups in the country, has established a Nutrition Education Programme whose staff will conduct weekly talks and demonstrations on general aspects of nutrition education, consumer education, family planning and, in general, the improvement of the nutritional status of the community as a whole. WFP will assist in the programme to improve the nutritional status of and reduce malnutrition among the younger population, improve the diet of pregnant and nursing women and improve the attendance at the health clinics. The total cost of the project to WFP amounts to \$1,151,000 of which \$985,000 is for food alone. The project was approved on 16 February 1978, for a three-year duration. Distribution commenced in February 1979 with 2,500 mothers and 2,500 children as beneficiaries.

Bilateral assistance

British Overseas Development Administration

- . Medical Officer for MCH/FP programme. Expenditure: 1977, \$30,000; 1978, \$30,500; 1979, \$44,500.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Association for Voluntary Sterilization, International Project

- . Second and third year grants of \$26,560 (1/1/78-3/31/80) and \$23,833 (4/1/80-3/31/81) to support the fertility management programme at Victoria Hospital by providing funds for medical personnel and information and education.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Saint Lucia Planned Parenthood Association (SLPA).
- . Programme highlights: After a decade of working alone, the Association was rewarded by a Government announcement that its first health priority in 1978 was family planning and that it wished the Association to take an important part in carrying out the national health plan. As Government action began, the Association continued to disseminate the family planning message through field programmes of community film shows and discussions. At its model clinic in the capital, and in 29 Government health facilities where the Association subsidizes family planning, 1,313 new acceptors were assisted in 1979. Another 332 persons requested sterilization. The Association provides training in family planning to Government personnel. Its commercial programme, distributing condoms via vending machines, has served as a model for other Caribbean countries.
- . Financial summary: Total expenditures -- 1979 actual, \$72,000 (including IPPF grant, \$46,000 and \$26,000 in commodities); 1980 estimated, \$73,900 (including IPPF grant, \$55,400 and \$18,500 in commodities); 1981 budget, \$107,100 (including IPPF grant, \$61,800 and \$9,500 in commodities).

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Demographic Facts*

Population, 1980	97,000
Annual rates of growth (1975-80)	1.01
Crude birth rates (per 1,000, 1975-80)	36.0**
Crude death rates (per 1,000, 1975-80)	7.7**
Gross reproduction rates (per woman, 1975-80)	2.50**
Life expectancy at birth (males, 1975-80)	65.0**
Life expectancy at birth (females, 1975-80)	70.0**

Government's views regarding population*

In 1980 the Territory, formerly known as Saint Vincent achieved independence. Concerned with the pressure of still high rates of natural increase on land resources and services, and with problems facing individuals in determining desired spacing of births and family size, the territorial Government introduced a free national family planning programme as an integral part of its maternal and child welfare services. Long standing support to the Family Planning Association, which was founded in 1956 when fertility levels were very high, has contributed to their decline.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- Family planning services (initiated in 1972). Executing agency: WHO(PAHO). This project aims to assist the Government in improving the standard of living through reduction in the birth rate, specifically by making family planning services available to all individuals who desire them, training and motivating health personnel in family planning, and promoting community education, particularly family life education for adolescents. PAHO provides technical advisory services, local training, fellowships, and supplies and equipment. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$218,761; budget: 1980, \$8,636.
- Labour, population and family economics (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: ILO. This is one of the four similar Leeward/Windward Island projects being executed by the ILO. The objectives include: integration of population education, motivation and family economics with existing schemes for the general improvement of the social and economic conditions of workers in organized industrial and agricultural ventures; creation of awareness of population problems among workers; training of full-time family life educators in population education and motivational techniques, and training of voluntary fieldworkers to promote family planning acceptance among fellow workers. Expected completion date: 1980. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$43,128; budgets: 1980, \$23,207; 1981, \$2,891.
- Population census 1980 (initiated in 1980). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Government in conducting the 1980 population census, in order to provide accurate and up-to-date information on the size, structure, distribution and other characteristics of the population, which can be used in the formulation of plans for socio-economic development. Budget: 1980, \$25,065.

*Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

**Figures are for Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing): \$262,846; budgets: 1980, \$51,993; 1981, \$2,891 - grand total, \$317,750 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

Non-governmental organization assistance

Family Planning International Assistance

- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$34,482 in family planning commodities to one institution in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Saint Vincent Planned Parenthood Association (SVPPA).
- . Programme highlights: Although the Association pioneered family planning in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, it handed over all its service activities to the Government when an official programme was established, closing its model clinic in February, 1978. By agreement with the Government, the SVPPA concentrates its activities on information and education in support of the official programme of services. It directs its message especially to men and to youth via radio, press, television, billboards, panel discussions and film shows. The Association also works toward the goal of incorporating family life education into the school curriculum.
- . Financial summary: Total expenditures -- 1979 actual, \$28,400 (including IPPF grant, \$30,200 and \$1,300 in commodities); 1980 estimated, \$36,400 (including IPPF grant, \$36,400 and \$800 in commodities); 1981 budget, \$29,300 (including IPPF grant, \$28,000).

SAMOA

Demographic Facts*

Population, 1980	157,000
Annual rates of growth (1975-80)	0.89
Crude birth rates (per 1,000, 1975-80)	39.9**
Crude death rates (per 1,000, 1975-80)	10.0**
Gross reproduction rates (per woman, 1975-80)	2.90**
Life expectancy at birth (males, 1975-80)	57.1**
Life expectancy at birth (females, 1975-80)	60.9**

Government's views regarding population*

The Government, deeply concerned with high rates of natural increase and fertility, stated a specific goal in the first report of the 1975-1979 Economic Development Plan "to encourage planned family growth as a means to help reduce mortality and morbidity of mother and child". The Government is firmly committed to promoting family planning activities as a basic measure for the promotion of the health of the people and facilitate the economic growth of the country. In order to decrease the significant level of immigration, it is permitted only on a temporary basis for workers and their families until the positions can be filled by trained Samoan citizens. In addition, there is a desire to decelerate the flow of migrants from rural to urban areas.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . In 1980, the UNFPA undertook a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years, and, on the basis of which, future assistance to Samoa will be decided upon.
- . Strengthening maternal and child health/family planning programme (initiated in 1970, revised in 1974). Executing agency: WHO. To organize a family planning programme, including advice on the spacing and limitation of births and the treatment of subfertility, and train the necessary staff; to conduct surveys on the influence of high fertility on the health of mothers and children; and to undertake operational research on methods of meeting and the country's family planning needs. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$389,175; budget: 1980, \$74,750.
- . Demographer for census analysis (initiated in 1974). Executing agencies: United Nations/UNFPA. To upgrade the capability of the Department of Statistics in the collection and analysis of population data. Funds are for consultants and cartographic and data processing equipment. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: United Nations, \$46,203; UNFPA, \$18,006; budgets: 1980, United Nations, \$120,390; UNFPA, \$42,773; 1981, United Nations, \$13,125; UNFPA, \$10,400.

*Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

**Figures are for American Samoa, Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Samoa, Tonga and Wallis and Futuna Islands.

- . Population/manpower planning consultant (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Department of Economic Development in examining the current population situation in Samoa, identifying major trends and their development implications and ensuring the inclusion of population variables in the current preparation of the fourth five-year Development Plan and the Regional Plan for Savai'i. Budgets: 1980, \$45,750; 1981, \$15,250.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing, including UNFPA co-ordinator): \$961,934; budgets: 1980, \$283,663; 1981, \$38,775 - grand total, \$1,284,372 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

World Food Programme

- . Nutrition improvement. WFP is providing food assistance to Samoa in order to solve the grave problem of malnutrition and protein deficiency which affects the majority of children of and under school age. WFP's commitment of food aid was initially for a period of three years and an extension in time for one year, up to August 1980, was approved subsequently. WFP food - dried skim milk, whole milk, biscuits, rice, edible oil and corned beef - is distributed as a midday snack to school children and as two meals and a snack a day at the First Nutrition Rehabilitation Centre to be opened at Apia where groups of mothers bring their children for a daily nutritional supplement. Family planning education is provided to pregnant women and nursing mothers by the Department of Health which is the local agency responsible for the execution of the project. The total cost of the project amounts to \$1,076,600 of which \$852,500 is for food alone.

Non-governmental organization assistance

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Associated organization: Samoa Planned Parenthood Association.
- . Programme highlights: Founded in 1973, the Association has suffered several setbacks. It concentrates mainly on information and education, training, and family life education in schools.
- . Financial summary: IPPF grant - 1979 actual, \$10,500; 1980 estimated, \$27,000; 1981 projected, \$15,900.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Demographic Facts*

Population, 1980	85,000
Annual rates of growth (1975-80)	1.21

Government's views regarding population*

In 1977, a report of the United Nations stated that a census would be undertaken in the near future in Sao Tome and Principe in order to study the fluctuations in population brought about as a result of the political changes occurring in the country in recent years. The rate of population growth is considered satisfactory by the Government and the level of fertility is viewed as contributing positively to family formation. The official policy is one of provision of health services and undertaking general development. Policy to modify spatial distribution includes reconstruction and restructuring and land reform, with emphasis on basic needs, especially food. The level of immigration is considered too high and import of labour has been terminated.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- Population census (initiated in 1976; operational in 1978). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Government in conducting its first census in order to provide demographic social and economic data for development planning purposes. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$109,580; budgets: 1980, \$267,891; 1981, \$59,100; 1982, \$10,000.
- Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing): \$109,580; budgets: 1980, \$267,891; 1981, \$59,100; 1982, \$10,000 - grand total, \$446,571 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

*Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

SAUDI ARABIA

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	8,960	Proportion of urban (%)	66.84
Population, males (in 1000)	4,791	Population density (per sq. km.)	4
Population, females (in 1000)	4,168	Rates of growth (%)	4.23
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	31.5
0-14	43.9	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	45.9
15-64	53.2	Crude death rates (per 1000)	14.4
65+	2.9	Gross reproduction rates	3.55
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	1,813	Net reproduction rates	2.69
Dependency ratios (per 100)	88.0	Total fertility rates (per 1)	7.28
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	869	Life expectancy, males (years)	51.5
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	115.0	Life expectancy, females (years)	54.6
Median ages (years)	18.1	Life expectancy, total (years)	53.0

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population *

Population problems are viewed in the context of protection of national identity and in terms of manpower needs and availability, with an expressed need to increase population size commensurate with national development objectives. No specific population policy statement has been made, although measures to reduce mortality, facilitate immigration and maintain the level of fertility are in effect. Current emphasis is on the extension of health and water supply services to rural and nomadic population and on preventive health and education and maternal and child services. The 1975-1980 Development Plan aims at reducing infant mortality to no more than 110 per 1000 by 1980. Services are being expanded to support the highest level of child bearing and rearing and maternity benefits are being given to salaried employees. While immigration for the purpose of recruiting a temporary labour force has in the past been encouraged to meet recurring labour shortages, recently Government officials have indicated that attempts will be made to prevent an increase in the number of foreign workers present in the country. Without major attempts to reduce or reverse the trend in urban growth, the Government has designed a series of measures to organize regional development at metropolitan, second-and-third-order urban centres and rural areas, to sedentarize nomadic population through agricultural development and to establish industrial zones in different regions. Jubail, a new city under construction, is expected to have 300,000 inhabitants by 1995.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . Improvement of civil registration and collection of vital statistics by sampling method (initiated in 1972). Executing agency: United Nations. To provide technical assistance for improvement of civil registration and vital statistics through sample surveys to obtain more accurate birth and death rates than those which now exist. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$96,590; budget: 1980, \$12,000.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing): \$213,659; budget: 1980, \$12,000 - grand total, \$225,659 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

SENEGAL

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	5,661	Proportion of urban (%)	25.36
Population, males (in 1000)	2,803	Population density (per sq. km.)	29
Population, females (in 1000)	2,858	Rates of growth (%)	2.58
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	25.7
0-14	44.5	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	47.8
15-64	52.6	Crude death rates (per 1000)	22.1
65+	2.9	Gross reproduction rates	3.20
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	1,291	Net reproduction rates	2.06
Dependency ratios (per 100)	90.2	Total fertility rates (per 1)	6.50
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	791	Life expectancy, males (years)	40.6
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	98.1	Life expectancy, females (years)	43.8
Median ages (years)	17.7	Life expectancy, total (years)	42.1

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

It is only recently, with the publication of the 1976 census results, that the implications of rapid population growth are beginning to cause concern among policymakers. In December 1976 the President of Senegal in his report to the Party Congress spoke of the consequences of rapid population growth and recommended the adoption of a family planning programme, capable of limiting demographic growth (initially the programme is to be in the cities). While there is no official population policy with regard to rates of growth and fertility, lower rates are considered desirable. Principal concerns are the reduction of infant, child and maternal mortality and a lessening of regional disparities. The Fifth Plan (1977-1981) gives emphasis to rural development, decentralization of industry and an increase in the number of labour intensive industries. The Government considers emigration to be satisfactory although significant and favours maintaining the current rate.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- In June 1979, the UNDP Governing Council at its twenty-sixth session approved a UNFPA programme of assistance to the Government's population programme in the amount of \$5.5 million for a four-year period. The programme is the result of a comprehensive needs assessment on population assistance undertaken in 1977. It covers major projects in the areas of data collection, family health and welfare, spatial redistribution of the population, population education and communication and population dynamics by providing support for international experts, national personnel, in-country and overseas training, expendable and non-expendable equipment, etc. Scheduled starting date was January 1979; estimated value of the Government's contribution will be determined for each project. Government co-operating agency is the Ministry of Planning and Co-operation; executing agencies are the United Nations, ILO, WHO, UNICEF, UNESCO, and UNFPA.
- Assistance with a population census (initiated in 1972). Executing agencies: United Nations/UNFPA. To assist the Government with its first population census, which took place in 1976, and was carried out by means of a complete census together with a sample survey covering a few additional topics such as migration, marital status, religion, etc.

Cumulative expenditures through 1979: United Nations, \$1,308,908; UNFPA, \$4,684; budgets: 1980, United Nations, \$147,656; UNFPA, \$18,916.

- . Census communication support (initiated in 1974). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide audio-visual, publicity, films and other materials and equipment for motivation and information programme in connection with census project. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$35,907.
- . Fertility survey (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: UNFPA. For description, see below under International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$390,762; budget: 1980, \$22,602.
- . Amenagement du Territoire (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: United Nations. To promote the welfare of the population through the improvement of population distribution and human settlements in the country. The interaction in studies between population factors, internal migration patterns, social, cultural and economic conditions relative to each sub-national area, in order that these factors can be incorporated in the national development plan. Budgets: 1980, \$331,940; 1981, \$338,420; 1982, \$287,431.
- . Training of trainers in family welfare (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: FAO. To develop and implement a family life/population education training programme to be applied for teams and women village leaders in the rural areas; to design curricula for their training; to develop, test and produce suitable training materials; to develop communication strategies to determine the content of messages best suited for communicating to rural populations through agricultural channels; to develop a co-ordinating and collaborating mechanism for implementing and evaluating the programme envisaged by the Government; and to institutionalize a permanent family life population education programme for the rural areas. Budgets: 1980, \$128,808; 1981, \$294,452; 1982, \$277,918; 1983, \$182,414.
- . Law and population (initiated in 1975). Executing agency: UNFPA. To review and compile selected laws bearing on population and family planning. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$25,968; budget: 1981, \$7,389.
- . ECA National Seminar on Population and Development in Senegal (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist ECA and the Government's Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs in holding seminar for Government officials in order to discuss the incorporation of population factors in Senegal's national development plan and the application of such parameters within economic development. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$20,266; budget: 1980, \$5,788.
- . Establishment of a Population Unit (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Government with infrastructure necessary to enable it to define, follow up and evaluate requirements for a national population policy and to assist the National Population Commission in its studies and work in the population field. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$35,530; budgets: 1980, \$136,395; 1981, \$177,970; 1982, \$52,920.
- . Population, migration and labour force survey (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: ILO. To increase the knowledge of interrelationships between socio-economic-demographic variables, to assist in the improvement of population and human resources planning by taking into consideration the interrelations and the design of a global and coherent development policy, especially an employment and migration policy. Expected completion date: 1981. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$419,169; budget: 1980, \$137,782.
- . Consultant on population dynamics for educational planning (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Government to formulate long-term projections for primary school education planning and to conduct the following activities: a) prepare an analysis of the demographic situation and adapt it to the needs of educational planning; b) study

Senegal

and analyze migratory patterns and relate the data to the educational needs of the country; c) collect and study reports of regional development projects and link them to patterns of migration which could be useful in educational planning. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$20,700.

- . Improvement of living conditions of women and children in an urban environment: pilot project (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Secretariat d'etat a la promotion humaine in the establishment of a model project in urban areas around Dakar, the project activities of which are mainly concerned with education in such areas as health, nutrition, and population. UNFPA assistance will finance such activities as training of health auxiliaries in population education, etc. Budgets: 1980, \$41,325; 1981, \$14,095.
- . Field approval of population-related activities (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To permit field approval of local activities, such as providing funds for representatives of national organizations for travel to international conferences and seminars, study tours, research studies, etc., requiring limited funding. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,627.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing including UNFPA co-ordinator): \$2,831,569; budgets: 1980, \$1,361,682; 1981, \$1,163,916; 1982, \$905,700; 1983, \$211,346 - grand total, \$6,474,213 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

Bilateral assistance

U.S. Agency for International Development

- . Family planning programme. To assist the Government of Senegal in establishing comprehensive family planning services in urban and rural areas. This project is to assist Senegal in improving the availability and quality of basic family services through the provision of comprehensive family planning services and the training of selected health personnel in family planning techniques and service delivery. In this Phase I (three years) of a three-phase project, services are planned for 10 hospitals, and 25 MCH centres in the Dakar/Cap Vert Region. Service components for men, primarily condom distribution, will be established in about 450 locations; one-day orientation programmes for about 200 midwives and 800 nurses will be conducted each year. Considerable contraceptive assistance is also planned. Final design and implementation of the project have been delayed until family planning policies can be developed by Ministry of Health personnel. In FY 1979, funds will be provided for technicians who will assist with the initiation of a new hospital and MCH services. The condom distribution centres will be assisted, and the various training programmes will continue. Initial obligation, FY 1978, estimated final obligation, FY 1981; \$500,000 was obligated in FY 1980; and \$500,000 will be provided in FY 1981.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Family Planning International Assistance

- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$55,192 in family planning commodities to six institutions in Senegal.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . No affiliated organization. However, the recently (1979) received Family Welfare Association of Senegal received assistance from IPPF in 1980. The Association aims to increase

public awareness of the advantages of family planning; to help in the training of governmental personnel; and to collaborate with other agencies interested in family planning, with a view to integrating family planning with other development activities.

- . Financial summary: IPPF grant - 1980 estimated, \$80,000; 1981 projected, \$143,400.

International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey

- . In co-operation with the Direction de la Statistique of the Ministere des Finances et des Offieres Economique, and with funding from UNFPA (see above), the ISI/WFS is assisting the Government in acquiring, through a national fertility survey, the scientific information that will permit it to describe and interpret its populations' level of fertility, strive to identify meaningful differentials in patterns of fertility and fertility regulation, and to clarify factors affecting fertility as well as to increase national capacities for fertility and other demographic survey research and to collect and analyze data on fertility which are internationally standardized in order to permit comparisons from one country to another. Work began in June 1977, with field work scheduled from May to October 1978. The report is expected in April 1981. The number of individual questionnaires involved in the survey is 3,986.

Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT)

- . Consultants to Senegal. The purpose of this consultancy, sponsored by U.S. AID, was to evaluate the family planning situation in Senegal and make recommendations regarding the adaptation of contraceptive technology. Date: November 1979; budget, \$7,984.

SEYCHELLES

Demographic Facts*

Population, 1980	65,000
Annual rates of growth (1975-80)	2.28

Government's views regarding population*

The National Development Plan (1979-1983) places emphasis on education, agriculture and social services and aims at remedying the shortage of qualified human resources, expanding the base of economic development and independence, and improving the quality of life by providing full employment, adequate housing and better medical services. The Government considers that its fertility and natural increase are too high, largely because of the adverse effects upon maternal and child health and family welfare, although also in the light of the finite resources and problems of unemployment. It reports a policy of reducing population growth through a reduction in fertility and promotes positive support for family planning programmes. However, the Government is also attempting to decrease urban to rural migration, populate outlying islands and to encourage rural development. It has a policy to decrease immigration and to maintain the level of emigration.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . Assistance to National Family Health and Welfare Programme (initiated in 1976). Executing agencies: UNFPA/IPPF. To assist the Government in implementing an expanded Family Health and Welfare Programme aimed at achieving a higher standard of health care and reducing the population rate of growth through establishment of health and welfare centres and clinics, recruiting and training of nurses, developing and carrying out supportive education and information programmes, and establishing within the Ministry of Labour, Health and Welfare a NFHWP Programme service team. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNFPA, \$260,340; IPPF, \$42,207; budgets: UNFPA, 1980, \$121,590; 1981, \$56,500.
- . Field approval of population-related activities (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To permit field approval of local activities, such as providing funds for representatives of national organizations for travel to international conferences and seminars, study tours, research studies, etc., requiring limited funding. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$3,259.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing): \$313,754; budgets: 1980, \$121,590; 1981, \$56,500 - grand total, \$491,844 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

*The sources used for demographic facts for this publication provide only limited demographic information about Seychelles. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. This information was provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations,

SIERRA LEONE

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	3,474	Proportion of urban (%)	24.56
Population, males (in 1000)	1,707	Population density (per sq. km.)	48
Population, females (in 1000)	1,767	Rates of growth (%)	2.64
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	26.4
0-14	43.9	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	45.5
15-64	52.8	Crude death rates (per 1000)	19.2
65+	3.3	Gross reproduction rates	3.02
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	796	Net reproduction rates	2.08
Dependency ratios (per 100)	89.4	Total fertility rates (per 1)	6.12
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	763	Life expectancy, males (years)	44.3
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	96.6	Life expectancy, females (years)	47.5
Median ages (years)	18.0	Life expectancy, total (years)	45.9

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population *

The Government has stated that it considers its rate of natural increase to be satisfactory. Although it believes that overall economic and social development will contribute most effectively to the solution of associated problems, it is giving careful attention to means of expansion of family health services and to the most appropriate means of including family planning guidance within them. The Government has, in 1978, allowed the Planned Parenthood Association to provide services. However, at present, it still gives highest priority among matters of population concern to the reduction of high levels of morbidity and mortality and the improvement of the spatial distribution of the population. A policy to decrease immigration is also in effect.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . In 1981, it is expected that UNFPA will undertake a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years, and, on the basis of which, future assistance to Sierra Leone will be decided upon.
- . Attendance to Fourah Bay College for courses in demography (initiated in 1971). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist in the establishment of a demographic unit. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$346,839; budgets: 1980, \$28,349.
- . Population census (initiated in 1972). Executing agency: United Nations. To provide services of a census adviser, vehicles, stipends for trainees, office equipment and rental of equipment for 1974 national census. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$506,916; budgets: 1980, \$20,663.
- . Integration of population education into the school curricula and pre-service and in-service teacher education courses (initiated in 1976). Executing agency: UNESCO. To assist the University of Sierra Leone's Institute of Education in developing an educational programme for teachers and students. Funds are for consultant, fellowships, seminars, training, equipment, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$175,185; budgets: 1980, \$101,238; 1981, \$60,303.

Sierra Leone

- . Fertility advisory services/family health (initiated in 1977). Executing agencies: WHO/Margaret Sanger Center. To improve the health of the women and children by 1) providing health care to pregnant women and children which will help identify and treat complications of pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum period; 2) avoiding unwanted pregnancies. The project is an essential part of a three-project package, i.e., Population Education, Population Planning and Fertility Advisory Services/Family Health which was developed during the joint UNFPA/WHO/UNESCO/ILO project formulation mission. (The Margaret Sanger Center in New York is training nurses from Sierra Leone as trainers in MCH/FP.) Cumulative expenditures through 1979: WHO, \$10,146; Margaret Sanger Center, \$35,681; budgets: WHO, 1980, \$171,960; 1981, \$83,136; 1982, \$3,500.
- . Assistance in population and development planning (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: ILO. Associated agency: United Nations. To increase understanding and knowledge based on the interactions between the population variables and the socio-economic development process, to develop the analytical basis required for integrating population issues - including employment questions - into the national development planning exercises and to establish an integrated and co-ordinated approach to all population activities in the country, including assistance in establishing a separate population unit. Expected completion date: 1981. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$82,207; budget: 1980, \$149,827.
- . Analysis of population census data (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist in the evaluation of the population census results and organize a post-census seminar based on the results of the 1974 population census data. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$92,981; budget: 1980, \$96,131.
- . Research survey on the economic and social role and status of women (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Demographic Unit of Fourah Bay College in research project to provide information to the Ministry of Planning on the interaction between the economic and social role and status of women and demographic changes in Sierra Leone. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$29,212; budget: 1980, \$13,993.
- . Population and family welfare education for the co-operatives in Sierra Leone (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: ILO. To create an understanding and awareness at all levels in the co-operatives of the nature and implications of population and family welfare issues by incorporating population and family welfare education into their basic education programme, with a view to promoting better quality of life for co-operative members and their families. The project is scheduled to start in January 1981, but project activities have already commenced with the implementation of fellowships and acquisition of equipment during 1980. Expected completion date: 1982. Budgets: 1980, \$24,000; 1981, \$194,600; 1982, \$97,940.
- . Strengthening of civil registration system (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Ministry of Health in improving the Government's capability to collect reliable vital statistics, and particularly to test various measures and steps designed to strengthen the system in the Eastern Province of the country. Budgets: 1980, \$131,835; 1981, \$163,260.
- . Field approval of population-related activities (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To permit field approval of local activities, such as providing funds for representatives of national organizations for travel to international conferences and seminars, study tours, research studies, etc., requiring limited funding. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,239; budget: 1980, \$2,261.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing, including programme support): \$1,413,947; budgets: 1980, \$743,194; 1981, \$501,299; 1982, \$101,440 - grand total, \$2,759,880 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

Non-governmental organization assistance

Family Planning International Assistance

- . Grant to Sierra Leone Home Economics Association. This project continues to address the growing need for adolescent fertility programmes aimed at reducing the high incidence of school dropouts resulting from early pregnancy. Sex, family life, responsible parenthood and family planning information activities will be expanded to reach young people and parents. The second-year plan also includes the distribution of condoms and foam to young people, as an initial step towards the delivery of more comprehensive contraceptive services. Total grant: \$78,206 (1 December 1978-30 November 1980). Current grant: \$41,352 (1 December 1979-30 November 1980).
- . Grant to Church of Sierra Leone (Anglican). This project initiates the delivery of family planning services to the rural fisher-folk, predominantly Muslims, of ten villages in the Kaffu-Bulong Chiefdom of the Northern Province. Total grant: \$9,657 (1 January 1980-31 December 1980). Current grant: same.
- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$42,017 in family planning commodities to 31 institutions in Sierra Leone.

International Development Research Centre

- . Fertility and family planning. A grant for the University of Sierra Leone to enable its Njala University College to undertake a research study to estimate fertility levels, analyze existing knowledge on family planning, and develop and test hypothesis on rural fertility change in four rural chiefdoms in Moyamba district. Total grant: \$24,000; allocations up to 1979, \$14,000; budget: 1980, \$8,070.

International Federation for Family Life Promotion

- . Through the close collaboration with private educational services and primary health services three Family Life Education and NFP teachers training workshops were held for 97 participants.
- . Financial summary 1979 and 1980 - estimated \$10,000 from Canadian International Development Agency and British Overseas Development Administration.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Planned Parenthood Association of Sierra Leone.
- . Formed in 1960, the Association became a member of IPPF in 1968. In the absence of a Government programme the FPA is the main agency in the country for family planning education and motivation. Its activities centre on family planning education and the provision of clinical and non-clinical family planning services. Staff from the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare have participated in the Association's training programmes to orient them to both motivational and clinical work in family planning. There are several youth and women's development projects as well as public education through the mass media. There were 18 clinics in 1979 and a total of 13,299 acceptors about 6,000 of whom were new. Non-clinical contraceptive services provided for another 521 new acceptors.
- . Financial summary: IPPF grant - 1979 actual, \$279,400; 1980 estimated, \$304,000; 1981 projected, \$355,400.

Sierra Leone

Margaret Sanger Center, Planned Parenthood of New York City

- . Training was provided for two nurse/midwives - one from the University Maternity Hospital, Fourah Bay College and the other from the Ministry of Health, in a three-month family planning nurse practitioner training programme. Follow-up technical assistance and teaching supplies were provided.

The Rockefeller Foundation

- . Grant to individuals to research differentials in mortality in Sierra Leone (1979 grant, \$20,661, terminates July 1981).

SINGAPORE

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	2,390	Proportion of urban (%)	74.07
Population, males (in 1000)	1,218	Population density (per sq. km.)	4,114
Population, females (in 1000)	1,172	Rates of growth (%)	1.21
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	12.1
0-14	27.4	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	17.2
15-64	67.7	Crude death rates (per 1000)	5.1
65+	4.9	Gross reproduction rates	0.90
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	680	Net reproduction rates	0.87
Dependency ratios (per 100)	47.7	Total fertility rates (per 1)	1.84
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	386	Life expectancy, males (years)	68.6
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	103.9	Life expectancy, females (years)	73.1
Median ages (years)	24.6	Life expectancy, total (years)	70.8

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts

Government's views regarding population*

Due to the rapid decline in fertility, the Government has changed its position and now considers its rates of fertility and natural increase to be satisfactory. The Government has set a goal of a two-child family as a social norm and has established a series of disincentives which actively discourage large families by means of social and economic penalties. In 1976 it was announced that a replacement level of fertility had been achieved and as a result former programmes are being maintained to an increasing extent, as part of maternal and child health and family welfare services. Since 1976 an additional policy being communicated to the people is that of discouraging early marriage and parenthood among young girls and of encouraging wider spacing between births. While the level of international migration is considered not significant and satisfactory, concern has been expressed over the increasing number of refugees and illegal immigrants entering the country. The spatial distribution of the population is considered to be appropriate.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- Family planning training centre (initiated in 1972). Executing agency: United Nations. To establish a family planning centre for training personnel of the Singapore Family Planning Programme and develop a permanent facility for training the staff; to develop courses of study for medical doctors, nurses, midwives and other personnel, community and social welfare workers and teachers who will participate in various aspects of family planning activity. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$243,352; budget: 1980, \$13,819.
- Multi-media support for population programme (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide funds for Singapore component of ASEAN study project; this component to be implemented by Singapore Family Planning and Population Board (for fuller description of project, see ASEAN project under UNFPA/FAO in Asia and Pacific regional section). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$32,735; budget: 1980, \$57,255.
- Integration of population and rural development policies - Study on the impact of population social policies on fertility (initiated in 1979). Executing agency. UNFPA. To

Singapore

provide funds for Singapore component of ASEAN project. (For description, see ASEAN project under UNFPA/FAO in Asia and Pacific regional section). Budgets: 1980, \$4,630; 1981, \$5,370.

- . Modular training for trainers of population and development agencies (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide funds for Singapore component of ASEAN project. (For description, see ASEAN project under UNFPA/FAO in Asia and Pacific regional section). Budgets: 1980, \$6,060; 1981, \$12,625; 1982, \$7,575.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects completed, if any, and ongoing): \$1,079,256; budgets: 1980, \$81,764; 1981, \$17,995; 1982, \$7,575 - grand total, \$1,186,590 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

World Health Organization

- . In 1979 and 1980 WHO supported research on the safety and effectiveness of current oral and injectable contraceptives, intrauterine devices, female sterilization and the termination of pregnancy; research on the development of new and improved injectable contraceptives, female sterilization, prostaglandins and research into the causes of infertility. The WHO Collaborating Centre for Clinical Research, University of Singapore, Kandang Kerbau Hospital for Women received \$419,200 for research in the above-mentioned areas and for strengthening its research capabilities. Five research training grants were awarded to scientists from Singapore at a total cost of \$54,100.
- . WHO support for research and institution strengthening during the period 1972-1980 amounts to approximately \$1,447,000.

Bilateral assistance

British Overseas Development Administration

- . Research grant to the University of Singapore to study the relationship between oral contraceptives and blood clotting in Singapore women. Duration of research: 1974 to 1980. Total grant: \$193,000. (Several articles have been published on the findings to date). Expenditure: 1977, \$39,500; 1978, \$59,500; 1979, \$62,000. (Also noted in ODA global entry).

Non-governmental organization assistance

Family Planning International Assistance

- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$5,540 in family planning commodities to three institutions in Singapore.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Family Planning Association of Singapore.
- . Founded in 1949, the Association has been a member of IPPF since 1952. Its role has changed substantially since the inception of the Government programme. Today it works entirely among young people organizing family life and sex education programmes and with special programmes for the disadvantaged, and collaborative schemes with Governmental and non-governmental agencies including the trade unions, church organizations, youth groups, and the school system.
- . Financial summary: IPPF grant - 1979 actual, \$68,400; 1980 estimated, \$73,500; 1981 projected \$62,000.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Demographic Facts*

Population, 1980	229,000
Annual rates of growth (1975-80)	3.46
Crude birth rates (per 1,000, 1975-80)	40.8**
Crude death rates (per 1,000, 1975-80)	11.3**
Gross reproduction rates (per woman, 1975-80)	3.00**
Life expectancy at birth (males, 1975-80)	56.0**
Life expectancy at birth (females, 1975-80)	57.5**

Government's views regarding population*

An objective of the National Development Plan 1975-1979 is to achieve "a specific fall in the rate of population growth, through voluntary family planning by parents well-informed of the present and future situation of the community". The Plan states that "the Government has approached family planning cautiously, as it is a subject of deep concern to Solomon Islands people, churches and the Government itself". The Plan states that the Government will "provide a co-ordinated system of family planning services and advice through established health services" and will "mount a careful campaign to inform people of the value to families and to the nation of a reduced rate of population growth". The following target is stated: "reduction in the rate of population increase to 2.0 per cent by the early 1980's, to make possible an increase in real incomes per head for the next generation". In 1975 the growth rate was estimated to be 3.0 per cent. For 1979, the further target "to report comprehensively on population increase, child health and nutrition" is stated.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities/British Overseas Development Administration/ World Health Organization

- . Family health (see below under "Bilateral assistance"). Executing agency: WHO. Assistance through British Overseas Development Administration for contraceptives component. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$19,570; budget: 1980, \$13,488.
- . Population-related activities (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To permit field approval of local activities, such as providing funds for representatives of national organizations for travel to international conferences and seminars, study tours, research studies, etc., requiring limited funding. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,100.
- . In 1979, the UNFPA undertook a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years, and, on the basis of which, future assistance to Solomon Islands will be decided upon.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects completed, if any, and ongoing): \$20,670; budget: 1980, \$13,488 - grand total, \$34,158 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

*Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

**Figures are for New Caledonia, Norfolk Islands, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu.

Solomon Islands

Bilateral assistance

British Overseas Development Administration

- . Family health and planning project, Phase II. The family health project started in 1975 with a grant from the United Kingdom, initially for a period of two years, and technical assistance from WHO, the executing agency. The project was extended in 1977 for a further two years to enable family health and planning services to be provided throughout the Islands. The extension of services to be provided throughout all communities is designed to facilitate the Government's economic and social development plans; to contribute towards the levelling off of the increase in the rate of population growth; and to promote the health of the whole family. Cumulative expenditure through 1978: \$335,000; expenditure: 1979, \$63,500.
- . Analysis of birth notification data. Extension of research grant to the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine for analysis and report writing. Research period 1974 to 1979. Total grant: \$7,000; expenditure: 1977, \$1,500; 1978, \$3,000; 1979, \$2,500. (see ODA Global entry).

Non-governmental organization assistance

Family Planning International Assistance

- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$13,104 in family planning commodities to 14 institutions in Solomon Islands.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Solomon Islands Planned Parenthood Association.
- . The Association, founded in 1973, has four branches and a model clinic in the capital, premises for which are leased from the Government. Its information and education activities aimed towards political, religious and community leaders have created a favourable climate for family planning. It provides services and training and is setting up a rural training centre with UNFPA funds. It has also pioneered CBD in a series of special projects integrating family planning with community development and self-help.
- . Financial summary IPPF grant - 1979 actual, \$18,400; 1980 estimated, \$27,000; 1981 projected \$27,900.

SOMALIA

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	4,636	Proportion of urban (%)	30.15
Population, males (in 1000)	2,123	Population density (per sq. km.)	7
Population, females (in 1000)	2,513	Rates of growth (%)	7.90
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	26.5
0-14	42.6	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	46.5
15-64	53.9	Crude death rates (per 1000)	20.1
65+	3.5	Gross reproduction rates	3.00
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	1,143	Net reproduction rates	1.94
Dependency ratios (per 100)	85.5	Total fertility rates (per 1)	6.09
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	712	Life expectancy, males (years)	41.4
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	84.5	Life expectancy, females (years)	44.6
Median ages (years)	18.5	Life expectancy, total (years)	43.0

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Three-Year Development Plan (1979-1981) states that the development of human resources is a pre-requisite for overall development which necessitates the formulation of sound long-run population policies. The plan gives priority to providing effective health services, including the improvement of nutrition and of environmental sanitation to the partial or total eradication of communicable diseases (malaria, bilharzia, etc.), and to strengthening family health and maternal and child health and family planning services, particularly in the rural areas. While levels and trends of population growth, and fertility are considered satisfactory, the Government recognizes the benefits of child spacing and intends to integrate its promotion into maternal and child health services. The Government is also concerned with problems of rural-urban migration, urbanization and emigration of skilled labour to the oil-rich Arab countries and it has called for corrective policies to cope with these problems. In order to deal with the sudden large influx of refugees, estimated to number around one million, numerous camps have been established in Somalia to shelter them.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . In 1979, the UNFPA undertook a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years. As a result, the UNFPA in co-operation with the Government prepared a programme of assistance that was presented to the UNDP Governing Council at its twenty-seventh session in June 1980.
- . At its twenty-seventh session, the Governing Council approved UNFPA assistance to the Government in the amount of \$6 million for five years in support of a comprehensive population programme. The programme includes projects to help establish a data base for the formulation and implementation of socio-economic programmes and projects; studies of population and manpower planning questions; improvement and expansion of MCH/FP services, especially in rural areas; promotion of public awareness and understanding of Somalia's population problems and issues through education and communication activities; and support for the initiation of programmes related to women, employment and development. Scheduled starting date was January 1980; estimated value of the Government's contribution is \$6 million. Executing agencies are the United Nations, ILO, UNESCO, WHO. Government co-operating agency is the State Planning Commission.

Somalia

- . Population census (initiated in 1972). Executing agency: United Nations. To undertake 1) a complete enumeration of the urban and rural population, and 2) a complete enumeration of nomads and their livestock. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,734,119; budgets: 1980, \$35,830; 1981, \$5,053.
- . Maternal, child and family health (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: WHO. The purpose of the project is to promote maternal and child health by providing integrated MCH services, including nutrition and family planning. The programme is to strengthen the ongoing efforts for decreasing the high levels of mortality and morbidity among infants; b) improving the coverage of MCH services through increased training activities of auxiliary health personnel; c) strengthening immunization activities; and d) improving information and health education on MCH, child spacing and female circumcision. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$90,828; budgets: 1980, \$175,019; 1981, \$92,153; 1982, \$12,000.
- . Survey of population (initiated in 1975). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Central Statistical Department in obtaining reliable information on fertility, mortality and migration in respect to urban, rural and nomadic sectors of the population, in establishing a vital registration system, and in providing training to technicians. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$165,411; budgets: 1980, \$527,589; 1981, \$54,600.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and on-going): \$2,093,502; budgets: 1980, \$738,438; 1981, \$151,806; 1982, \$12,000 - grand total, \$2,995,746 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

World Food Programme

- . Feeding of vulnerable groups. The project was approved in April 1980 at a cost to WFP of \$19.8 million for a period of three years. The main purpose of the project is to combat malnutrition among vulnerable groups (numbering 140,000) by providing them with a food supplement. Other objectives of the project are to provide nutrition, health and immunization services to these groups. The health of infants, children and mothers is protected and promoted by integrated MCH services in 21 of the 68 MCH centres in the country through a WHO/UNFPA project approved in 1978. The UNFPA project provides for advice to mothers on family spacing.

Bilateral assistance

Government of Finland

- . Assistance for: 1) the Antituberculosis Programme in refugee camps (expenditures in 1980: \$220,000; preliminary allocation: 1981, \$550,000); and 2) the Primary Health Care Programme through UNICEF is foreseen during 1981-83 (preliminary allocation for 1981: \$140,000).

Non-governmental organization assistance

University of North Carolina, International Programme of Laboratories for Population Statistics (POPLAB)

- . See entry in Global Section.

SRI LANKA

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	14,815	Proportion of urban (%)	26.56
Population, males (in 1000)	7,605	Population density (per sq. km.)	226
Population, females (in 1000)	7,209	Rates of growth (%)	1.71
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	20.1
0-14	36.4	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	27.6
15-64	59.5	Crude death rates (per 1000)	7.6
65+	4.1	Gross reproduction rates	1.90
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	3,682	Net reproduction rates	1.72
Dependency ratios (per 100)	68.2	Total fertility rates (per 1)	3.87
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	559	Life expectancy, males (years)	63.5
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	105.5	Life expectancy, females (years)	66.5
Median ages (years)	21.1	Life expectancy, total (years)	65.0

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

Since the change in Government in 1977, there has been a stronger commitment to the formulation of a population policy than under any previous Government and for the first time population policy has been gazetted as a function of a Government ministry. Current policy aims at reducing the rate of growth and fertility by adjusting economic and social factors, promotion of family planning, raising the legal age of marriage, a system of tax policies and financial incentives and disincentives reoriented to favour small families and cash grants to sterilization acceptors. The target is to reduce the crude birth rate from an estimated 29 per 1,000 in 1970-1975 to 23 per 1,000 by 1980. While the rate of increase of population remains static, there is evidence of greater demand for family planning services than can at present be met. Vigorous attempts are being made to provide all needed services in the context of better health for the whole family. The Government has shown particular concern with levels and trends of infant and child mortality that it considers unacceptable and has designed programmes to reduce maternal mortality in the five most affected areas. The levels and trends of emigration are considered significant but satisfactory, contributing positively to economic and social objectives although some problems such as "brain drain" do exist. The Government is attempting to readjust the spatial distribution of the population by encouraging the establishment of industrial and other economic activities outside the metropolitan region and by promoting agricultural diversification.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- On 12 February 1973, the Government of Sri Lanka and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities signed a comprehensive agreement under which the UNFPA committed a total of \$6 million over a four-year period to support the Government in fulfilling its broad aim as stated in the Five-Year Plan 1972/76 that within this period the Government would make family planning facilities available to all groups of population. The UNFPA indicated that it was prepared to provide assistance for such components as: a health manpower study, establishment of the demographic training and research unit within the University of Sri Lanka, worker's population/family planning in the urban and plantation sectors, nursing-midwifery family planning education, teaching of human reproduction, family health education, communications, a family health programme, population education, and a study on law and

Sri Lanka

population. Projects being carried out under the country agreement are listed below. It should be noted that several projects were initiated by UNFPA prior to the signing of the country agreement and were later absorbed under the terms of the agreement. Amounts shown for these projects are cumulative from the initiation of the projects.

- Health manpower study (initiated in 1971). Executing agency: WHO. To undertake a study of the activities of personnel employed by the Ministry of Health in rural areas and delivering health care to the community in the context of family health services; to conduct a health manpower study. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$109,251; budget: \$3,656.
- Strengthening of nursing/midwifery education (initiated in 1972). Executing agencies: WHO/UNICEF. To strengthen the nursing and midwifery education offered in the eight schools of nursing, the Mulleriyawa Affiliation School and the Post-basic School of Nursing in Colombo, with emphasis on public health, midwifery and child care; to produce nursing and midwifery texts and other reference material in the local languages. Plans are being made to extend the project until 1982 and emphasis is to be placed on the training of the public health midwife. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: WHO, \$315,014; UNICEF, \$242,220; budgets: 1980, WHO, \$53,451; UNICEF, \$8,480; 1981, WHO, \$11,134.
- Family health (initiated in 1972). Executing agencies: WHO/UNICEF/UNFPA. To assist the Government in achieving the national target of a reduction of the crude birth rate by 1986 and thus to improve the health status of the population, particularly mothers and children. The project is providing improved MCH/FP services at all levels through a) training and orientation of personnel; b) extension of family health service coverage at peripheral levels; and c) strengthening the management, planning, evaluation and referral system of the family health programmes at the central and divisional levels. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: WHO, \$599,888; UNICEF, \$1,833,117; UNFPA, \$29,231; budgets: 1980, WHO, \$538,160; UNFPA, \$307,131; 1981, WHO, \$178,280.
- Demographic Training and Research Unit (initiated in 1972). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist ongoing undergraduate and graduate courses in demography and population, to establish at the undergraduate level an effective programme for teaching and studying interrelationships between population and socio-economic variables, to initiate a graduate training programme, and to enable the Unit to advise various ministries on related matters. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$309,026; budgets: 1980, \$158,365; 1981, \$79,352.
- Population education in schools (initiated in 1973). Executing agency: UNESCO. To advise the Ministry of Education (Curriculum Development Centre) in the preparation of trial population education materials in social studies, science, mathematics, and languages; in teacher training and in programme education. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$295,179; budget: \$182,840.
- Workers' population education and family planning education - urban sector (initiated in 1973). Executing agency: ILO. To create an awareness of the population problem among trade union leaders at the plant level in order to enlist their support in encouraging industrial workers to practice and promote family planning. Expected completion date: 1980. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$136,080; budget: 1980, \$8,116.
- Workers' population education and family planning education - plantation sector (initiated in 1973). Executing agency: ILO. To encourage support for family planning among worker leaders and supervisors on plantations in order to enlist their support for the practice and promotion of family planning. Expected completion date: 1980. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$276,404; budget: 1980, \$80,902.

- Teaching of human reproduction, family planning and population dynamics in medical schools (initiated in 1973). Executing agency: WHO. To strengthen the teaching of human reproduction, family planning and population dynamics in medical schools. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$482,699; budget: 1980, \$39,759.
- Communication strategy project (initiated in 1973). Executing agency: UNESCO. To assist the Government in developing communications activities which will inform selected target audiences about the nature of population problems and their relationship to national development, educate selected groups of people about the benefits of child-spacing and family limitation and motivate selected groups of people to practice family planning. A second phase of the project was initiated in 1980. The project strategy is oriented towards the training of field workers, coverage of disadvantaged groups in urban areas (especially youth). The initiation of a system of feedback and evaluation as well as the creation of population communication cells in the 24 district information units of the country are being developed. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$530,247; budgets: 1980, \$181,440; 1981, \$161,845.
- Health education in family health (initiated in 1972). Executing agencies: WHO/UNFPA. To promote family health through health education, to support family health education activities with audio-visual and mass communication media; to train health professionals for health education responsibilities in the field of family health; to undertake research to provide direction for health education activities and to evaluate the effectiveness of such activities. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: WHO, \$170,493; UNICEF, \$256,587; budget: 1980, WHO, \$27,687.
- Training of women extension workers in rural development and population (initiated in 1975). Executing agency: UNFPA. To collaborate with the Farm Women's Agricultural Extension Project of the Ministry of Agriculture in providing fieldworkers' assistance in their programmes for rural women and rural families. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$31,277; budget: 1980, \$1,500.
- Population and family planning education for unorganized workers (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: ILO. To assist in the achievement of national targets in population indices through the promotion of family planning among unorganized workers, and to create an awareness of the ways in which they could overcome their socio-economic problems. Expected completion date: 1980. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$23,969; budget: 1980, \$28,407.
- Strengthening of hospital-based family planning services (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: WHO. See also Government of Norway entry below. To upgrade district hospitals in a phased manner in obstetrical and sterilization skills; to train medical officers to perform sterilizations and in improving MCH and obstetrical skills; and to provide equipment and supplies to selected hospitals. This project is being funded under a UNFPA/Norway Funds-in-Trust agreement. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$200,545; budgets: 1980, \$615,255; 1981, \$70,500.
- Introduction of health and family welfare education on the plantation through a cadre of estate community health workers (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: ILO. To support the Government's programme of welfare measures aimed at improving the living conditions of plantation labour, and to improve the quality of life of the plantation workers on the tea and rubber plantations of Sri Lanka by providing them with family welfare education through introduction of a new cadre of estate family welfare supervisors. Expected completion date: 1982. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$130,201; budgets: 1980, \$90,819; 1981, \$42,830.

Sri Lanka

- Support for reconstruction of health facilities in cyclone-stricken areas (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Government in purchase of vehicles and medical equipment in order to restore medical services in cyclone-damaged areas of Sri Lanka. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$680,000.
- Seminars for opinion leaders (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide seminars on population awareness for Sri Lanka opinion leaders - parliamentarians, medical officers, media representatives, non-governmental organizations, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$4,107.
- Participation in international seminar for rural women (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To support travel requirements of participants in colloquium of experts and international seminar of rural women, sponsored by the International Council of Women and held in Manila in February 1979. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$2,525.
- Assistance for 1981 census (initiated in 1978). Executing agencies: United Nations/UNFPA. To assist the Government in the undertaking of the population census scheduled for 1981 by providing experts, equipment and supplies, training personnel and analyzing and publishing census data. Budgets: 1980, United Nations, \$163,070; UNFPA, \$89,680; 1981, United Nations, \$155,550.
- Field approval of population-related activities (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To permit field approval of local activities, such as providing funds for representatives of national organizations for travel to international conferences and seminars, study tours, research studies, etc., requiring limited funding. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$2,450; budget: 1980, \$500.
- Mahaweli community development (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide for audio-visual mobile unit as preparatory support to Mahaweli Community Development Project. Budget: 1980, \$42,680.
- Upgrading of polyclinics in estate sector (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNICEF. To improve family health services in the estate sector by strengthening 200 polyclinics serving the estates and nearby villages with additional supplies and equipment, transport and training of assistant medical practitioners and midwives. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$64,324; budget: 1980, \$170,053.
- Mini-laparotomy training facilities at Community Development Services (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To train doctors in a technique of female surgical sterilization as an outpatient procedure, and to undertake research into acceptors of this technique of surgical sterilization. Budget: 1980, \$15,931.
- Community-based development programmes (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide orientation and familiarization for policy leaders and programme implementors in community-based programming, and to provide a means for helping to review and strengthen on-going community-based programmes and to foster the development of new community-based programmes. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$17,991; budget: 1980, \$3,984.
- UNFPA fellowship for 1980 Population Programme (initiated in 1980). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide out-of-country training in the planning, management, and co-ordination of population programmes to selected individuals concerned with the Sri Lanka Population Programme. Budget: 1980, \$8,671.
- In 1980, the UNFPA undertook a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years, and, on the basis of which, future assistance to Sri Lanka will be decided upon.

- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing, including UNFPA co-ordinator): \$7,154,609; budgets: 1980, \$2,274,352 (including UNFPA co-ordinator); 1981, \$628,991 - grand total, \$10,057,952 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

World Health Organization

- . In 1979 and 1980 WHO supported research on the development of new and improved methods for the regulation of male fertility, research on plants for fertility regulation, injectable contraceptives, methods for determining the fertile period and service research. The University of Peradeniya received \$172,800; the Ministry of Health, \$15,000 and the University of Colombo, \$9,000. Six research training grants were awarded to scientists from Sri Lanka at a total cost of \$63,800.
- . WHO support for research and training during the period 1972-1980 amounts to approximately \$650,400.

Bilateral assistance

Swedish International Development Authority

- . Supply of contraceptives and similar equipment to the Government's National Family Health Programme. Financial support to the construction and equipping of a Family Health Bureau building in Colombo. Cumulative disbursements through 1979/80, \$3,300,000. Estimated disbursements 1980/81, \$600,000.

Government of Norway

- . Strengthening of hospital-based family planning services. Multi/bi project with UNFPA, initiated in 1978. Financed 1978 directly by UNFPA: \$50,450. Expenditure: 1979, \$200,545. Budget, 1980, \$500,000. Expected completion date: 1981.

U.S. Agency for International Development

- . Fertility survey. Through the International Statistical Institute, U.S. AID is assisting the Government in conducting a national fertility survey (for description, see below under International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey). U.S. AID funding through ISI for this project is expected to amount to \$118,000.

British Overseas Development Administration

- . Study of fertility decline in Sri Lanka since World War II, in extent, nature and causes. Research grant to Population Investigation Committee of London School of Economics, of \$4,000 over eighteen months; operational 1978. Research findings are at press. Expenditure: 1978/79, \$4,000. (See ODA entry in Global section).
- . Study on construction, validation and application of a new pictorial method for assessing and reporting attitudes to children and family size in developing countries. Research grant to University College, Cardiff, of \$13,500 over two years; operational 1978. The field trial of this new method was undertaken in Sri Lanka. Expenditure; 1978, \$5,500; 1979, \$4,500. (Also noted in ODA's entry for Global Section).
- . Through Population Services International, ODA is providing funds (\$170,000) for a two year ayurvedic family planning training programme. The project is designed to select and train ayurvedics in various family planning methods. Operational 1980. Estimated expenditure 1980, \$64,500.

Sri Lanka

Non-governmental organization assistance

Association for Voluntary Sterilization, International Project

- . Second and third year grants of \$18,660 (11/1/78 - 12/31/79) and \$49,255 (1/1/80 - 12/31/80) to the Sri Lanka Association for Voluntary Sterilization (SLAVS), to promote the national availability and acceptance of voluntary sterilization.
- . Second year grant of \$20,920 (7/1/79 - 6/30/80) to the Family Planning Association of Sri Lanka to continue a female voluntary sterilization programme and to train physicians in mini-laparotomy.
- . Grant to \$2,495 (4/1/79 - 6/30/80) to develop and implement a physician survey which will explore attitudes and involvement of Sri Lanka physicians with regard to voluntary sterilization activities.
- . Grant of \$21,806 (9/1/79 - 12/31/80) to the Sri Lanka Association for Voluntary Sterilization to provide support for the establishment of a male and female voluntary sterilization service project in the district of Batticaloa.

Columbia University, Center for Population and Family Health

- . Center staff have participated in the development of an experimental social marketing scheme for distribution of contraceptive supplies in Sri Lanka, to compare a marketing strategy using community level commission agents with the existing principle agent system which has been implemented throughout Sri Lanka.

Family Planning International Assistance

- . Grant to Community Development Services. This grant supports a project designed to involve Ayurvedic Practitioners, a traditional and respected group of professionals who provide health care services to much of the rural population in the country, in the delivery of family planning services. Total grant: \$45,650 (1 July 1978 - 30 September 1980). Current grant: same.
- . Grant to Community Development Services. This grant supports a project designed to promote vasectomy through advertisements placed in local cinema halls. It also includes group meetings to inform people about the advantages of vasectomy as a permanent method of contraception. Total grant: \$42,018 (1 July 1979 - 30 September 1980). Current grant: same.
- . Grant to Lanka Mahila Samiti. This grant supports the Lanka Mahila Samiti's efforts to motivate and refer people for health and family planning services in villages not presently served by Government midwives in 12 Districts of Sri Lanka. LMS is the national women's organization which has, for the past 50 years, been assisting rural women to develop their full potential as equal partners in the country's development. To this end, it has been offering an integrated programme in health, education, nutrition, agriculture and handicrafts. This project represents its first efforts in family planning. Total grant: \$58,127 (1 September 1979 - 31 December 1980). Current grant: same.
- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$176,498 in family planning commodities to 19 institutions in Sri Lanka.

Ford Foundation

- . Grant to individual researcher with Family Planning Association of Sri Lanka for attendance at a postgraduate course in population growth studies at the David Owen Centre for Population Studies, University College, Cardiff, (United Kingdom) (grant in FY 1979 of \$1,172 for 3 months).

International Alliance of Women

- . Population awareness. Organized by the Mukta Wijeainghe, Girl Guides, the project features talks on health and family planning to mothers and out-of-school youth, as well as classes in English and training in income-generating handicrafts production.

International Development Research Centre

- . Infant mortality. A grant to enable the University of Peradeniya in Sri Lanka to assess the socio-economic and public health correlates of infant mortality in Sri Lanka during the past 15 to 20 years. Total grant: \$70,000; budget, 1980, \$34,250.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Family Planning Association of Sri Lanka.
- . Founded in 1953, and an IPPF member since 1954, the Association pioneered family planning in the country and is now a member of the Government committee which deals with population matters. It now carries out a range of education and services to complement the Government programme mainly in the rural, and estate and industrial areas, including highly experimental projects to test new delivery systems especially in new developments. There is an extensive training programme for all types of personnel from official and private sectors and specific training in sterilization and for traditional medical practitioners. The Association has met the growing demand for male and female sterilization services by organizing mobile clinics. Acceptors of these clinics are given incentive payment by the Government.. In 1979, its nine clinics recruited 14,499 acceptors, 7,363 of these were new. 95,727 acceptors were provided condoms, oral contraceptives and neo-sampoons during the year through its successful social marketing project: of these 59,378 were new. The Association specializes in population education for young people and in projects to promote planned parenthood and women's development. It collaborates with many other agencies. An integrated family planning, nutrition and parasite control project has been started with JOICFP support. (See separate entry).
- . Financial summary: IPPF grant - 1979 actual, \$607,900; 1980 estimated, \$703,500; 1981 projected, \$677,700.

International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey

- . In co-operation with the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs in collaboration with the Department of Census and Statistics, and with funding from U.S. AID (see above), the ISI/WFS is assisting the Government in acquiring, through a national fertility survey, the scientific information that will permit it to describe and interpret its populations' level of fertility, strive to identify meaningful differentials in patterns of fertility and fertility regulation, and to clarify factors affecting fertility as well as to increase national capacities for fertility and other demographic research and to collect and analyze data on fertility which are internationally standardized in order to permit comparisons from one country to another. Preparatory work began in January 1975. Report published in June 1978. The number of individual questionnaires involved in the survey was 6812.

Sri Lanka

Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning, Inc.

- Grant and commodities assistance to the Steering Committee of the Integrated Family Planning-Nutrition-Parasite Control Project composed of Ministry of Colombo Hospitals and Family Health, Ministry of Plan Implementation, the Medical Research Institute, Mahaweli Development Board, Ministry of Health, UNICEF Sri Lanka, etc. The Project was initiated in May 1980 at three pilot areas for a duration of three years. 1980 expenditure: \$30,000.

Population Services International (PSI)

- PSI continues to maintain a small office in Sri Lanka. With financial help from the Population Council and ICARP, PSI's representative has co-ordinated a voluntary postpartum sterilization education and promotion drive to begin in July 1980. One goal is to obtain 70-100 vasectomy acceptors per month in the first semester of operations. This effort is based on the precepts of commercial/social marketing.
- Plans are also underway for special educational sessions for ayurvedics (rural medical practitioners) on related topics.

Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT)

- Country programme. Affiliated with PIACT through the Community Development Services, the Sri Lanka country programme develops projects and provides staff support to undertake a continual process of indentifying product-related activities that offer significant possibilities for improving acceptance or continued use of contraceptive methods. Time frame: April 1978 to December 1981; budget, \$32,500.
- Preparation of a family planning booklet for the rural sector of Sri Lanka. Funds from this grant to Community Development Services were used to prepare a ready-for-publication booklet entitled, "Love, Sex and Parenthood." This booklet is culturally relevant to the rural, Sinhala-speaking people who make up 75 percent of Sri Lanka's population. Time frame: May 1978 to April 1979; budget, \$3,000.
- Vaginal contraceptive acceptability study. This study is to determine whether vaginal contraceptives are acceptable to the women of Sri Lanka. Acceptability will be measured by acceptability and continuation rates for use of the Neo-Sampoon foaming tablet as a contraceptive. Time frame: May 1979 to August 1980; budget, \$9,630.
- Support materials for acceptors of depo provera. The Community Development Services will design, produce, field, test and evaluate printed materials for potential acceptors of depo provera, which will explain the proper use of the contraceptive. Funds for this project were provided by the British Overseas Development Administration. Time frame: May 1980 to November 1980; budget, \$4,820.
- Product Study: Design and testing of family planning packages for distribution of oral contraceptives through indigenous medical practitioners. The purpose of this project by the Community Development Service is to prepare and test oral contraceptive packaging for a subsequent programme to distribute oral contraceptives through Ayurvedic physicians. Time frame: January 1980 to October 1980; budget, \$5,000.
- Support materials for extension workers. The Community Development Service has produced a series of bi-monthly newspaper supplements containing family planning and development information. Each issue will cover one method of contraception, with additional information on how an individual can become involved in the business of distributing contraceptives as a livelihood. Time frame: November 1979 to February 1981; budget, \$13,000.

World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts

- . The Association holds discussions on the importance of family planning and population awareness, with the aid of films and posters. In one village, the problems associated with population growth were explained by means of a puppet show. Mothers are shown the benefits of spacing and limiting their families. Appropriate follow-up work is then carried out.

World Young Women's Christian Association

- . The YWCA Family Life Education Centres reaching 3,000 women offers instruction in nutrition, health care, child feeding and hygiene, as well as family planning education and services, home gardening and agricultural classes particularly geared for early school leavers. On-going programme budgeted for 1981 at \$10,200.

SUDAN

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	18,371	Proportion of urban (%)	24.77
Population, males (in 1000)	9,318	Population density (per sq. km.)	7
Population, females (in 1000)	9,053	Rates of growth (%)	2.75
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	27.4
0-14	44.1	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	45.8
15-64	53.0	Crude death rates (per 1000)	18.4
65+	2.9	Gross reproduction rates	3.20
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	4,139	Net reproduction rates	2.18
Dependency ratios (per 100)	88.7	Total fertility rates (per 1)	6.56
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	778	Life expectancy, males (years)	45.5
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	102.9	Life expectancy, females (years)	47.5
Median ages (years)	17.9	Life expectancy, total (years)	46.5

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

Although the Government has expressed satisfaction with current rates of natural increase and fertility, it is quite concerned about various population related problems, such as the lack of demographic data required for planning and the low capacity to carry out and disseminate the results of demographic studies. An area in which the need for information is particularly acute is that of internal migration and its relation to manpower planning. Two other problems are the low level of health services, particularly in the rural areas, and the poor dissemination of information and education about family welfare, including health and nutrition. Great concern has been expressed at the large number of refugees in the country which are posing serious problems of health and nutritional care.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . In 1978, the UNFPA undertook a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years. As a result, the UNFPA in co-operation with the Government prepared a programme of assistance that was presented to the UNDP Governing Council at its twenty-seventh session in June 1980.
- . At its twenty-seventh session, in June 1980, the Governing Council approved UNFPA assistance to the Government in the amount of \$12 million for four years in support of a comprehensive population programme. The programme includes projects which will improve and expand the collection of population data to be used in planning; strengthen maternal and child health and family planning services and decentralize them to the rural areas; assist relevant ministries and agencies in the dissemination of information and education about family welfare programmes, including maternal and child health and other population-related activities; and test a multi-sectoral approach to providing family welfare services. Scheduled starting date was July 1980; estimated value of the Government's contribution is \$15,260,000. Executing agencies are the United Nations, ILO, UNESCO, and WHO. Government co-operating agency is the Ministry of Planning.

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

- . Assistance for the population census (initiated in 1972). Executing agency: United Nations. To design census forms and tables, to prepare job descriptions and training manuals for the various posts required and to advise on the best methods for carrying out the census. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$952,238; budget: 1980, \$7,030.
- . Maternity-centred family planning (initiated in 1975). Executing agencies: UNFPA/WHO. To provide better health care and related information in the context of primary health by 1) strengthening the existing and projected health services delivery system with regard to the MCH/FP component; 2) contributing to the reduction of maternal, infant and child mortality and morbidity; 3) improving training facilities at all levels in co-ordination with the project of National Teachers/Training in MCH/FP; and 4) providing equipment and supplies for MCH/FP care at various levels, especially rural health facilities. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNFPA, \$66,048; WHO, \$561,434; budget: 1980, UNFPA, \$145,715; WHO, \$55,609; 1981, \$11,322.
- . Registration of births and deaths (initiated in 1974). Executing agencies: United Nations/UNFPA. To assist the Department of Statistics in the development of a programme for the expansion of registration coverage, to be achieved through the improvement of established central facilities to cope with an anticipated increase in the registration of births and deaths. Budget: 1980, \$17,000.
- . Establishment of workers' population education within the Public Corporation for Workers' Education (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: ILO. To create an awareness of the population problems among trade union leaders at all levels and through them encourage acceptance of the small family norm by workers in the organized sector, and to train workers' education instructors. Expected completion date: 1980. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$6,900; budget: 1980, \$41,900.
- . Population and housing census 1982 (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: United Nations. To continue provision of a time series of demographic, social and economic data for planning and other purposes and to strengthen statistical infrastructure. Budgets: 1980, \$313,800; 1981, \$904,150.
- . Assistance to demographic studies, Department of Statistics (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: United Nations. To undertake demographic evaluation and analysis of census data, prepare authoritative population projection and conduct a national survey on internal migration. Budgets: 1980, \$89,500; 1981, \$110,300.
- . Establishment of a population studies centre at the University of Gezira (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: United Nations. To develop the national capacity for conducting research and training in population and related fields in order to provide data for development planning and to train personnel at the professional and middle levels to meet the needs of the Government. Budgets: 1980, \$600; 1981, \$198,120.
- . Population and human resources development and planning in the Southern Region (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: ILO. To ensure an effective utilization of human resources in order to enhance the economic development of the Southern Region and to establish an institutional capacity for developing a comprehensive population manpower planning strategy for the region in line with the overall national strategy for the region. Activities include socio-economic and demographic studies of present and future disposition of manpower, and the strengthening of the manpower and population unit in the Ministry of Planning. Budgets: 1981, \$211,000; 1982, \$206,500.
- . Improvement of the health of mothers and children through MCH/FP (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: WHO. To provide support for the phased development of maternal and child health services integrated with family planning, with a greater emphasis on promotive and preventative aspects of such a programme. A national directorate for MCH/FP will be established and existing MCH/FP services and service training strengthened. Budgets: 1980, \$584,500; 1981, \$332,000.

Sudan

- . National teacher/training in MCH care (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: WHO. The project, the continuation and expansion of a previous interregional pilot project, is to support the primary health care programme and MCH services by strengthening the existing training capacity. In collaboration with the Southern Regional Ministry of Health, a training centre will be developed, together with a training programme in the south. Budget: 1980, \$16,165; 1981, \$204,900; 1982, \$2,800.
- . In-school population education (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNESCO. To assist the Ministry of Education in giving an additional answer to population and family life problems which affect the cultural and socio-economic development of the country by incorporating population and family life components into national syllabuses and teaching materials, by training supervisors of pre-service and in-service teacher training institutions. Budgets: 1980, \$145,750; 1981, \$71,750.
- . Out-of-school population education (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNESCO. To assist the Government in integrating population education into the development programmes of various ministries of the Government and other institutions through provision of training in population education to national teams in each of the interested ministries and institutions, and through the strengthening of the existing educational programmes of these institutions by providing teaching materials on population and family life matters and appropriate equipment. Budgets: 1980, \$58,990; 1981, \$158,860; 1982, \$166,150.
- . Population Information/Communication Service Centre (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNESCO. To assist the Ministry of Culture and Information, Khartoum, to set up a Centre to provide communication support to population activities in Sudan and to train personnel from development ministries in population/development communication. Budget: 1980, \$6,385.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing): \$1,597,620; budgets: 1980, \$1,370,294; 1981, \$1,689,082; 1982, \$372,650 - grand total, \$5,029,646 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

World Health Organization

- . In 1979 and 1980 WHO supported research on infertility. The Department of Public Health, Southern Region received \$7,800. One research training grant was awarded at a cost of \$14,600.
- . WHO support for research and training during the period 1972-1980 amounts to approximately \$81,500.

Bilateral assistance

British Overseas Development Administration

- . Part funding of fertility survey which is being carried out by the Department of Statistics of the Ministry of National Planning and World Fertility Survey staff. In the North, the field work, coding and editing is complete and the data is being processed. Expenditures: 1977, \$28,000; 1978, \$38,500; 1979, \$136,000.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Association for Voluntary Sterilization, International Project

- . Second and third year grants of \$30,381 (7/1/78-8/31/79) and \$39,110 (9/1/79-11/30/80) to the Sudan Fertility Control Association to establish and maintain the national headquarters of the organization, conduct a public and professional educational programme and serve as a resource centre to promote the availability and acceptance of voluntary sterilization.

- . Grant of \$28,925 (3/1/80-2/28/81) to Soba University Hospital and the University of Khartoum for the establishment of a fertility/infertility unit within the Department of Obstetrics/Gynaecology in which voluntary sterilization service and training activities will be undertaken.

Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers

- . See entry under Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers in Global section.

Family Planning International Assistance

- . Grant to University of Khartoum. This grant continues support for an integrated MCH/FP/ Nutrition programme that covers four rural villages near Khartoum. In addition, children will continue to be monitored to study the effects of family size and child spacing on growth, development, morbidity and mortality. Total grant: \$39,733 (1 September 1977-31 January 1981). Current grant: \$10,345 (1 February 1980-31 January 1981).
- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$191,682 in family planning commodities to 39 institutions in Sudan.

Ford Foundation

- . Grants to individual researchers at 1) Department of Statistics, Khartoum, for study toward a Ph.D. in demography at the University of Pennsylvania (grant in FY 1979 of \$6,000 for 12 months; grant in FY 1980 of \$3,000 for 4 months); 2) the Ministry of Education, Khartoum for study toward a Ph.D. degree in demography at the University of Michigan (grant in FY 1979 of \$6,000 for 12 months); 3) University of Dar es Salaam to undertake post-doctoral studies in demography at the Population Studies Center of the University of Pennsylvania (grant in FY 1980 of \$1,400 for 11 months); 4) Ministry of Education for a study toward a Ph.D. degree in demography at the University of Michigan (grant in FY 1980 of \$5,825 for 8 months).

International Fertility Research Program (IFRP)

- . IFRP provided assistance in the establishment of the Sudan Fertility Control Association (SFCA). Research and training were carried out through Khartoum University and government hospitals. Activities include studies in maternity and hospital abortion care, and research in IUDs, systemics and female sterilization. Assistance was also provided for data analysis needed to complete a doctoral thesis.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Sudan Family Planning Association.
- . The Association was formed in 1965 and became a member of IPPF in 1971. It provides most of the family planning services in the country through 32 clinics. Many of its facilities are located in government MCH centres. The clinics in 1979 served 19,395 acceptors of which 1,682 were new. A high volunteer input has enabled projects on family life and family and child law to be carried out at low cost. Education and training are priorities in all 7 branches. Information and education in rural areas have been integrated with health, education and social services. Sex education is provided to university students, paramedics and youth.
- . Financial summary: IPPF grant - 1979 actual, \$15,800; 1980 estimated, \$67,200; 1981 projected, \$78,300.

Sudan

International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey

- . In co-operation with the General Department of Statistics of the Ministry of Planning and with partial funding from the British Overseas Development Administration (see above), the ISI/WFS is assisting the Government in carrying out a fertility survey in North Sudan, the scientific information from which will permit it to describe and interpret its populations' level of fertility, strive to identify meaningful differentials affecting fertility as well as to increase national capacities for fertility and other demographic survey research and to collect and analyze data on fertility which are internationally standardized in order to permit comparisons from one country to another. Work began in October 1977 with field work running from December 1978 to May 1979, and the report is expected in June 1981. The number of individual questionnaires involved is 3,144.

The Population Council

- . Grant to the Faculty of Economic and Rural Development, University of Gezira, Wad Medani, for documentation in population and development (time frame: October 1980 to September 1981, amount, \$1,500).

SURINAME

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	388	Proportion of urban (%)	44.81
Population, males (in 1000)	188	Population density (per sq. km.)	2
Population, females (in 1000)	200	Rates of growth (%)	1.32
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	30.3
0-14	51.3	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	37.1
15-64	44.6	Crude death rates (per 1000)	6.9
65+	4.0	Gross reproduction rates	3.00
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	80	Net reproduction rates	2.81
Dependency ratios (per 100)	124.1	Total fertility rates (per 1)	6.15
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	955	Life expectancy, males (years)	64.8
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	93.9	Life expectancy, females (years)	69.8
Median ages (years)	14.6	Life expectancy, total (years)	67.2

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Government considers rates of natural increase and fertility to be satisfactory, although it has noted that its substantial unused natural resources might require larger population in the future. To contribute to the elimination of differential morbidity and mortality, a general health insurance scheme is being prepared, while preventive health care has received increasing emphasis. Redistribution of the population has been identified as a national development goal which is to be accomplished by the creation of agricultural settlements and housing projects in the interior. The Government has indicated particular concern with high rates of emigration and with problems associated with the "brain drain".

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . 1980 population and housing census (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Census Bureau of the Ministry of Development in support of 1980 population and housing census. Budgets: 1980, \$302,500; 1981, \$24,500.
- . Total budgets: 1980, \$302,500; 1981, \$24,500 - grand total, \$327,000 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

Non-governmental organization assistance

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Stichting LOBI.
- . Programme highlights: The association, the only family planning agency in the nation, operates two clinics and contracts with private physicians to provide family planning to nine other locations, all of which attracted 1,777 new acceptors of family planning in

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

Suriname

1979. The Government has taken an increasingly favourable view of the association's activities. These recently included the training of a core group of teachers who will, in turn, provide training to others so that sex education can be introduced into the country's schools. In its information programme, the association seeks to generate an awareness of family planning and the need for sex education among the general public. It focuses special attention on the problem of unwanted teenage pregnancy.

- . Financial summary: Total expenditures -- 1979 actual, \$104,600 (including IPPF grant, \$50,000 and \$8,000 in commodities); 1980 estimated, \$187,500 (including IPPF grant, \$67,000 and \$8,800 in commodities); 1981 budget, \$219,771 (including IPPF grant, \$80,600 and \$14,800 in commodities).

SWAZILAND

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	557	Proportion of urban (%)	8.84
Population, males (in 1000)	274	Population density (per sq. km.)	32
Population, females (in 1000)	283	Rates of growth (%)	2.84
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	28.4
0-14	45.3	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	47.5
15-64	51.7	Crude death rates (per 1000)	19.1
65+	3.0	Gross reproduction rates	3.19
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	126	Net reproduction rates	2.19
Dependency ratios (per 100)	93.4	Total fertility rates (per 1)	6.48
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	806	Life expectancy, males (years)	44.3
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	97.0	Life expectancy, females (years)	47.5
Median ages (years)	17.3	Life expectancy, total (years)	45.9

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts

Government's views regarding population*

The Government considers that current rates of fertility and natural increase are unsatisfactory because they are too high. Solution of associated problems is believed to rest with overall socio-economic development, and the inclusion of family planning programmes within public services is intended to bring about a gradual decline in fertility in the long-term, as well as contributing immediately to an improvement in maternal and child health and family welfare. Of immediate concern are still high rates of morbidity and mortality and the need to achieve a more appropriate spatial distribution of population in rural areas. The level of international migration is considered satisfactory and there is a desire to maintain the significant level of emigration.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . At its twenty-seventh session in June 1980, the Governing Council approved UNFPA assistance to the Government in the amount of \$1,394,100 for three years to aid the Government in strengthening its integrated maternal and child health and family planning programme, particularly in rural areas. This project is an extension of assistance to the Government's MCH/FP programme, initiated by UNFPA in 1975. Scheduled starting date was July 1979; estimated value of the Government's contribution is \$484,500. Executing agency is WHO; Government co-operating agency is the Ministry of Health. Major project under this programme is:

Assistance to national family planning programme (initiated in 1975). Executing agencies: WHO/UNFPA/UNICEF. To provide experts (medical officer, health educator, MCH/FP experts) to assist the Government's national family planning programme. To train national health personnel and to build rural health centres. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: WHO, \$223,578; UNICEF, \$63,672; budgets: 1980, WHO, \$663,697; UNICEF, \$20,128; 1981, \$268,015.

- . In 1980, the UNFPA undertook a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years, and, on the basis of which, future assistance to Swaziland will be decided upon.

Swaziland

The UNFPA is also funding additional projects:

- . Assistance in improving demographic and vital statistics (initiated in 1972). Executing agency: United Nations. To plan, organize and carry out a demographic survey and to develop registration to cover the entire country and collect and analyze basic demographic and other related information for socio-economic planning and development. Duration: four years from starting date of June 1973. Completed. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$139,914.
- . Planning for better family living programmes (initiated in 1975). Executing agency: FAO. To develop and initiate execution of a comprehensive national education approach to rural families within the context of existing agricultural and social development field services which will enable them to make better plans and decisions about various aspects of family life, including assistance to the Home Economics Section of the Ministry of Agriculture in the production of family life education materials, grants to nationals to attend short-term overseas training courses on the education/communication aspects of population/rural development activities, introduction of population concepts into in-service training programmes organized by the Ministry of Agriculture, organization of a national workshop in 1979 to redefine the national extension objectives and to formulate a strategy for the incorporation of population factors into various types of extension education, and surveys on population attitudes on women in Swaziland, the socio-economic profile of Swazi rural population and population aspects of integrated rural development programming. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$432,629; budgets: 1980, \$431,071; 1981, \$134,300.
- . Law and population (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To review and compile selected laws bearing on population and family planning. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$7,096; budget: \$14,234.
- . Civil registration (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Government in obtaining vital data needed to estimate the rate of population growth and up-date information on other population characteristics which are necessary for the social and economic planning of the country. Budgets: 1980, \$63,000; 1981, \$24,000.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing including UNFPA co-ordinator): \$1,366,610; budgets: 1980, \$1,297,000; 1981, \$402,315; 1982, \$24,000 - grand total, \$3,089,925 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

Non-governmental organization assistance

Family Planning International Assistance

- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$15,113 in family planning commodities to four institutions in Swaziland.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . The Government became an affiliated member of IPPF in 1977 and has received technical assistance as well as financial support. Since 1978, IPPF has given support to the Baphalali Swaziland Red Cross Society to provide child welfare combined with family planning mobile services in some rural areas. An IPPF resident medical officer is responsible for the training of government nurses and midwives engaged in the national maternal and child health and family planning programme. His work will continue until September 1981.
- . Financial summary: IPPF grant - 1980 estimated, \$70,000; 1981 projected, \$70,200.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	8,977	Proportion of urban (%)	50.26
Population, males (in 1000)	4,581	Population density (per sq. km.)	48
Population, females (in 1000)	4,396	Rates of growth (%)	3.76
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	37.5
0-14	47.5	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	46.4
15-64	49.3	Crude death rates (per 1000)	8.9
65+	3.2	Gross reproduction rates	3.63
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	1,887	Net reproduction rates	3.16
Dependency ratios (per 100)	102.8	Total fertility rates (per 1)	7.44
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	935	Life expectancy, males (years)	63.2
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	104.2	Life expectancy, females (years)	65.6
Median ages (years)	16.1	Life expectancy, total (years)	64.4

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

Although the Government considers rates of natural increase and aggregate fertility to be currently satisfactory, it recognizes the existence of problems associated with fertility, which are being met by improvement in maternal and child health services, notably in order to facilitate the achievement of a more appropriate spacing of births. These services are being supported by comprehensive programmes designed to improve the educational level of rural women. In the mid-1970's the Government adopted a specific policy of stimulating rapid overall socio-economic development as a means of resolving problems associated with population size, structure and growth. Early attention was given to sedentarization of nomads. The current concern is to avoid further centralization of activities in the metropolitan region, Damascus, and to give greater emphasis to the development of smaller urban centres and comprehensive rural development. Controls have been placed on the number of persons in certain occupations who are allowed to emigrate and Government employees who abandon their jobs without official approval are subject to serious penalties. To attract the many employees who have left the country, a Presidential decree in 1980 offered a general pardon to those who return within six months.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . At its twenty-second session in June 1976, the UNDP Governing Council approved a comprehensive programme of assistance to the Syrian Arab Republic, and a country agreement between the Government and UNFPA was signed on 10 December 1976. The agreement includes assistance to such activities as: a) support for population research of the Central Bureau of Statistics, b) support to the Directorate of Population and Manpower Planning of the State Planning Commission, c) demographic teaching and research at the University of Aleppo, d) development of the main maternal and child health centre in Damascus into a national demonstration and training centre for maternal and child health and family planning, extension of the services of six other maternal and child health centres in the capital and introducing maternal and child health and family planning services at a rural health demonstration centre, e) assisting the Women's General Union in undertaking the experimental phase of its programme "Planning for Family Welfare and Women's Participation," which

Syrian
Arab Republic

is designed to establish fixed and mobile centres, staffed and equipped to develop through integrated multidisciplinary activities, including family planning services, an enlightened female population aware of its role within the family and in public affairs, and f) a nationwide civil registration scheme. Under the terms of the agreement, the estimated total UNFPA contribution is expected to be \$3 million, while the estimated equivalent value of the Government's contribution is expected to be \$1.5 million. The agreement is for a four-year period, starting in June 1976. Executing agencies are: United Nations, WHO, UNICEF and UNDP. The Government co-operating agency is the State Planning Commission, as co-ordinating authority for the programme with the Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Health and the Women's Union.

- . In 1979, the UNFPA undertook a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years, and, on the basis of which, future assistance to the Syrian Arab Republic will be decided upon.
- . Maternal, Child and Family Health (initiated in 1976). Executing agency: WHO. The overall objective of the project is to provide the population of the Syrian Arab Republic with comprehensive maternal, child and family health care, including family planning for health objectives. The immediate objectives of the project in its first three years were to organize and develop the functions and activities of the newly established Division of MCH and Family Planning in the Ministry of Health, as well as its infrastructure, the latter to first cover the eight MCH centres in and around Damascus including one rural MCH centre (Harran El Awameed). Collaboration was also achieved with Zahrawi Maternity Hospital and the Paediatric Department in Mujtahed General Hospital. During the first half of 1977, the Ministry of Health reviewed the needs of MCH services and decided to expand the programme in at least five additional provinces. After the assignment of a WHO Medical Officer/STC for three months (April-June 1977), the project activities were stimulated. A tripartite review was carried out in August 1978 and proposals for the second phase were formulated on this basis. A full-time MCH Medical Officer was assigned in October 1978, who will assist both in MCH and in the related WHO/UNICEF-supported National Immunization Programme. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$318,080; budget: 1980, \$99,710.
- . Support to the population activities of the Central Bureau of Statistics (initiated in 1976). Executing agencies: United Nations/UNFPA. To assist the Central Bureau of Statistics in carrying out a population census by sample, a follow-up demographic survey and preparatory work for the 1980 census. Funds are for project personnel, office equipment, vehicles, printing, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: United Nations, \$185,705; UNFPA, \$803,164; budget: 1980, United Nations, \$71,423; UNFPA, \$21,022.
- . Demographic teaching and research at the University of Aleppo (initiated in 1976). Executing agencies: United Nations/UNFPA. To assist the University in establishing a viable demographic teaching and research programme in the Faculty of Economic Sciences in order to enable the University to pursue independently the scientific study of population and the relation of population phenomena to economic and social factors and to relate such work to that being undertaken by the Government. Funds are for expert services, fellowships, equipment, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: United Nations, \$93,994; UNFPA, \$41,614; budgets: 1980, United Nations, \$66,606; UNFPA, \$10,516; 1981, United Nations, \$12,600.
- . Support to the Directorate of Manpower Planning and the Directorate of Comprehensive Planning (initiated in 1976). Executing agencies: ILO/UNFPA. To increase the understanding and knowledge base of the interactions between population variables, manpower and socio-economic development process in the country, and to pave the way for the future development of a comprehensive economic demographic planning model. Expected completion date: 1981. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: ILO, \$109,513; UNFPA, \$61,872; budget: 1980, ILO, \$105,466; UNFPA, \$14,170.

- . Planning for family welfare and women's participation (initiated in 1976). Executing agencies: UNESCO/UNFPA/UNICEF. To assist the Women's General Union in a special programme designed to establish fixed and mobile centres, staffed and equipped to develop - through integrated multidisciplinary activities - an enlightened female population aware of their roles both within their families and in public affairs and especially development planning. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNESCO, \$83,763; UNFPA, \$139,144; UNICEF, \$56,120; budgets: 1980, UNESCO, \$86,163; UNFPA, \$58,721; UNICEF, \$39,081; 1981, UNESCO, \$31,288; UNFPA, \$28,030.
- . Assistance for the development of civil registration (initiated in 1976). Executing agencies: United Nations/UNFPA. To assist the Directorate of Civil Registration of the Ministry of the Interior in developing the civil registration system along sound lines so as to provide an accurate and reliable record of vital events. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: United Nations, \$49,418; UNFPA, \$491,169; budget: 1980, \$42,614.
- . Fertility survey (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: UNFPA. For description, see below under International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$166,237.
- . Population census (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: United Nations/UNFPA. To assist the Central Bureau of Statistics to prepare and carry out the 1980 census and to analyze the results by providing training, equipment and advisors in order to provide current population data for economic and social planning and statistical frames for other censuses and surveys. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: United Nations, \$54,239; budgets: 1980, United Nations, \$263,521; UNFPA, \$1,041,060; 1981, United Nations, \$228,600; UNFPA, \$22,120; 1982, United Nations, \$41,700; UNFPA, \$5,000; 1983, United Nations, \$67,000; UNFPA, \$12,120.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any and ongoing, including UNFPA co-ordinator): \$2,947,523; budgets: 1980, \$1,920,073; 1981, \$322,638; 1982, \$46,700; 1983, \$79,120 - grand total, \$5,316,054 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

United Nations Children's Fund

- . In co-operation with UNFPA, UNICEF assists in supporting mother and child health demonstration and training centres. Co-operation continues in the context of primary health care.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Association for Voluntary Sterilization, International Project

- . Grant of \$32,165 (7/1/79-7/31/80) to the Syrian Fertility Control Society (SFCS) to enable it to maintain an efficient administrative organization with the capability to plan, manage, co-ordinate, and implement activities and to provide leadership in the area of voluntary surgical contraception in Syria. A second year grant of \$15,520 (8/1/80-7/31/81) will continue the effort.

Ford Foundation

- . Grant to The Population Council, New York, for research on Population and Development Issues in the Syrian Arab Republic (grant: \$82,000; term: 6/78-11/79).

Syrian
Arab Republic

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Syrian Family Planning Association.
- . The Association was formed in 1974 and has been an IPPF member since 1975. Until recently it was the main provider of family planning services in the country and still is in the north. The FPA now has clearly identified its role as being complementary to the work of the Ministry of Health in family planning. The primary role is in the area of information and education with a subsidiary responsibility for demonstration in the field of service delivery and outreach. Its three branches are located rent free in premises of the Syrian Women's General Union and are used for training of nurses and midwives. The clinics in 1979 served 11,897 acceptors, of which 6,725 were new. The Ministry of Health and several community organizations contribute support and facilities to the Association.
- . Financial summary: IPPF grant - 1979 actual \$90,600; 1980 estimated, \$111,300; 1981 projected, \$148,500.

International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey

- . In co-operation with the Centre for Population Surveys and Research of the Central Bureau of Statistics, and with funding from UNFPA (see above), the ISI/WFS is assisting the Government in acquiring, through a national fertility survey, the scientific information that will permit it to describe and interpret its populations' level of fertility, strive to identify meaningful differentials in patterns of fertility and fertility regulation, and to clarify factors affecting fertility as well as to increase national capacities for fertility and other demographic survey research and to collect and analyze data on fertility which are internationally standardized in order to permit comparisons from one country to another. The number of individual questionnaires involved in the survey was 4,475. Fieldwork took place from June to August 1978. The first report is expected in June 1981.

The Population Council

- . Syrian Planning Studies. Assistance to the Syrian Committee for Economic and Social Studies through the provision of support, including grants and contracts, advisory assistance by Council staff and consultants, and workshops, for population studies for use in the 1981-86 national development plan. Major studies which are to be published in 1980 are: 1) composition and growth of the Syrian population by ten planning regions (1960-76); 2) internal and external migration during the decade prior to 1976; and 3) projections for future labour force and school age population by planning regions. The project began in January 1979. (Prior to 1979 the Council provided support to Syria through the Arab Research and Training project described in the Middle East and Western Asia section). Expenditures through 1979, \$62,620; budget in 1980, \$30,000; 1981, \$30,000.

- . Grant to the Committee for Syrian Economic and Social Studies, Syrian State Planning Commission to conduct a workshop in December 1979 on the subject "Population Growth, Redistribution and Development Planning in Syria", to present studies undertaken by the Committee (time frame: October 1979 to January 1980; amount, \$20,000).

THAILAND

Demographic Facts**

Population, total (in 1000)	47,063	Proportion of urban (%)	14.37
Population, males (in 1000)	23,608	Population density (per sq. km.)	92
Population, females (in 1000)	23,454	Rates of growth (%)	2.34
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	23.4
0-14	41.1	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	32.3
15-64	55.7	Crude death rates (per 1000)	8.9
65+	3.2	Gross reproduction rates	2.20
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	11,305	Net reproduction rates	1.91
Dependency ratios (per 100)	79.4	Total fertility rates (per 1)	4.51
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	702	Life expectancy, males (years)	57.6
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	100.7	Life expectancy, females (years)	63.0
Median ages (years)	19.0	Life expectancy, total (years)	60.2

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

In a recent statement, the Thai Government said that it "shall and must continue to resolve the population problem by its own hands, realizing that population is one of the most significant variables affecting development in Thailand". The 1978 policy aims at lowering the rate of growth from 2.5 per cent in 1977 to 2.1 per cent in 1981 by decreasing fertility and immigration. Attainment of these objectives is being promoted by integrated population programmes involving manpower development and intensified health, educational and comprehensive development projects for rural and poorest population groups. Family planning is provided by the Government and is being integrated into the school curriculum and adult literacy programmes. Concern has been expressed over the high level of immigration into the country, in particular, refugees from Lao People's Democratic Republic, Democratic Kampuchea and Viet Nam, and the Government has declared its intention to decrease immigration and to turn back undocumented migrants. In an attempt to adjust the spatial distribution of the population by reducing the growth rate of metropolitan regions, specific measures undertaken have been the use of incentives to establish industries in provincial areas, the decentralization of Government agencies and the imposition of taxes on certain services in the Bangkok area.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

World Bank

- . Total project cost: \$68.2 million. Bank financing: \$33.1 million IDA credit, including a grant of \$3.1 million from the Norwegian Government. Other financing: U.S. Agency for International Development (\$5.5 million loan on soft terms); Canadian International Development Agency (\$6.3 million grant); Australian Development Assistance Bureau (ADAB) (\$3.0 million grant); Royal Thai Government (\$20.7 million). Project implementation period: three years (1978-80). Effective date: July 6, 1978.

The project is designed to: a) expand the rural health infrastructure from about 5,400 service points in 1976 to about 7,000 in 1980; b) increase the supply and the quality of

** Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

Thailand

nurses and midwives and support the development of a system of health and family planning volunteers at the village level; c) stimulate demand for family planning and enlist community support by means of an expanded information, education and communication (IEC) programme; and d) strengthen evaluation and research (E and R) activities and capacity. The project includes national and provincial components, the latter being designed to meet the needs of 20 "Accelerated Family Planning and Health (AFPH)" provinces in which there is a special need to improve health and family planning services.

At the national level the project includes: a) the construction and equipping of three practical nurse/midwifery schools, one midwifery school with maternal and child health (MCH) centre, and a dormitory and staff housing for the National Family Planning Programme Training Centre; b) the expansion and equipping of one nursing school and four midwifery schools (including associated MCH centres); c) professional services for design and construction; d) the purchase of about 1,550 motorcycles for midwives and about 100 vehicles of various types for sterilization teams, administration, and the transport of trainees; e) audio-visual equipment; f) the services of a health planner/economist and of short-term advisers on the design of research studies; g) supplies of contraceptives; and h) various incremental expenditures: salaries and allowances, evaluation and research studies, IEC materials and activities, basic training of 269 assistant health workers, and in-service training of 600 nurse-practitioners.

In the 20 AFPH provinces, the project includes: a) the construction and equipment of 225 midwifery centres, 150 health centres, 19 ten-bed district hospitals, and 120 child nutrition centres; b) the upgrading of 30 midwifery centres to health centres and of six ten-bed hospitals to 30-bed hospitals; c) professional services for design and construction; d) the purchase of about 2,540 motorcycles for midwives, sanitarians, and supervisors, and of about 125 other vehicles; e) the purchase of audio-visual equipment; f) the services of advisers on research and evaluation studies; and g) incremental salaries and allowances, IEC and E and R activities, and training for about 93,500 health/family planning workers and volunteers. The IDA credit also includes an allocation of \$1 million for innovative activities that may be identified during the project period.

The Norwegian Government and ADAB are financing identifiable project components jointly with IDA, which will disburse their funds. CIDA and U.S. AID are providing parallel financing for specific components.

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . On 12 November 1971, the Government of Thailand and the UNFPA signed an agreement under which the UNFPA agreed to provide \$3.3 million in assistance to Thailand's national family planning programme, initially for a three-year period. Subsequent amendments increased the Fund's commitment to a total of about \$5 million and extended the time period. The agreement provided for training of medical and paramedical personnel in family planning, accelerated development of maternal and child health services with the objectives of integrating family planning into these services, improvement of family planning communications through motivational and information materials, and other training and research programmes. Projects which became fully operational in 1973 included a variety of activities in support of the national family planning programme, such as projects aimed at accelerating the development of maternal and child health and family planning services, a sterilization project, training of health personnel in the national programme, development of communications for integrated family planning campaigns, assistance in introducing a population component in the Faculty of Education of Mahidol University, and support to family fieldworkers in the Bangkok area. In January 1977, the Governing Council at its twenty-third session approved assistance to the Government of Thailand for a two-year period after the expiration of the Thailand/UNFPA country agreement, beginning in January 1977. Estimated total UNFPA contribution is \$2,224,000; the estimated equivalent value of the Government's contribution is \$7,500,000. Executing agencies are the International

Labour Organisation, World Health Organization, and the United Nations Development Programme. Government co-operating agency is the Ministry of Public Health.

- . As a result of a comprehensive needs assessment on population assistance held in 1978, the UNFPA proposed a further three-year programme of assistance to Thailand, which was approved by the UNDP Governing Council at its twenty-sixth session in June 1979. The UNFPA programme, in the amount of \$12 million, will help to strengthen further the Government's national family planning programme in the areas of training personnel, expansion of family planning services, primary health care, population education, communication and assistance for the 1980 census. Scheduled starting date was January 1975, estimated value of the Government's contribution is \$34 million. Government co-operating agency is the Ministry of Public Health; executing agencies are the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, and UNFPA.

Projects under the Thailand/UNFPA agreement are:

- . Expansion of family planning services and support of the infrastructure of the National Family Planning Programme (initiated in 1976). Executing agencies: WHO/UNFPA/UNICEF. To assist the Government's Ministry of Health in implementing its national population policy through expansion of its family planning service network, especially to rural provinces, through improvement of family planning performance of health workers, through special efforts to aid the Bangkok Metropolis family planning effort, and through strengthening the infrastructure at the central and peripheral levels. Funds are for support personnel, training, equipment, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: WHO, \$932,809; UNFPA, \$114,691; UNICEF, \$718,338; budgets: 1980, WHO, \$491,762; UNFPA, \$50,650; 1981, WHO, \$359,252.
- . Training programme for the National Family Planning Programme (initiated in 1976). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Ministry of Health in training of national personnel on a regular and institutionalized basis, particularly fieldworkers, teachers, social workers, family planning trainers and communicators, nurses, midwives, volunteers, etc. Funds are for project personnel, training costs, equipment, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,489,722; budgets: 1980, \$769,967; 1981, \$677,577.
- . Fellowships in family planning and related fields (initiated in 1976). Executing agency: WHO. To expand the Government's efforts in staff development by providing advanced training for selected personnel to prepare them for the increased responsibilities inherent in the expansion of the service outlets. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$75,991; budgets: 1980, \$80,676; 1981, \$124,260; 1982, \$84,500; 1983, \$33,170; 1984, \$7,100.
- . Field trials on patterns of family planning services (initiated in 1976). Executing agencies: WHO/UNFPA. To assist the Institute of Health Research of Chulalongkorn University in conducting studies on innovative patterns of delivery of family planning services, specifically 1) clinical trials of contraceptives, and 2) field trials to assess the feasibility of implementing new patterns of family planning services to be followed by in-service training of NFPP staff. Funds are for project personnel, training, equipment, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: WHO, \$44,679; UNFPA, \$20,888; budget: 1980, WHO, \$9,302.
- . National family planning communication support programme (initiated in 1976). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Ministry of Public Health in its communication programme in connection with the National Family Planning Programme, including training support, motivation activities, and interagency co-operative programmes with the objectives of broadening the base of the current long-range communication master plan and strengthening the capability of NFPP personnel to design, implement and evaluate a comprehensive communication support programme. Funds are for project personnel, salary supplements, training, equipment, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,586,640; budgets: 1980, \$679,452; 1981, \$371,800.

Thailand

Other UNFPA-funded projects are:

- . Fertility survey (initiated in 1974). Executing agency: UNFPA. For description, see below under International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$163,208.
- . Delivery of contraceptives (initiated in 1976). Executing agency: UNICEF. To provide condoms and orals from the stockpile for the National Family Planning Programme. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$35,750; budget: 1980, \$18,250.
- . Thai Population Clearinghouse/Documentation Centre (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Government in the establishment and development of a Population Clearinghouse/Documentation Centre, the functions of which will be to serve the National Family Planning Programme by providing planners and decision-makers with up-to-date information in order to facilitate planning and implementation of population policies. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$40,755; budgets: 1980, \$87,413; 1981, \$9,650.
- . Preparation for 1980 census (initiated in 1977). Executing agencies: United Nations/UNFPA. To assist National Statistical Office by providing fellowship for study at the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: United Nations, \$24,009; UNFPA, \$34,676; budget: 1980, United Nations, \$7,006; UNFPA, \$120,374.
- . Development and implementation of population education programmes (initiated in 1978). Executing agencies: UNESCO/UNFPA. To assist the Ministry of Education in training personnel in population education, providing source materials and strengthening entities responsible for the implementation of a large-scale population education programme. (This project constitutes the first phase of such a programme. The second phase was approved in December with the following budgets: 1981, \$687,936; 1982, \$454,702; 1983, \$145,302. Main components for this phase are development of supplementary readers, teaching-learning packages for adult workers, training of teachers, development of radio scripts and audio-visual materials). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNESCO, \$12,710; UNFPA, \$25,290; budget: 1980, UNFPA, \$2,000.
- . Procurement of contraceptives (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNICEF. To assist Ministry of Public Health in procurement of condoms for National Family Planning Programme. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$84,567; budget: 1980, \$135,433.
- . Training and follow-up support of peripheral and primary health care workers (initiated in 1978). Executing agencies: WHO/UNFPA. To strengthen the infrastructure and capability of the Division of Health Training and its regional health training centres in order to carry out their roles in the field of training. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: WHO, \$235,202; UNFPA, \$32,800; budgets: 1980, UNFPA, \$20,000; 1981, \$7,600.
- . Multi-media support for population programmes (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide funds for Thailand component of ASEAN study project; this component to be implemented by the Ministry of Health (for fuller description of project, see ASEAN project under UNFPA/FAO in Asia and the Pacific regional section). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$31,092; budget: 1980, \$58,898.
- . Migration in relation to rural development (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide funds for Thailand component of ASEAN study project on migration; this component to be implemented by Ministry of Health (for fuller description of project, see ASEAN project under UNFPA/FAO in Asia and the Pacific regional section). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$26,419; budget: 1980, \$26,612.
- . Applied research in methodology of training and service delivery (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To develop a curriculum for medical education suitable to teach and train medical students who, after their qualification, would be fully acquainted with

Thailand

the primary health care needs of the country and how services can best be provided, and would be equipped to deal with a variety of cases referred from the primary health care level. Pre-project activities include two workshops on curriculum development for medical students, medical committees, hospital physicians and others. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$6,475; budget: 1980, \$13,525.

- . Integration of population and rural development policies - Health development and population growth in rural Thailand (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide funds for Thailand component of ASEAN project. (For description, see ASEAN project under UNFPA/FAO in Asia and Pacific regional section.) Budgets: 1980, \$21,985; 1981, \$49,884.
- . Modular training for trainers of population and development agencies (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide funds for Thailand component of ASEAN project. (For description, see ASEAN project under UNFPA/FAO in Asia and Pacific regional section.) Budgets: 1980, \$16,968; 1981, \$90,698; 1982, \$7,070.
- . International Craft Exhibition and Conference (initiated in 1980). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide support for the Conference, scheduled for February 1981, the purpose of which is to focus attention on the fact that rural poverty is one of the most serious problems facing the developing countries and that the alleviation of this problem can be brought about in part by the introduction of appropriate technologies and income-generating communities for self-reliant development. Budgets: 1980, \$10,500; 1981, \$346,110.
- . Field approval of population-related activities (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To permit field approval for local activities, such as providing funds for representatives of national organizations for travel to international conferences and seminars, study tours, research studies, etc., requiring limited funding. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,000; budget: 1980, \$10,000.
- . Population education in the agricultural sector (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: FAO. To assist Thailand's major agricultural training institution, Kasetsart University, in undertaking a three-year programme to integrate population education into the network of agricultural extension programmes, particularly through a programme of research, material adaptation/production and training in collaboration with relevant national institutions. Budgets: 1980, \$85,985; 1981, \$215,658; 1982, \$298,840; 1983, \$15,444.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing, including UNFPA co-ordinator): \$11,759,409; budgets: 1980, \$2,874,278 (including UNFPA co-ordinator and programme support); 1981, \$2,252,489; 1982, \$390,410; 1983, \$48,614; 1984, \$7,100 - grand total, \$17,330,300 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

World Health Organization

- . In 1979 and 1980 WHO supported research on the safety and effectiveness of current oral and injectable contraceptives, intrauterine devices and female sterilization; research on the development of new and improved intrauterine devices, vaginal rings, injectable contraceptives, new methods for the determination of the fertile period, male methods of fertility regulation, plants for fertility regulation, the causes of infertility and psychosocial and service research. The Collaborating Centre for Clinical Research at Chulalongkorn University and Mahidol University received \$523,100 and \$184,300 respectively, for research in some of the above-mentioned areas and for strengthening their research capabilities. Chiang Mai University received \$174,600; and the Ministry of Public Health, \$62,600. Ramathibodi Hospital received \$4,000 for the purchase of ad hoc supplies. Research training grants were awarded to 16 Thai scientists at a total cost of \$228,800.
- . WHO support for research and institution strengthening during the period 1972-1980 amounts to approximately \$4,618,000.

Thailand

United Nations Development Programme

- . Vital registration. Executing agency: United Nations. Allocations: \$5,826.

Bilateral assistance

U.S. Agency for International Development

- . Population planning. To continue support to the Royal Thai Government's plan to reduce the annual rate of population growth from 2.5 per cent to 2.1 per cent or less by 1981. In FY 1981, U.S. AID will provide up to \$1.0 million to partially support client voluntary sterilization service costs in 450 Government facilities and 60 mobile vasectomy units. U.S. AID will continue to finance procurement of oral contraceptives and condoms. The training of district Tambon paramedics and traditional midwives will also continue. Operational and biomedical research to measure client response to services received and contraceptive effectiveness and safety is scheduled. Initial obligation, FY 1976; estimated final obligation, FY 1981; obligation through 30 September 1979, \$12,301,000; FY 1980 obligation, \$2,280,000; proposed FY 1981 obligation, \$1,900,000; estimated total cost of project \$16,481,000.
- . Fertility survey. Through the International Statistical Institute, U.S. AID is assisting the Government in conducting a national fertility survey (for description, see below under International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey). U.S. AID funding through ISI for this project is expected to amount to \$29,000.

Canadian International Development Agency

- . Participation in a population project with MOPH in Thailand in co-operation with the World Bank and other donors. Canadian component of the project consists of a concessional loan and grant in support of contraceptives, research and evaluation and technical assistance. 12.5 million cycles of oral contraceptives and 2 million doses of DMPA have been delivered. Five research exercises are in various stages of completion and two short-term consultants have provided technical assistance to MOPH, Chulalongkorn and Mahidol University. For the period October 1978 to June 30, 1980, Can. \$6.2 million has been disbursed.

Government of Norway

- . See World Bank project above.

Australian Development Assistance Bureau

- . Assistance in the form of co-financing with the World Bank of a major population programme in Thailand. Australia signed a Development Grant Arrangement with the Department of Technical and Economic Co-operation on 25 May 1978, whereby Australia agreed to deposit \$2.6 million in a World Bank account over a period of two years. Thailand could then draw on this money, according to arrangements administered by the Bank. An amount of \$A870,000 was deposited in 1977/78 and the balance of \$A1,730,000 was established in 1979. The project includes the construction or expansion of nine training institutions for paramedical personnel, of about 550 rural health facilities, and the provision of vehicles, equipment, contraceptives and information, education and communication supplies. The total cost is \$US68.6 million. The allocation of Australia's contribution is determined, however, by the World Bank.

Japan International Cooperation Agency

- . Assistance to the Government, initiated in 1974 for a period of eleven years, supplying contraceptives, vehicles, audio-visual training equipment for IEC programme. Project

budget: \$542,800. Disbursement, 1 January 1979-30 June 1980, \$542,800.

British Overseas Development Administration

- . Provision of condoms (1979) to MCH programme. Expenditure: 1979, \$63,500.
- . Study on determination of causative factors in the rapid fertility decline in the Chiang Mai region of Thailand. Research grant to Chiang Mai University of \$79,000 over two and a half years; operational 1977. The research is designed to document the rapid fertility decline in the Region and to examine and explain the impact of family planning programmes and other intermediate variables on changing fertility levels within Chiang Mai. Data collection has been completed and the project is now due to be finalized in 1981. Expenditure: 1977, \$7,500; 1978, \$8,000; 1979, \$42,500. (Also noted in ODA entry in Global section).

Non-governmental organization assistance

Association for Voluntary Sterilization, International Project

- . Third year grant of \$18,300 (7/1/77-2/28/79) to Bangkla Baptist Hospital to continue its male and female voluntary sterilization services to the rural indigenous population and to conduct an information and education programme.
- . Fourth year grant of \$46,200 (7/1/78-6/30/79) to McCormick Hospital in Chiang Mai to continue a female voluntary service programme for the province, including service to the hill tribe area around Payao.
- . Third and fourth year grants of \$128,945 (1/1/79-12/31/80) and \$125,158 (1/1/80-12/31/80) to the Thai Association for Voluntary Sterilization (TAVS) to establish and develop the organization, conduct a programme of public and professional education, and serve as a resource and technical assistance centre on all matters relating to voluntary sterilization in Thailand.
- . Grant of \$6,666 (1/1/78-2/28/79) to the Thai Association for Voluntary Sterilization (TAVS) for demonstration projects in the rural areas of Korat and Udorn.
- . Grant of \$25,000 (12/1/76-9/30/79) to the Ramathibodi Hospital, Department of Community Medicine, Division of Medical Statistics, to evaluate the first four years of the hospital's national training programme in voluntary sterilization, to assess the safety and clinical acceptability of generational training, the degree of institutionalization of services at trainee's institutions and the demographic impact of the programme.
- . First, second and third year grants of \$51,550 (2/1/78-3/31/79), \$62,426 (4/1/79-5/31/80), and \$79,561 (6/1/80-5/31/81) to the Thai Association for Voluntary Sterilization to establish a centre for the repair and maintenance of Thailand's publicly-donated endoscopic equipment.
- . Grant of \$39,838 (7/1/79-12/31/80) to the Thailand Association for Voluntary Sterilization (TAVS) to establish a service centre and mobile unit for the provision of male voluntary sterilization services. This programme will expand existing services to supplement efforts of both government and private sectors.
- . Grant of \$10,350 (8/1/78-7/31/80) to the Thailand Association for Voluntary Sterilization to establish a comprehensive training programme for operating room nurses to enable them to assist in the performance of voluntary surgical contraception procedures, to care for basic operating room and endoscopic equipment, and to provide an understanding of the need for voluntary sterilization services in Thailand. A second year grant of \$11,835 (8/1/80-7/31/81) will continue the project.

Thailand

- . Grant of \$327,385 (4/1/80-3/31/81) to the Population and Community Development Association for a community-based voluntary sterilization project in 60 districts of Thailand.

Columbia University, Center for Population and Family Health

- . CPFH continues collaboration with the Ministry of Health, the Mahidol University School of Public Health, and the Community-Based Family Planning Service. A staff member resident in Thailand works with the Research and Evaluation Unit of the National Family Planning Programme at the Ministry of Health and assists the Mahidol University and Community-Based Family Planning Service in evaluation of their family planning activities. The Center has also collaborated in the initiation of an international training course in community-based distribution of contraceptives at the Asian Training Center of the Community-Based Family Planning Service.

Family Planning International Assistance

- . Grant to Nurses Association of Thailand. This grant continues support for the successful community-based, oral contraceptive delivery programme of the Thai Nurses' Association. During this last year of funding, the nurses hope to increase the number of sterilization referral. Total grant: \$344,390 (15 February 1977-14 February 1981). Current grant: \$162,830 (15 February 1980-14 February 1981).
- . Grant to Association for Strengthening Information on the National Family Planning Program (ASIN). This grant enables ASIN to continue reimbursing registered, private medical institutions throughout Thailand for performing voluntary sterilization services. Total grant: \$1,324,352 (1 October 1977-31 December 1980). Current grant: \$521,545 (1 January 1980-31 December 1980).
- . Grant to McCormick Hospital. This project continues to serve the 60,000 villagers of the Hill tribes with an integrated family health and family planning programme. Services are delivered by nine village health teams and three Tribal Health Centers. This will be the last year of FPIA funding for this project. To ensure continuation of the project, four conferences will be held this year to enlist the support of local Government officials and tribal leaders. Total grant: \$220,552 (1 January 1978-31 December 1980). Current grant: \$100,000 (1 January 1980-31 December 1980).
- . Grant to Population and Community Development Association. This project will provide family planning information and education as well as health and social services to adolescents in the Bangkok metropolitan area. Some 300 Youth Corp Volunteers will be recruited and trained to provide family planning information and to serve as peer counsellors. In addition, a youth centre will be established where counselling will be provided to youths through a telephone hotline, letter answering service, and individual consultations. Total grant: \$119,111 (1 June 1980-31 May 1981). Current grant: same.
- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$1,627,101 in family planning commodities to 62 institutions in Thailand.

The Ford Foundation

- . Grant to The Population Council, New York, to support a Programme of Micro-level Studies on the Correlates of Fertility in Thailand (grant: \$150,000; term: 10/77-9/79; grant in FY 1980 of \$27,580 for five months).
- . Grant to the Institute of Population Studies, Bangkok, for partial support of a Population and Development Programme in Thailand (grant: \$200,000; term: 10/77-3/81).
- . Grant to Mahidol University, Bangkok, for research on the Structure of Chromatin and Basic Nuclear Proteins in Mammalian Male Germ Cells (grant: \$78,430; term: 10/78-9/81).

Thailand

- . Grant to individual researcher Mahidol University, to undertake a research on "Migration and Rural Development in Thailand" (grant in FY 1979 of \$37,800 for 24 months).
- . Grants for participation in the Multivariate Data Analysis Seminar to be held at the Asian Institute of Technology to: 1) two individual researchers at Chiang Mai University (grant in FY 1980 of \$948 each for one month); 2) individual researcher at Mahidol University (grant in FY 1980 of \$840 for one month); 3) two researchers at National Education Commission (grants in FY 1980 of \$840 each for one month); 4) individual researcher at School of Applied Statistics (grant in FY 1980 of \$840 for one month); 5) four researchers at Thammasat University (grants in FY 1980, three for \$840 and one for \$1,800 for one month).

International Committee on Applied Research in Population

- . Grant to the Institute of Population Studies, Chulalongkorn University for a study on "Knowledge, Attitude and Practice in Abortion in Thailand" (time frame: May 1980 to April 1981; amount, \$4,491).
- . Assistance to the Ministry of Health in the form of grants to: 1) study attitudes of religious leaders toward family planning and abortion (time frame: May 1979 to June 1980; expenditure in 1979, \$4,930; total support, \$4,930); and 2) to determine strategies for promoting vasectomy acceptors (time frame: June 1979 to May 1980; expenditure in 1979, \$4,850; total support, \$4,850).
- . Assistance to the Mahidol University in the form of grants to: 1) develop a programmed text on population, education and family planning for lower and higher secondary school students (time frame: May 1979 to October 1980; expenditure in 1979, \$4,943; total support, \$4,943); 2) strengthen family planning services by the integration into the existing MCH and primary health care system (time frame: December 1979 to December 1980; total support \$15,000); and 3) investigate adolescent knowledge and attitudes toward sex, family planning, abortion and venereal disease (time frame: December 1977 to July 1979; expenditure in 1979, \$4,000; total support, \$12,000).
- . Assistance to the Chulalongkorn University in the form of a grant in a study to determine and compare opinions of teachers with and without professional knowledge of family life (time frame: July 1979 to June 1980; expenditure in 1979, \$4,950; total support, \$4,950).
- . Assistance to Community-Based Family Planning Services in the form of grants to: 1) demonstrate the effectiveness of a university, vocational and teachers college students in motivating, educating, and distributing family planning services (time frame: December 1977 to June 1979; total support, \$8,370); and 2) develop mail order distribution of contraceptives (time frame: July 1978 to June 1979; total support, \$5,000).

International Development Research Centre

- . Sterilization effects. Grant to Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, to enable the Chulalongkorn Hospital Medical School and the Siriraj Hospital to study the effects of various techniques of tubal occlusion on sterilized women. Duration: 2 years. Total grant: \$73,500; allocations up to 1979, \$30,000; budget in 1980, \$27,620; expended, N/A; projected, \$27,620.
- . Initiation sperm motility. Grant to Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand, to enable its department of biochemistry, faculty of science, to undertake studies on the motility of sperm in an animal model. Duration: 2 years. Total grant: \$61,600; allocations up to 1979, none; budget in 1980, \$26,430; expended, \$15,000; projected, \$11,430; balance due after 1980, \$23,395.

Thailand

International Fertility Research Program (IFRP)

- . IFRP provides support to the National Family Planning Program through research studies in the areas of abortions at district hospitals, injectable contraceptives, female sterilization techniques and deliveries attended by traditional birth attendants.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Planned Parenthood Association of Thailand.
- . The Association, established in 1970 and an IPPF member since 1971, sees its role as supporting the national programme through vigorous promotion of knowledge about planned parenthood, training of personnel, extension of services through community-based distribution systems and experimental work in the industrial community and other organized special sectors of the population. PPAT undertakes collaborative projects with other agencies and is part of the consortium of organizations which is providing services to the border camps of refugees. Programmes to raise the status of women and provide family life education, sexuality counselling and other services for youth are a major emphasis. IPPF, through the Association, has supported family planning services by Chulalongkorn Hospital, McCormick Hospital, Thai Women's Medical Association and Population and Community Development Association. There is an integrated family planning, nutrition and parasite control project under the auspices of JOICFP (see separate entry).
- . Financial summary: IPPF grant - 1979 actual, \$752,000, 1980 estimated, \$685,200; 1981 projected, \$568,200.

International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey

- . In co-operation with the National Statistics Office and Institute of Population Studies, and with funding from UNFPA and U.S. AID (see above), the ISI/WFS is assisting the Government in acquiring, through a national fertility survey, the scientific information that will permit it to describe and interpret its populations' level of fertility, strive to identify meaningful differentials in patterns of fertility and fertility regulation, and to clarify factors affecting fertility as well as to increase national capacities for fertility and other demographic research and to collect and analyze data on fertility which are internationally standardized in order to permit comparisons from one country to another. Preparatory work began March 1974; report published in October 1977. The number of individual questionnaires involved in the survey was 3778.

Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning, Inc.

- . Grant and commodities assistance to the Steering Committee of the Integrated Family Planning-Nutrition-Parasite Control Project composed of the Ministry of Public Health, Mahidol University, Bangkok Metropolitan Department of Health, Community-Based Family Planning Services. The Project was initiated in December 1976 for a duration of six years. It is presently being implemented in five pilot areas. Cumulative expenditures through 1978: \$215,302; 1977/1980 expenditures: \$151,310.
- . In 1979, an X-ray apparatus for medical examination was donated to Community-Based Family Planning Services for their integrated health/family planning programme. (\$50,039).

The Pathfinder Fund

- . Asian Center for Population and Community Development. Continued operation of the Asian Center for Population and Community Development; specifically the funding of six training courses plus a technical assistance and fellowship programme. The Asian Center was established in August 1978, to provide international training in the development, implementa-

tion and management of field-oriented family planning, health and development activities. The Center is located at the Offices of the CBFPS whose successful experience in CBD programmes forms the basis for the training offered. Time frame: January 1980 to December 1980; amount, \$75,552.

Planned Parenthood Federation of Canada

- . Family planning for low-income communities. The Planned Parenthood Association of Thailand completed its objective of training 30 social workers and 250 community leaders to disseminate family planning information. A family planning consultation centre able to serve 10 of the target communities was also set up. Total donation, \$11,639.

Population Concern

- . Grant through IPPF to the Planned Parenthood Association of Thailand for provision of family planning education and services to low-income communities in Bangkok, education programme for Thai Muslims, rural women's programme and teacher training programme. \$46,440 (including co-financing from the EEC).

The Population Council

- . Micro-level Studies Programme. The objective of this small awards programme is to encourage Thai researchers to study the interrelationships between reproductive behaviour and development variables as they affect people in different socio-economic and geographical groups within Thailand. Council support consists of small awards for research projects, resident advisory assistance, and administrative costs for a Steering Committee which selects projects to be funded. (Time frame: July 1978 to December 1980; expenditures through 1979, \$127,272; budget in 1980, \$44,714).
- . Population and Development Programme. The Council provides support for the development of a joint programme of policy relevant research, seminars, publications, and staff training involving the Institute of Population Studies, Chulalongkorn University, and the National Economic and Social Development Board. The major objective of the population and development programme is to increase available knowledge regarding the relationships between population and development processes and to apply that knowledge in the preparation of the fifth (1981-1985) five-year plan and subsequent five-year national economic and social development plans of Thailand. Council support includes three awards to the Institute of Population Studies for research and management of the programme. (Time frame: January 1978 to December 1980; expenditures through 1979, \$69,588; budget in 1980, \$41,427).
- . Grant to the Division of Family Health, Ministry of Public Health, Bangkok, for a study to investigate in one Northeast Thai province: 1) the abortion practitioners, their caseloads and consequences; 2) a sample of incomplete abortions admitted to health centres, district and provincial hospitals, or private physician clinics; and 3) complications arising from traditionally induced abortion cases. (Time frame: February 1980 to July 1980; amount, \$2,600).
- . Grant to the Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University, Bangkok, to convene a seminar on regional fertility and development in Thailand. (Time frame: June 1979 to August 1979; amount, \$4,650).
- . Assistance to the Chiang Mai University in the form of grants to: 1) understand the current practice of pregnancy interruption and its medical and demographic consequences (time frame: March 1979 to September 1980; expenditure in 1979, \$4,000; total support, \$9,798); 2) describe the epidemiology of hospital-based pregnancy termination (time frame: October 1978 to September 1979; total support, \$9,800); and 3) to describe the epidemiology of hospital-based pregnancy terminations from 1969-1976 in Chiang Mai (time frame: October 1978 to September 1979; total support, \$9,800).

Thailand

- . Assistance to the Community-Based Family Planning Services to analyze available data from clients who have come to the Service for counselling related to pregnancy terminations. (Time frame: January 1979 to December 1979; expenditure in 1979, \$2,000; total support, \$2,893).
- . Assistance to Ramathibodi Hospital in the form of a grant to analyze all pregnancy terminations at the Hospital. (Time frame: June 1979 to December 1979; expenditure in 1979, \$2,500; total support, \$3,664).
- . Assistance to Mahidol University in the form of a grant for the development, publication and distribution of a clinically-oriented book on abortion in Thai language. (Time frame: January 1979 to September 1980; expenditure in 1979, \$9,000; total support, \$16,500).
- . Assistance to Chulalongkorn University in the form of a grant for a population and development programme. (Time frame: January 1978 to December 1980; expenditure in 1979, \$5,950; total support, \$27,600).
- . Assistance to the Thai University Research Association in the form of a grant to conduct a research programme of micro-level studies of fertility and development interactions. (Time frame: January 1979 to September 1980; expenditure in 1979, \$62,578; total support, \$100,000).
- . Assistance to the National Institute of Development Administration in the form of a grant to study the fertility impacts of agricultural irrigation projects in northeastern Thailand. (Time frame: December 1979 to June 1981; expenditure in 1979, \$45,000).
- . Assistance to the National Economic and Social Development Board in the form of a grant to assess the feasibility and policy requirements for reducing the population growth rate. (Time frame: June 1979 to January 1980; expenditure in 1979, \$6,100; total support, \$6,800).
- . Assistance to the National Research Council in the form of a grant to provide support for the printing and dissemination of the proceedings and papers of the Fourth National Seminar of Thailand held in Bangkok from 21-25 August 1978. (Time frame: August 1978 to April 1980; total support, \$9,000).

Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT)

- . Country programme. Grant to Community-Based Family Planning Service for hiring a Project Manager who would be responsible for reviewing contraceptive products and support materials and identifying new developments to further advance CBFPS programmes. Time frame: January 1979 to December 1981; budget, \$39,984.
- . Development of contraceptive product - related teaching slides. Grant to Siriraj Family Planning Research Unit, Mahidol University, to develop an instructional slide series to be used in the training of vocational, secondary and high school teachers. Time frame: June 1979 to December 1979; budget, \$3,898.
- . Condom quality assessment. Grant to provide Community-Based Family Planning Service with the capability to assure that condoms distributed in its nationwide commercial programme are of acceptable quality. Time frame: May 1979 to December 1981; budget, \$12,000.
- . Development and testing of a manual for low-literate and illiterate acceptors of DMPA. Project to develop and test a multi-purpose manual on the effects and side effects of the injectable contraceptive, DMPA. Funds for this project were provided by the British Overseas Development Administration. Time frame: May 1979 to October 1979; budget, \$6,256.

Thailand

- . Modification of condom and oral contraceptive packaging. This project will develop information inserts in both condom and pill packages that would attempt to motivate acceptors to use sterilization. The condom information insert would include information on vasectomy, and the pill package would contain an insert on tubectomy. Time frame: September 1979 to September 1980; budget, \$9,625.
- . Technical bulletins. The Community-Based Family Planning Services (CBFPS) will develop and distribute quarterly to 1) all CBFPS distributors, and 2) midwives serving as senior auxiliary medical staff at Government second class rural health centres, publications which provide articles and information specifically designed to meet the needs which arise in rural villages. The regular exposure to technical information should improve the knowledge level of contraceptive products and methods, as well as useful motivational techniques. Time frame: November 1979 to December 1981; budget, \$58,650.
- . Support materials for Cambodian refugees. Funds provided by the Population Crisis Committee will enable the Population and Community Development Association to develop, test and print a booklet for distribution and use in all the Cambodian refugee camps in Thailand on maternal health and family planning. Through pictures and simple Cambodian language, explanations of such topics as a) the health consequences of pregnancy to already ill or malnourished women; b) the fact that couples can control their reproductive behaviour; c) the health advantages of contraception; and d) instructions for using three appropriate contraceptive products; injectables, pills and condoms, will be provided. Time frame: February 1980 to July 1980; budget, \$9,942.
- . Design and testing of family planning support materials for drugstore employees. The Community-Based Family Planning Service will develop materials for training programmes for drugstore employees to enable the employees to provide additional information about the products they provide as well as other contraceptive methods, e.g., sterilization. These materials will be formatted in a manner that can be readily comprehended. Time frame: May 1979 to December 1979; budget, \$8,022.

The Rockefeller Foundation

- . Grants to Mahidol University for support of research by the Reproductive Biology Group in the Faculty of Science (1977 grant, \$75,000, terminates May 31, 1980; 1979 grant, \$39,700, terminates October 1981); for the costs of an intensive training programme in population to be carried out by its Population Education Project (1976 grant, \$90,000, terminated June 1979); towards the costs of its Institute for Population and Social Research (1976 grant, \$90,000, extended to September 30, 1980).
- . Grant to the Ministry of Health, Thailand, towards the costs of a study to determine the feasibility of offering contraceptive implants under its National Family Planning Programme (1979 grant, \$107,000, terminates April 1982).
- . Grant to National Institute of Development Administration for research on fertility differentials by ethnic group in five southeast Asian countries (1978 grant, \$34,000, terminates May 1981).
- . Grant to the Asian Institute of Technology for support of data analysis by the Population Policy Group (1979 grant, \$17,350, terminates November 1979).
- . Grants to individuals 1) for research on patterns of support for, and resistance to population policy among interest groups in Thailand (1978 grant, \$10,375, terminates September 1979); and 2) two researchers to study patterns of rural/urban migration in Thailand (1978 grant, \$17,610, terminates May 1980).

Thailand

World Education

- . Grant from U.S. AID to assist the Adult Education Division of the Ministry of Education in developing a text book and a curriculum for the ethnically diverse hill tribes of northern Thailand, to train teachers in participatory methods of teaching, and to help the AED plan, manage and evaluate the programme. World Education sends training, materials development, and evaluation specialists on a short-term basis to conduct workshops for AED staff. Time frame: October 1976 to September 1979. Budget: \$172,515; subgrant, \$68,395.
- . Technical assistance services for nonformal education development. Grant from the Thai Ministry of Education, through a loan from the World Bank to provide ongoing assistance to the administrative staff of the Adult Education Division as they set up four regional adult education research and development centres and 72 lifelong education centres. World Education will hire all foreign specialists that the AED expresses a need for in such areas as training, evaluation, and materials development, and will maintain a liaison with universities in the U.S.A. and Europe and help place Thai students in advanced degree programmes there. World Education has hired a full-time specialist to act as the technical consultant to the project, helping AED staff to plan and monitor the administrative system of the project, introduce new curricula, organize management training seminars, and generally work with the management staff. Time frame: December 1976 to December 1981. Budget: \$453,290.

TOGO

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	2,625	Proportion of urban (%)	17.41
Population, males (in 1000)	1,293	Population density (per sq. km.)	47
Population, females (in 1000)	1,332	Rates of growth (%)	2.73
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	28.9
0-14	45.6	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	47.8
15-64	51.6	Crude death rates (per 1000)	18.9
65+	2.8	Gross reproduction rates	3.20
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	596	Net reproduction rates	2.21
Dependency ratios (per 100)	93.8	Total fertility rates (per 1)	6.50
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	805	Life expectancy, males (years)	44.4
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	97.1	Life expectancy, females (years)	47.6
Median ages (years)	17.1	Life expectancy, total (years)	46.0

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Government considers the rates of natural increase and fertility to be satisfactory and favours the integration of family planning into the Government maternal and child health network as part of a national family welfare programme. The Third Development Plan (1976-1980) reports a health policy which desires to reduce morbidity and mortality by maintaining a balance between preventive and curative medicine, with an emphasis on the rational utilization of health infrastructure and mobile health teams. The target is to reduce infant mortality from an estimated 260 per 1,000 live births in 1962 to 120 by 1980. Rural development programmes such as irrigation projects are being undertaken in order to enable populations to settle in arid zones, thereby decreasing the level of migration from rural to urban areas. The level of international migration is considered not significant and satisfactory.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . In 1980, the UNFPA undertook a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years, and, on the basis of which, future assistance to Togo will be decided upon.
- . Teacher training in sex education (initiated in 1975). Executing agency: UNESCO. To assist the Ministry of Education in developing a sex education programme as a basic discipline within the new orientations of educational reform, by preparing didactic materials and teacher training. It is expected that further UNFPA assistance will be required in order to pursue teacher training activities and to implement sex education in schools. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$89,524; budget: 1980, \$18,976.
- . National family health programme (initiated in 1978). Executing agencies: WHO/UNFPA. Associated agency: ILO. To provide information, education and free access to family health services. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: ILO, \$9,592; WHO, \$27,883; UNFPA, \$171,947; budgets: 1980, ILO, \$3,408; WHO, \$33,187; UNFPA, \$53,506; 1981, UNFPA, \$1,633.

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

Togo

- . Survey on infant mortality (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To enable the Institut de Formation et de Recherches Demographiques to conduct a survey on mortality of infants under two years of age in Lome, Togo. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$31,655; budgets: 1980, \$34,079; 1981, \$31,350.
- . Population census (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Ministry of Planning and Development in collecting, processing and analyzing data on the size, structure, and growth of the population and to train local personnel in statistical investigation methods in order to provide demographic data for future national development planning. Budgets: 1980, \$327,580; 1981, \$542,530; 1982, \$64,281.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing); \$447,100; budgets: 1980, \$470,736; 1981, \$575,513; 1982, \$64,281 - grand total, \$1,557,630 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

Non-governmental organization assistance

Family Planning International Assistance

- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$1,484 in family planning commodities to eight institutions in Togo.

Ford Foundation

- . Grant to University of Benin, Lome, for data analysis of fertility survey in Southeast Togo by the Demographic Research Unit (grant: \$4,050; term: 4/78-3/79).

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Association Togolaise pour le Bien-etre Familial (ATBEF).
- . The Association, formed in 1975 and an IPPF member since 1977, is expected to co-ordinate the National Family Welfare Programme, at the regional and national levels, as well as all activities that contribute to the well-being of the Togolese people. The Association has successfully integrated family planning with maternal and child health services in 11 family planning and MCH clinics. Contraceptives are supplied regularly by ATBEF with a good level of collaboration with the Government welfare programme. The Family Welfare Week organized by the Association has been very successful. There were 2,225 acceptors in 1979, nearly 1,000 of whom were new. There were five clinics in 1979.
- . Financial summary: IPPF grant - 1979 actual, \$241,900; 1980 estimated, \$225,700; 1981 projected, \$239,000.

World Neighbors

- . Began a Family Health Advisory Service, based in Lome, Togo, to work with health and family planning programmes in Togo and Benin. Begun in 1979, cumulative expenditures through June, 1980, \$28,976; budgets: 1979-80, \$22,244; 1980-81, \$33,222.

TONGA

Demographic Facts*

Population, 1980	97,000
Annual rates of growth (1975-80)	2.03
Crude birth rates (per 1,000, 1975-80)	39.9**
Crude death rates (per 1,000, 1975-80)	10.0**
Gross reproduction rates (per woman, 1975-80).....	2.90**
Life expectancy at birth (males, 1975-80)	57.3**
Life expectancy at birth (females, 1975-80).....	60.9**

Government's views regarding population*

The Third Development Plan 1975-1980 states that "the rapid rate of growth in population is of continuing concern". Substantial population increase "has led to a large dependent population, a situation which has been exacerbated by the emigration of quite substantial numbers of people in the economically active age group. Such a predominantly young population puts severe strains on the country's resources and calls for a substantial share of investment to be allocated to education, health and other viable services.....The Government recognizes the urgency in solving the Kingdom's population problem and will continue to give high priority to the family planning programme". The Third Plan points out that "by giving the people the opportunity of limiting the size of their family, the programme will also contribute to the health, social and economic improvement of the individual families". Two specific objectives of the family planning programme are: "To continue the reduction in the rate of growth of the population by lowering of the birth rate" and "to aim at a target of protecting at least 75 per cent of all married females in need by the end of 1980". At present, policies to maintain the significant level of emigration and to maintain the flow of migrants from rural to urban areas are in effect.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . In 1980, the UNFPA undertook a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years, and, on the basis of which, future assistance to Tonga will be decided upon.
- . Maternal and child health/family planning (initiated in 1971, revised in 1974). Executing agency: WHO. To improve the social and economic condition and to raise the standard of living of the Tongan people, by expanding and strengthening MCH/FP programme to district level and outer-islands, achieving involvement and motivation of health personnel and special target groups, especially those at grass-root level, and improving the Family Health Records and Reporting System for information and evaluation purposes. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$470,302; budget: 1980, \$129,447.
- . Population census (initiated in 1974). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide services of census and demographic adviser to assist in the processing of the population census and

*Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

**Figures are for American Samoa, Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Samoa, Tonga, and Wallis and Futuna Islands.

Tonga

to support current activity in the country. Funds are for consultant, equipment, data processing, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$10,612; budget: 1980, \$23,488.

- . Integration of population dynamics into development planning (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Central Planning Office in ensuring that population factors are taken into account in the preparation of development plans and to examine overall macro-relationships of population to education, agriculture, employment, health, etc. Budgets: 1980, \$32,000; 1981, \$16,000.
- . Family planning - ovulation method (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist Catholic groups and leaders in developing greater awareness of the consequences of rapid population growth, particularly through training of community leaders and others in natural family planning methods, sex education courses for adolescents, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$5,725; budget: 1980, \$8,225.
- . Youth convention participant (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA. To enable a member of the Youth Development Committee of the Capital City of Tonga (Nuku' Alofa) to attend a National Youth Convention in Perth, Australia (January 1979). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,396.
- . Field approval of population-related activities (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To permit field approval for local activities, such as providing funds for representatives of national organizations for travel to international conferences and seminars, study tours, research studies, etc., requiring limited funding. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,826.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing): \$581,118; budgets: 1980, \$193,306; 1981, \$16,000 - grand total, \$790,424 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

Non-governmental organization assistance

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Tonga Family Planning Association.
- . The Association founded in 1969, runs one clinic and conducts an information and education programme to encourage the use of Government facilities. A radio programme instructs health workers and the general public in the practice of family planning. The Association is not yet a member of IPPF.
- . Financial summary: IPPF grant - 1979 actual, \$17,600; 1980 estimated, \$7,600; 1981 projected, \$22,100.

Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning, Inc.

- . In 1979, a motorcycle and a 16mm film projector were donated to Tonga Family Planning Association (\$2,374).

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Demographic Facts³⁴

Population, total (in 1000)	1,163	Proportion of urban (%)	21.47
Population, males (in 1000)	595	Population density (per sq. km.)	228
Population, females (in 1000)	572	Rates of growth (%)	1.53
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	16.2
0-14	32.9	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	22.1
15-64	62.4	Crude death rates (per 1000)	5.9
65+	4.7	Gross reproduction rates	1.30
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	298	Net reproduction rates	1.24
Dependency ratios (per 100)	60.2	Total fertility rates (per 1)	2.66
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	490	Life expectancy, males (years)	65.9
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	104.1	Life expectancy, females (years)	72.0
Median ages (years)	22.2	Life expectancy, total (years)	68.9

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Government has indicated that although the country's rate of population growth in some ways contributed to the achievement of economic and social development, it was basically too high, since it placed excessive pressure on the country's natural resources and contributed to problems of unemployment and constrained desired income distribution. A number of policies have been formulated in relation to fertility and family well-being, such as the expansion of maternal and child health and family planning programmes, as well as informational and educational activities. The Government, concerned about the emigration of skilled manpower, has developed programmes for the expansion of training facilities and employment opportunities. Modification of population distribution has been undertaken chiefly by the decentralization of public service activities.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

World Bank

- . Total project cost: \$12.7 million. Bank financing: \$3.0 million loan. Other financing: Government of Trinidad and Tobago (\$9.7 million). Implementation period: January 31, 1972-December 31, 1979. Effective date: January 31, 1972.

The project was designed to remove limitations on the performance of the national family planning programmes in the shape of: a) a shortage of medical and paramedical personnel committed to family planning; b) inadequate physical facilities; c) insufficient emphasis on the postpartum approach to family planning motivation; and d) organizational weaknesses.

Financing is accordingly provided for: a) the construction and equipment of: i) a 100-bed maternity hospital, ii) seven health centres, four with delivery units attached, iii) a delivery unit attached to an existing health centre; b) the construction of: i) an extension to the Port of Spain Nursing School, ii) a rural community health centre to train medical, nursing and other personnel in rural public health work with emphasis on family planning; and c) technical assistance in the form of: i) advisory services in the fields of management, evaluation, family life education, the training of nurses in family planning,

³⁴ Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

Trinidad
and Tobago

and manpower utilization, ii) architectural services, and iii) an external review of the programme.

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . Evaluation of family planning programme (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: WHO. To conduct an evaluation of the National Family Planning Programme, including, for example, demographic impact of present family planning programme, analyzing and modifying the present service statistics system of the Programme, evaluating the organization and provision of family planning services in the clinics, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$4,099; budget: 1980, \$17,735.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing): \$161,257; budget: 1980, \$17,735 - grand total, \$178,992 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

United Nations Development Programme

- . Consultancy in census cartography. Executing agency: United Nations. Allocations: \$5,620.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Church World Service, Family Life and Population Programme

- . A grant of \$1,000 in 1980 to the Center of Intercultural Research, Ltd. for support of the programme for Women in Shaping the Coming Generation of Caribbean Societies.

Family Planning International Assistance

- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$2,544 in family planning commodities to four institutions in Trinidad and Tobago.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Family Planning Association of Trinidad and Tobago (FPATT).
- . Programme highlights: This pioneer Association, one of the founding members of IPPF's Western Hemisphere Region, co-operates with a Government programme established in 1967. It operates two model clinics, one in Port of Spain, the other in San Fernando, these attracting 2,123 new acceptors in 1979 and performing, upon request, 344 sterilizations. A pilot programme of community-based services has centred on industrial sites, attracting 639 new acceptors in 1979, with the Association now extending its community work to Tobago. Most of the information and education in support of the national programme is provided by the Association, which has produced its own TV series directed toward youth.
- . Financial summary: Total expenditures -- 1979 actual, \$330,300 (including IPPF grant, \$183,000 and \$28,200 in commodities); 1980 estimated, \$519,400 (including IPPF grant, \$188,200 and \$34,000 in commodities); 1981 budget, \$577,300 (including IPPF grant, \$197,800 and \$18,600 in commodities).

International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey

- . In co-operation with the Central Statistical Office and with funding from the UNFPA, the ISI/WFS is assisting the Government in acquiring, through a national fertility survey, the scientific information that will permit it to describe and interpret its populations' level of fertility, strive to identify meaningful differentials in patterns of fertility

and fertility regulation, and to clarify factors affecting fertility as well as to increase national capacities for fertility and other demographic survey research and to collect and analyze data on fertility which are internationally standardized in order to permit comparisons from one country to another. The number of individual questionnaires involved in the survey is 4,359. Preparatory work began in March 1976. Report expected in March 1981.

TUNISIA

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	6,354	Proportion of urban (%)	51.73
Population, males (in 1000)	3,220	Population density (per sq. km.)	39
Population, females (in 1000)	3,134	Rates of growth (%)	2.50
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	24.9
0-14	41.3	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	36.0
15-64	54.8	Crude death rates (per 1000)	11.1
65+	3.8	Gross reproduction rates	2.75
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	1,488	Net reproduction rates	2.18
Dependency ratios (per 100)	82.4	Total fertility rates (per 1)	5.64
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	709	Life expectancy, males (years)	57.4
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	102.7	Life expectancy, females (years)	58.4
Median ages (years)	18.8	Life expectancy, total (years)	57.9

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Government, recognizing the importance of controlling population growth, considers the rate of natural increase to be unsatisfactory because it is too high and maintains a policy of decreasing the rates of natural increase and fertility. Emphasis is being placed on the social importance of population limitation with family planning programmes being implemented as a basis for improving family welfare. Within the concept of family welfare, the Government's strategies consist of population education and improved public health services, including family planning facilities accompanied by a number of legislative measures designed to facilitate contraceptive practice. The creation of new employment possibilities has become a primary planning goal due to the problems of unemployment which have become aggravated by declining emigration to the host countries of Europe suffering from recession. In order to stem the flow of migrants to urban areas and improve the spatial distribution of the population, programmes of rural development and incentives to re-group highly dispersed populations into new village communities are in effect.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

World Bank

- . Total project cost: \$33 million. Bank financing: \$4.8 million IDA credit. Other financing: Norwegian Agency for International Development (\$4.8 million grant); Government of Tunisia (\$23.4 million). Implementation period: 1971-1980. Effective date: December 29, 1971.

The project was designed to improve programme performance and relieve a shortage of accommodation in maternity hospitals by: a) strengthening administration and organization; b) training additional MCH/FP staff; and c) providing new facilities and equipment.

The financing covers: a) the construction of four new maternity hospitals (in Tunis, Sousse, Sfax and Bizerte) with about 500 beds, 29 MCH centres and the extension of the

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

Avicenna Paramedical Training School in Tunis; b) management consultant for family planning services; c) assistance in teaching of medical personnel; and d) external review missions of two or three experts to review the progress of the national family planning programme.

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . On 10 April 1975, the Government of Tunisia and UNFPA signed an agreement under which the UNFPA over a three and a half year period beginning in 1974 (with pre-project activities) committed \$4 million in assistance to the Tunisian Family Planning Programme. The projects under the agreement covered the whole range of family planning activities including support for clinical delivery services and population education in schools and in the rural and labour sectors as well as equipment and training.
- . A second proposed comprehensive programme of assistance under the country assessment was approved by the Governing Council at its twenty-fifth session in June 1978 in order to ensure continuation of the earlier programme. Estimated UNFPA contribution is \$4 million and the estimated value of the Government's contribution would be \$13,717,000 for the first five-year period, 1978-82. Consulting agencies are the International Labour Organisation, UNESCO, and UNICEF. The Government co-operating agency is the National Office for Family Planning and Population.
- . In 1980, the UNFPA undertook a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years, and, on the basis of which, future assistance to Tunisia will be decided upon.

Projects under the current assistance programme:

- . Assistance to the Tunisian family planning programme: rural family planning programme and clinics (initiated in 1974, extended in 1977). Assisting agency: UNFPA. To provide incentive payments for personnel, field work, surgical work, cost of running and operating clinics, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$535,954; budget: 1980, \$244,990.
- . Assistance to the Tunisian family planning programme: strengthening family planning services (initiated in 1974; extended in 1977). Assisting agencies: UNFPA/UNICEF. To provide equipment for the family planning programme (contraceptives, clinical equipment, audio-visual, vehicles, office equipment, etc.). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNFPA, \$193,215; UNICEF, \$2,021,874; budget: 1980, UNFPA, \$14,500; UNICEF, \$175,373.
- . Integration of population education in elementary and secondary schools (initiated in 1974, extended to 1977). Executing agencies: UNESCO/UNFPA/UNICEF. To assist the Ministry of Education in training teachers through awareness seminars at the regional level and in developing didactic materials in order to integrate innovative population education components in the existing curricula. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNESCO, \$31,036; UNFPA, \$299,215; UNICEF, \$131,543; budget: 1980, UNESCO, \$12,600; UNFPA, \$204,762; UNICEF, \$1,000.
- . Medical training and incentive programme for medical and paramedical personnel (initiated in 1977). Assisting agency: UNFPA. To encourage development of a training programme for medical and paramedical personnel through an incentives payment programme. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$362,522; budget: 1980, \$213,028.
- . Education and family planning services in the organized sector (initiated in 1974, extended in 1977). Assisting agency: UNFPA. Advisory agency: ILO. To make available services and information about family planning to workers in commercial organizations which have more than 200 employees, by utilizing the socio-medical centres which already exist; to involve the social welfare workers and social security workers in the field of population education and to include family planning education in their professional training; to awaken the

Tunisia

trade unions at the regional and local level to the deleterious effect of demographic expansion on the worker. Expected completion date: 1982. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: ILO, \$4,916; UNFPA, \$100,461; Budget: 1980, ILO, \$5,084; UNFPA, \$31,000.

- Strengthening of family planning services in the Le Kef Region (initiated in 1974, extended in 1977). Assisting agency: Netherlands Royal Institute of Tropical Medicine. To service the maximum proportion among the estimated 49,000 women in the fertile age group and to make available MCH services to the same group. (This is a continuation of a four-year project originally financed by the Netherlands Government and administered by the Royal Tropical Institute.) Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$387,350.
- Research and evaluation of contraceptive methods (initiated in 1977). Assisting agency: UNFPA. To assist the National Office for Population and Family Planning in a research study to ascertain the rate of continuation of each contraceptive method, the difficulties involved in connection with such method, the correlation between the continuation rate and the evolution of socio-economic factors which can affect the programme, the characteristics of the regions where one method is used predominantly, and the factors related to the infrastructure which may also have a bearing on the choice of the prevailing method, the frequency of abortion, effects of new legislation and its effect on tendencies in the near future. Contractor agency is the University of North Carolina. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$115,915.
- Population-related activities. Assisting agency: UNFPA. To permit field approval of local activities, such as providing funds for representatives of national organizations for travel to international conferences and seminars, study tours, research studies, etc., requiring limited funding. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$7,338.
- Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing): including UNFPA co-ordinator): \$7,343,782; budget: 1980, \$1,066,801 - grand total, \$8,410,583 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

World Health Organization

- In 1979 and 1980 the Office National du Planning Familial et de la Population received \$178,600 for research on the safety and effectiveness of current oral contraceptives and intrauterine devices, and for strengthening its research capabilities. Three research training grants were awarded to Tunisian scientists at a total cost of \$17,900.
- WHO support for research and institution strengthening during the period 1972-1980 amounts to approximately \$566,100.

United Nations Children's Fund

- UNICEF participates in two programmes financed by UNFPA: the strengthening of family planning services and the integration of family planning in secondary schools' curricula. Arrangements have been made for a substantially increased provision of contraceptives including IUD's. The outreach has been improved through increased mobility of workers with the provision of spare parts for vehicles. Teaching of family planning subjects in the secondary schools has been further improved by the training of secondary school teachers with additional audio visual aids and use of multi-media educational programmes in the schools.

Bilateral assistance

U.S. Agency for International Development

- Family planning services. To assist the Tunisian Government develop and expand an effec-

tive low-cost family planning delivery system with emphasis on villages and households, including the poorest rural areas. In FY 1981, work will continue to expand and improve community-based distribution systems, upgrade skills of existing and new personnel, support medical and educational programme components, and continue research and evaluation programmes. U.S. AID-financed inputs include short-term consultants, participant trainees (short-term), medical and paramedical trainees (in-country, short-term), other costs (medical equipment and supplies, educational programmes, research and evaluation), and contraceptive supplies. Initial obligation, FY 1978; estimated final obligation, FY 1981; cumulative obligations through 30 September 1979, \$2,969,000; estimated FY 1980 obligations, \$1,615,000; proposed FY 1981 obligation, \$1,800,000; estimated total cost of project, \$6,385,000.

- . Fertility survey. Through the International Statistical Institute, U.S. AID is assisting the Government in conducting a national fertility survey (for description, see below under International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey). U.S. AID funding through ISI for this project is expected to amount to \$199,000.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Association for Voluntary Sterilization, International Project

- . Second year grant of \$235,940 (1/1/79-12/31/79) to the Office National du Planning Familial et de la Population (ONPFP) to continue a major family planning/voluntary sterilization clinic at El Ariana, which will serve as a national headquarters for training all medical and non-medical personnel in family planning/voluntary sterilization and will provide services for the rural population of Tunisia.
- . Grant of \$38,232 (11/1/78-10/31/79) to the Office National du Planning Familial et de la Population (ONPFP) for operating a centre which will repair and maintain all public-donated endoscopic equipment in Tunisia. A proposal for the consolidation of this programme with several others in Tunisia is presently being developed.
- . Grant of \$650,009 (3/1/79-2/29/80) to enable the Office National du Planning Familial et de la Population (ONPFP) to provide voluntary sterilization services on a regional basis throughout Tunisia. A second year grant of \$122,622 (7/1/80-12/31/80) will continue this programme.
- . Grant of \$205,675 (3/1/79-12/31/80) to the Office National du Planning Familial et de la Population (ONPFP) to establish a voluntary sterilization referral system for the El Ariana Clinic and five Ministry of Health hospitals which provide services in the greater Tunis area, and to administer and supervise all programme activities at the six referral centres.
- . Grant of \$107,186 (2/1/79-12/31/80) to the Office National du Planning Familial et de la Population (ONPFP) to establish a training centre of international, national, and regional scope which will train paramedical and medical personnel in both family planning and voluntary sterilization activities. This is a co-operative funding programme with U.S. AID and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA).
- . Grant of \$418,629 (1/1/80-12/31/80) to the Office National du Planning Familial et de la Population (ONPFP) to continue its voluntary sterilization activities at the El Ariana Model Clinic, Training Center, and Repair and Maintenance Center; and to establish a small service programme at Le Bardo Clinic. This programme represents a consolidation of three previous IPAVS-funded programmes.

Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers

- . See entry under Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers in Global section.

Tunisia

Family Planning International Assistance

- . Grant to Official National du Planning et de Population. The intent of this project is to provide, on an experimental basis, mobile family planning services in four rural governorates; MCH services are included on the assumption that the inclusion of this service in areas where it is not generally available will enhance the acceptance and practice of family planning. Total grant: \$163,041 (30 July 1978-31 July 1980). Current grant: same.
- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$176,770 in family planning commodities to three institutions in Tunisia.

Ford Foundation

- . Grant to individual researcher at Directorate for Employment and Emigration to undertake research on "The Final Return of Tunisian Migrants and their Reintegration within Tunisia" (grant in FY 1980 of \$12,110 for 12 months).

International Fertility Research Program (IFRP)

- . IFRP assisted the Government of Tunisia in evaluating a household distribution project to determine if this approach increased contraceptive prevalence and lowered fertility. The study, which was completed in July 1979 was successful, revealing an increase in the level of contraceptive use and a decline in the rate of pregnancy. As a result, the Government has implemented similar projects in other areas of the country.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Association Tunisienne du Planning Familial.
- . Founded in 1968 and a member of IPPF since 1969, the Association collaborates with the national programme, conducting extensive information and education activities especially for youth leaders, out-of-school and working youth, teachers, social workers and paramedics. A clinic at Montfleury formerly used as a base for national and regional training courses has been closed as its functions are undertaken elsewhere. There are five small pilot clinics which served 7,148 acceptors, including 3,168 new acceptors. The Association has a branch network of volunteers and is extending its work into areas not yet covered by government facilities. Youth programmes and projects for improving the status of women are important features of the work and are to be expanded.
- . Financial summary: IPPF grant - 1979 actual, \$146,100; 1980 estimated, \$160,000; 1981 projected, \$196,400.

International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey

- . In co-operation with the Office National du Planning Familial et de la Population, and with funding from U.S. AID (see above), the ISI/WFS is assisting the Government in acquiring, through a national fertility survey, the scientific information that will permit it to describe and interpret its populations' level of fertility, strive to identify meaningful differentials in patterns of fertility and fertility regulation, and to clarify factors affecting fertility as well as to increase national capacities for fertility and other demographic research and to collect and analyze data on fertility which are internationally standardized in order to permit comparisons from one country to another. Starting date: July 1977; field work dates: May-October 1978. Report to be published in July 1981. The number of individual questionnaires involved in the survey is 4,118.

TURKEY

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	45,254	Proportion of urban (%)	47.36
Population, males (in 1000)	22,923	Population density (per sq. km.)	58
Population, females (in 1000)	22,331	Rates of growth (%)	2.46
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	24.7
0-14	38.6	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	34.9
15-64	56.8	Crude death rates (per 1000)	10.2
65+	4.6	Gross reproduction rates	2.42
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	10,692	Net reproduction rates	2.04
Dependency ratios (per 100)	76.0	Total fertility rates (per 1)	4.96
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	637	Life expectancy, males (years)	58.3
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	102.6	Life expectancy, females (years)	62.8
Median ages (years)	20.2	Life expectancy, total (years)	60.5

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Fourth Five-Year Development Plan (1979-1983) states that population policy will be taken up as the derivative of all economic and social policies, indicating that the Plan addresses population issues indirectly through its social and economic programmes. The Government considers the rates of population growth and fertility to be unsatisfactory because they are too high and has adopted a policy of decreasing the growth rate by preventing unwanted pregnancies and improving the delivery of public health and preventive medicine services throughout the country, with priority being given to rural areas. Family planning services are provided by the Government within the context of an integrated maternal and child health programme. Other announced objectives of the Government include raising living standards, industrialization, modernization in agriculture, balanced settlement and urbanization, less dependence on foreign resources, solving the unemployment problem and improving income distribution. In order to facilitate inter-governmental relations associated with the problems of Turkish workers working abroad and to provide codes for the extension of certain services (such as the transfer of social security benefits of workers returning to Turkey, or extension of health care services to the dependents living in Turkey), a series of bilateral agreements on labour and social security affairs have been completed with each European Government. Furthermore, other protocols on professional training, children's education, and so forth, have been signed with various Governments.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . In June 1974 at its eighteenth session, the Governing Council approved a major UNFPA assistance programme to Turkey under which the UNFPA agreed to provide up to a maximum of \$10 million over a five-year period in support to the Government in fulfilling its broad aims with regard to population activities as stated in the Five-Year Plan 1973/1977. The UNFPA indicated that under the programme it was prepared to provide assistance in the following areas: development of maternal/child health/family planning services, biomedical research, collection and analysis of basic population data, development of education and communication activities, etc. The immediate objectives are: a) to provide the necessary experience and preparation for the Government in its efforts to integrate MCH and family planning services within its general health services and accelerate the process of nation-

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

Turkey

wide integration of health services; b) to establish throughout the country projects to serve as focal points for the geographical expansion of the programme; c) to establish a standard methodology for such expansion to strengthen programme implementation ability at provincial level; d) to provide as integrated matter MCH/family planning services to the population of the provinces selected for implementation of the programme. In 1979, the UNFPA undertook a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years, and, on the basis of which, future assistance to Turkey will be decided upon. Specific projects carried out under the current programme are:

- Development of integrated family planning in Ankara Province (initiated in 1974). Executing agencies: UNFPA/UNICEF. To strengthen the community health services including integrated MCH/family planning services as envisaged in the Government scheme of health services. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNFPA, \$350,749; UNICEF, \$248,218; budget: 1980, UNFPA, \$40,100; UNICEF, \$34,657.
- MCH/FP services (Yozgat) (initiated in 1974). Executing agencies: UNFPA/UNICEF/The Population Council. To demonstrate the effectiveness of an efficiently organized and operated integrated MCH/FP programme in a major province of Turkey; to learn how to make the best use of health personnel for MCH/FP programmes in rural and in urban areas of Turkey; to provide a viable and carefully evaluated programme that can be used as a model for larger national efforts in Turkey; and to determine cost details for this integrated MCH/FP approach. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNFPA, \$1,279,899; UNICEF, \$197,518; The Population Council, \$491,243; budget: 1980, UNFPA, \$162,942; UNICEF, \$28,466; The Population Council, \$114,121.
- Communication support to the General Directorate of Population Planning (initiated in 1974). Executing agencies: UNFPA/UNICEF. To strengthen the Communication and Training Branch of the GDPP in preparation for the national expansion of family planning services including addition and training of staff to the Central Directorate, and the planning, implementation and evaluation of health education programmes. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNFPA, \$705,512; UNICEF, \$1,312; budget: 1980, UNFPA, \$157,200; UNICEF, \$354,188.
- Fellowships (initiated in 1974). Executing agencies: WHO/The Johns Hopkins University. Fellowships for Turkish personnel of the Turkey family planning programme in furtherance of the overall goal of the development of MCH/FP services. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: WHO, \$5,913; The Johns Hopkins University, \$82,000.
- Expansion of family planning services (initiated in 1977). Executing agencies: WHO/UNFPA/UNICEF. To assist the Government in expanding preventive health services and health education, extending adequate health care to rural areas, and integrating health care delivery system under the Socialized Health Service Scheme in all 67 provinces. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: WHO, \$14,517; UNFPA, \$129,183; UNICEF, \$320,601; budget: 1980, WHO, \$8,070; UNFPA, \$612,070; UNICEF, \$33,728.
- Population training in health manpower development (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: WHO. To provide training to health personnel associated with the family planning programme. Funds are for a nurse/midwife training specialist, training of health personnel and production of training materials, and equipment. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$39,001; budget: 1980, \$18,999.
- Management and evaluation support to the General Directorate of Population Planning (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the General Directorate of Population Planning in strengthening its management and evaluation capacity. Funds are for personnel, data processing, evaluation, etc. During 1980, the United Nations served as Executing agency to provide a study tour to two staff members of the State Planning Organization in the field of population and development. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$121,588; budget: 1980, \$83,723.

Turkey

- . Support to family planning activities in the peri-urban areas (initiated in 1977). Executing agencies: UNFPA/UNICEF. To assist in the delivery of family planning services in the peri-urban areas of Izmir, Ankara and Istanbul. Funds are for health personnel training and other costs (UNFPA) and medical equipment (UNICEF). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNFPA, \$53,500; budget: 1980, UNFPA, \$43,500; UNICEF, \$20,000.

Other UNFPA-assisted projects are:

- . Fertility survey (initiated in 1976). Executing agency: UNFPA. For description, see below under International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$219,440; budget: 1980, \$16,867.
- . Functional literacy programme (initiated in 1976). Executing agency: UNESCO. To establish an Institute of Non-formal Education the objectives of which are: educational programmes for women and youth; family life education; maternal/child and adolescent health instruction; income-generating skills instruction. The project is being implemented in 8,000 villages through 4,000 rural travelling instructors. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$61,759; budget: 1980, \$107,136.
- . Family planning-related equipment and vehicles (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNICEF. To provide equipment and vehicles to newly trained midwife/nurses who are providing family planning services in Hatay and Denizli provinces. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$114,038; budget: 1980, \$63,313.
- . Population and housing census, 1980 (initiated in 1979). Executing agencies: United Nations/UNFPA. To assist the Government's General Directorate for Population Planning in conducting a national census by providing: 1) cartographic, printing, and data processing equipment and vehicles; 2) consultants to provide advice and assistance in the use of the equipment and to plan and supervise a training programme in demographic statistics and analysis, cartography, publicity and data processing. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNFPA, \$9,000; budgets: 1980, United Nations, \$1,020,450; UNFPA, \$5,000; 1981, United Nations, \$150,850; 1982, United Nations, \$82,350.
- . Numbering of houses in peri-urban areas (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Government's State Institute of Statistics by providing funds for the numbering of houses in five cities in Turkey, which will help to ensure the orderly execution of the 1980 national census, the Turkish demographic survey, and the World Fertility Survey. Budget: 1980, \$299,500.
- . Establishment of a condom factory (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNIDO. To field a team of experts to assess the feasibility of establishing a condom factory in Turkey. Areas to be considered include availability of raw materials, best location for such a factory, cost estimates for construction, etc. Budget: 1980, \$16,900.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing, including UNFPA co-ordinator): \$5,292,459; budgets: 1980, \$3,371,180; 1981, \$150,850; 1982, \$82,350 - grand total, \$8,996,839 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

United Nations Children's Fund

- . UNICEF involvement in family planning activities has continued through UNFPA funds-in-trust. \$300,000 in medical supplies and equipment have been provided to the Ministry of Health. The Ministry of Health's future strategy regarding the family planning activities is to integrate this component fully into the PHC project. Therefore, closer UNICEF/UNFPA co-operation is expected in the near future.

Turkey

World Health Organization

- . In 1979 and 1980 WHO provided support for psychosocial and service research in family planning. The Collaborating Centre for Research and Research Training on Service Aspects of Family Planning, Hacettepe University received \$163,300; and Bursa Medical School, \$39,900. Four research training grants were awarded to scientists from Turkey at a total cost of \$65,400.
- . WHO support for research and training during the period 1972-1980 amounts to approximately \$775,800.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Association for Voluntary Sterilization, International Project

- . Third year grant of \$10,475 (5/1/78-4/30/79) to Hacettepe University, Department of Obstetrics/Gynaecology, for the continuation of a female service and training centre.
- . Third and fourth year grants of \$12,000 (9/1/78-8/31/79) and \$26,850 (9/1/79-8/31/80) to the Turkish National Fertility and Infertility Association to strengthen its ability to provide leadership in the field of surgical contraception and to enhance its administrative capability to design and implement action programmes which seek to promote surgical contraception in Turkey.

Family Planning International Assistance

- . Grant to Hacettepe University School of Nursing. This project employs municipal midwives to train community health workers in family planning information, education and delivery. The workers provide I&E, as well as services. Four regions of Turkey are covered, with about 216 villages. Total grant: \$74,196 (1 July 1980-31 July 1981). Current grant: same.
- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$1,731,224 in family planning commodities to 11 institutions in Turkey.

Ford Foundation

- . Grants to individual researchers at 1) Middle East Technical University to undertake research on "Paths of Rural Transformation and Seasonal Migration" (grant in FY 1979 of \$14,750 for 18 months); 2) Bogazici University to undertake research on "Development, Value of Children, and Fertility: A Multiple-Indicator Approach" (grant in FY 1979 of \$13,440 for 10 months); 3) Foundation for Development Studies to undertake research on "The Changes in the Process of Migrant Absorption in Metropolitan Areas" (grant in FY 1979 of \$26,396 for 18 months); 4) Bogazici University to participate in the Multivariate Data Analysis Seminar to be held at the Asian Institute of Technology (grant in FY 1980 of \$2,700 for one month).

International Council of Women

- . In July 1979 a contract was signed with UNESCO for a project with the National Council of Turkish Women, affiliated with ICW, for three vocational training courses for young girls and women aged 12 to 24, in Ankara. UNESCO contribution, \$6,000.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Tuekiye Aile Planlamasi Dernegi.

- . The association was founded in 1963 and became a member of IPPF in 1965. It concentrates on information and education and the training of volunteers and workers and employers in the organized sector. Classes on planned parenthood are combined with vocational training and instruction in domestic skills. Research into factors affecting family size was carried out. The association aims to reach larger groups in rural communities, army and factories.
- . Financial summary: 1979 actual, \$11,800.

International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey

- . In co-operation with the Institute of Population Studies at Hacettepe University, and with funding from UNFPA (see above), the ISI/WFS is assisting the Government in acquiring, through a national fertility survey, the scientific information that will permit it to describe and interpret its populations' level of fertility, strive to identify meaningful differentials in patterns of fertility and fertility regulation, and to clarify factors affecting fertility as well as to increase national capacities for fertility and other demographic survey research and to collect and analyze data on fertility which are internationally standardized in order to permit comparisons from one country to another. The number of individual questionnaires involved in the survey is 4,431. Field work lasted from September to November 1978. First report published in July 1980.

The Population Council

- . MCH/FP services (Yozgat). See UNFPA entry above.
- . Grant to the Turkish Social Science Association, Ankara for support of "Women in Turkish Society: Follow-up Seminar" (time frame: April 1979 to December 1979; amount, \$8,000).
- . Grant to the Institute of Community Medicine, Hacettepe University, Ankara, for support of "Demonstration of Micro-computer Analysis of Demographic and Health Delivery Data" (time frame: January 1980 to December 1980; amount, \$8,000).
- . Assistance to the Hacettepe University in the form of a grant to conduct an exploratory study on women's roles and fertility (time frame: May 1977 to April 1979, expenditure in 1979, \$4,500; total support, \$9,000).

The Rockefeller Foundation

- . Grant to Hacettepe University for research by the Institute of Population Studies on the employment of children in small-scale manufacturing in the city of Ankara (1979 grant, \$18,000, terminates October 1980).

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

Demographic Facts^{1/}

Population, 1980.....	6,000
Annual rates of growth (1975-80).....	0.06
Crude birth rates (per 1,000, 1975-80).....	30.5 ^{2/}
Crude death rates (per 1,000, 1975-80).....	6.7 ^{2/}
Gross reproduction rates (per woman, 1975-80).....	1.90 ^{2/}
Life expectancy at birth (males, 1975-80).....	67.4 ^{2/}
Life expectancy at birth (females, 1975-80).....	70.9 ^{2/}

Government's views regarding population^{1/}

At the present time, there is little information regarding the Territorial Government's views in regard to population matters.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . Population census 1980 (initiated in 1980). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Government in conducting the 1980 population census, in order to improve the availability of demographic information and to provide for more specific and accurate analysis of population change. The census will provide a frame for intercensal surveys designed to furnish information on employment, health, housing, population growth and education. Budget: 1980, \$6,420.
- . Total budget: 1980, \$6,420 - grand total, \$6,420 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

^{1/} Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

^{2/} Figures are for Antigua, Bahamas, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Saint Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Turks and Caicos Islands, and U.S. Virgin Islands.

TUVALU

Demographic Facts*

Population, 1975	8,000
Annual rates of growth (1975-80)	4.46
Crude birth rates (per 1,000, 1975-80)	36.2
Crude death rates (per 1,000, 1975-80)	8.3**
Gross reproduction rates (per woman, 1975-80)	2.60**
Life expectancy at birth (males, 1975-80)	61.5**
Life expectancy at birth (females, 1975-80)	65.0**

Government's views regarding population*

The first Development Plan of Tuvalu states as one of its major priorities "... the continuing reduction of the rate of population growth through a comprehensive family planning programme and expanding health and education services consistent with the resources available and the needs of the country. Whilst Tuvalu aspires to provide a high standard of hospital services, it must not at the same time lose sight of the need to develop and maintain efficient family health including family planning and public or environmental health services".

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . Family health (initiated in 1976). Executing agency: WHO. To provide not only adequate family planning services but also other family health programmes to improve the quality of life of the people living in Tuvalu; to put more effort into training and supervision of staff and maintenance of equipment to achieve maximum efficiency in the delivery of family planning and other health services. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$35,499; budget: 1980, \$13,307.
- . Population and housing census (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Government in the conduct of its first population and housing census in order to obtain information for development planning. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$19,190; budget: 1980, \$39,007.
- . Family welfare education through network of Women's Committees (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist network of Women's Committees in improving educational and economic status of women through training of community leaders and development of family welfare education programme that includes family planning, child care, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$5,617; budget: 1980, \$11,340.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing): \$60,306; budget: 1980, \$63,654 - grand total, \$123,960 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

*Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

** Figures are for Micronesia (Canton and Enderbury Islands, Christmas Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Kiribati, Guam, Johnston Island, Midway Islands, Nauru, Niue, Pacific Islands, Pitcairn Island, Tokelau, Tuvalu, and Wake Island).

UGANDA

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	13,201	Proportion of urban (%)	11.93
Population, males (in 1000)	6,537	Population density (per sq. km.)	56
Population, females (in 1000)	6,664	Rates of growth (%)	3.04
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	30.4
0-14	45.2	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	44.7
15-64	51.7	Crude death rates (per 1000)	14.4
65+	3.1	Gross reproduction rates	3.00
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	2,968	Net reproduction rates	2.31
Dependency ratios (per 100)	93.5	Total fertility rates (per 1)	6.09
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	800	Life expectancy, males (years)	50.8
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	98.1	Life expectancy, females (years)	54.3
Median ages (years)	17.4	Life expectancy, total (years)	52.5

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Government is presently concentrating on the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the economy, which involves not only restoring the previous infrastructure but also expanding it to accommodate a larger population. At last report in 1976, the Government stated that it considered rates of natural increase and fertility to be too high and that it supported family planning. One striking feature of the 1980 census results was the negative growth experienced by some cities, notably Kampala and the considerable change in population distribution that has taken place over the years. The data indicates a substantial out migration from urban areas. As a result of the Government's successful repatriation efforts, large numbers of refugees have been returning to Uganda from neighbouring African countries.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- In 1980, the UNFPA undertook a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years, and, on the basis of which, future assistance to Uganda will be decided upon.
- Planning for better family living programme (initiated in 1976). Executing agency: FAO. To introduce and integrate into education and training activities for staff, leaders, and families the knowledge, skills and attitudes required to achieve better family living. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$332,814; budget: 1980, \$31,988.
- Population research and training programmes (initiated in 1975). Executing agency: United Nations. To introduce the teaching of demography, integrated with other courses and under one administrative unit, at Makerere University, and to provide an interdisciplinary approach to the formulation of research and training programmes in population. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$125,188; budgets: 1980, \$51,883; 1981, \$13,000.
- Establishment of a comprehensive vital statistics and civil registration system (initiated in 1976). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Ministry of Economics and Planning in establishing a continuing and countrywide vital statistics and civil registra-

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations

tion system. Pre-project funds are for the services of an expert and equipment. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$24,419; budget: 1980, \$846.

- . Population census (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Department of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, in conducting a nationwide population census in order to provide Uganda with reliable demographic, social and economic data on the characteristics of its population. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$109,007; budgets: 1980, \$591,634; 1981, \$131,924.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing): \$689,006; budgets: 1980, \$676,351; 1981, \$144,924 - grand total, \$1,510,281 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

World Health Organization

- . A scientist from Makerere University was awarded a research training grant at a cost of \$14,200.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Family Planning International Assistance

- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$17,279 in family planning commodities to 17 institutions in Uganda.

Ford Foundation

- . Grants to individual researchers at Makerere University 1) to visit Population Studies and Research Centre at the University of Nairobi, Kenya (grant in FY 1979 of \$580 for one month); 2) to serve Visiting Professorship at the University of Texas (grant in FY 1979 of \$8,200 for eight months); 3) to undertake research study of fertility and family planning in rural Uganda (grant in FY 1980 of \$2,000 for four months).

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Family Planning Association of Uganda.
- . Formed in 1957 and a member of IPPF since 1964, the Association now has several outlets located in missionary and Government hospitals. Services embrace all programme components, including education, contraceptive delivery, counselling and the creation of a favourable public and political attitude towards family planning. The Association plans to increase its efforts in the field of family life education, and to increase collaboration with NGOs for the promotion of family planning.
- . Financial summary: IPPF grant - 1979 actual, \$286,900; 1980 estimated, \$336,200; 1981 projected, \$103,100.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Demographic Facts^{*}

Population, total (in 1000)	726	Proportion of urban (%)	NA
Population, males (in 1000)	504	Population density (per sq. km.)	9
Population, females (in 1000)	223	Rates of growth (%)	7.27
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	23.2
0-14	30.3	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	30.5
15-64	67.4	Crude death rates (per 1000)	7.3
65+	2.3	Gross reproduction rates	3.30
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	97	Net reproduction rates	2.81
Dependency ratios (per 100)	48.4	Total fertility rates (per 1)	6.76
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	834	Life expectancy, males (years)	59.6
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	226.3	Life expectancy, females (years)	63.5
Median ages (years)	26.3	Life expectancy, total (years)	61.5

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Government has not formulated an explicit and comprehensive population policy. The emphasis of current policy has been on socio-economic development, with secondary weight placed on certain population phenomena such as international migration and their consequences for the country's development. The Government is continuing its efforts to bring about a rapid reduction in mortality by emphasizing free and comprehensive health care and to maintain a high fertility rate so as to achieve higher rates of natural increase and reduce the country's future dependence on immigrants. Despite the large influx of migrants the continued manpower shortages, particularly among professional and skilled workers is viewed as being the country's major developmental obstacle. In August 1977 a total amnesty of limited duration was declared for all illegal immigrants. In order to avoid overburdening urban centres, the Government is attempting to prevent large concentration of population in a few urban areas and to maintain a separation between urban centres and industrial sites.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . Population census (initiated in 1975). Executing agency: United Nations. To provide the services of a Senior Population Census Adviser who is a specialist in computerized census operations to assist in the preparations for the forthcoming census. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$32,642; budget: 1980, \$64,592.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing): \$32,642; budget: 1980, \$64,592 - grand total, \$97,234 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

^{*} Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	8,444	Proportion of urban (%)	34.57
Population, males (in 1000)	4,146	Population density (per sq. km.)	18
Population, females (in 1000)	4,298	Rates of growth (%)	2.30
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	22.9
0-14	41.5	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	42.3
15-64	54.4	Crude death rates (per 1000)	19.4
65+	4.1	Gross reproduction rates	2.79
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	1,956	Net reproduction rates	1.93
Dependency ratios (per 100)	84.0	Total fertility rates (per 1)	5.67
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	702	Life expectancy, males (years)	44.4
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	96.5	Life expectancy, females (years)	47.6
Median ages (years)	19.3	Life expectancy, total (years)	46.0

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Third Congress of the "Union nationale camerounaise" meeting in February 1980 expressed the belief that a harmonious demographic evolution leads to a better management of the factors of development, particularly in terms of the family and unemployment. The Congress resolved to request the Government to assist the population in assuming the consequences of demographic growth. The Government still has not implemented measures corresponding to this new orientation in its population policy. Thus it seems that the Government continues to perceive that its anticipated population size will be smaller than that considered necessary or desirable in relation to its physical resources, and that the levels and trends of its population growth are lower than desired largely because of the existence of a high incidence of sterility and low fertility in certain regions. Its principal population concern is to reduce still very high levels of morbidity and mortality, including associated sterility and sub-fecundity. Redistribution of population from congested rural areas and from major urban centres is perceived to be an important means to resolve population problems. The level of international migration is considered to be satisfactory and not significant.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . In 1979, the UNFPA undertook a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years, and, on the basis of which, future assistance to the United Republic of Cameroon will be decided upon.
- . Population census (initiated in 1972). Executing agency: United Nations. To provide the Government with the services of an expert, costs of local salaries and equipment in connection with a full population census successfully completed in April 1976. Demographic analysis currently underway. Duration: five years beginning 1973. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,318,408; budget: 1980, \$79,084.
- . Law and population (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: UNFPA. To review and compile selected laws bearing on population and family planning. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$15,486; budget: 1981, \$6,962.

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

United Republic
of Cameroon

- . Population and family welfare programme for co-operatives and members of social promotion associations (initiated in 1976). Executing agency: ILO. To awaken the consciousness and comprehension of population and family welfare principles, and encourage the practice of self-help towards economic and social development and the elimination of unsatisfactory living conditions, among members of social promotion associations and co-operatives in selected pilot zones. Expected completion data: 1983. Cumulative expenditures through 1979, \$104,556; budgets: 1980, \$232,645; 1981, \$234,000; 1982, \$183,600; 1983, \$28,900.
- . Integration of women into the development process (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Government in holding a seminar, the purpose of which is to inform women about co-operatives, their establishment and operation and their role within the context of the national development plan (components on family planning, child-spacing and motherhood to be included). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$9,663.
- . Civil registration (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To obtain a renovated and satisfactory civil registration system and civil registration data to cover the entire country, and to improve the knowledge of demographic problems through the establishment of a civil registration system that allow more accurate assessment of the demographic evolution of the country. Budgets: 1980, \$40,536; 1981, \$13,512.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing, including UNFPA co-ordinator): \$1,723,092; budgets: 1980, \$498,831; 1981, \$254,474; 1982, \$183,600; 1983, \$28,900 - grand total, \$2,688,897 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

World Health Organization

- . In 1979 and 1980 WHO supported research on infertility - Ministry of Health, \$38,100; University of Yaounde, \$25,000.
- . WHO support for research and training during the period 1972-1980 amounts to approximately, \$123,400.

Bilateral assistance

U.S. Agency for International Development

- . Family health. To furnish contraceptive services in heavily population areas where the Government of the United Republic of Cameroon sees the need for child spacing, and to investigate the causes and prevalence of infertility in the least populated areas. In FY 1981, the infertility study will be completed. Contraceptive activities, health worker training, health education to encourage use of MCH services, and renovation of existing MCH centres will begin. A commodity procurement and distribution centre will be established. U.S. AID-financed inputs include personnel, training, commodities, construction and other costs. FY 1981 obligations, \$600,000; estimated total cost, \$2,169,000.
- . Fertility survey. Through the International Statistical Institute, U.S. AID is assisting the Government in conducting a national fertility survey (for description, see below under International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey). U.S. AID funding through ISI for this project is expected to amount to \$436,000.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Family Planning International Assistance

- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$130,392 in family planning commodities to 50 institutions in the United Republic of Cameroon.

International Federation for Family Life Promotion

- . Through private health services, the conducting of an initial natural family planning training workshop for 60-80 participants in Nlong-Kak.
- . Financial summary 1979 - estimated \$5,000 primarily from Canadian International Development Agency.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . IPPF provides limited assistance to interested doctors, nurses and hospitals. It is giving advice and guidance to people interested in forming a family planning association by helping them to obtain the necessary government clearance and to attract a nucleus of volunteers to form an organization.

International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey

- . In co-operation with the Department of Statistics and National Accounts of the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs, and with funding from U.S. AID (see above), the ISI/WFS is assisting the Government in acquiring, through a national fertility survey, the scientific information that will permit it to describe and interpret its populations' level of fertility, strive to identify meaningful differentials in patterns of fertility and fertility regulation, and to clarify factors affecting fertility as well as to increase national capacities for fertility and other demographic research and to collect and analyse data on fertility which are internationally standardized in order to permit comparisons from one country to another. Field work lasted from January to August 1978. The number of individual questionnaires involved in the survey is 8,141. Final report expected by March 1981.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	17,934	Proportion of urban (%)	11.80
Population, males (in 1000)	8,876	Population density (per sq. km.)	19
Population, females (in 1000)	9,058	Rates of growth (%)	3.06
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	30.5
0-14	45.9	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	46.3
15-64	51.0	Crude death rates (per 1000)	15.8
65+	3.1	Gross reproduction rates	3.20
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	3,969	Net reproduction rates	2.38
Dependency ratios (per 100)	96.2	Total fertility rates (per 1)	6.50
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	833	Life expectancy, males (years)	48.8
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	98.0	Life expectancy, females (years)	52.2
Median ages (years)	17.0	Life expectancy, total (years)	50.5

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Government does not desire to intervene directly to modify fertility or population growth. Rather, it has assigned major importance to adjusting patterns of spatial distribution and, as a result, its policies of rural settlement and village development are among its most important socio-economic development policies. The effects of various health and family planning programmes on fertility and mortality have been acknowledged, although these programmes are supporting elements of rural development policy, rather than policies with explicit demographic objectives. The Government places concern for child-spacing within the context of improving family health and reducing mortality rates and is introducing child-spacing services throughout the maternal and child health system. The Government has undertaken a policy of resettling the residents of scattered hamlets into nucleated villages formerly known as Ujamaa (self-reliance) villages and a new capital, Dodoma, is being constructed in the interior. In a further attempt to stem the rural-urban migratory flow, work permits have been issued in urban areas and unemployed migrants in the cities have been encouraged to return to the villages. Despite an influx of some 200,000 refugees in recent years, the Government considers levels and trends of immigration to be satisfactory and not significant.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

In 1978, the UNFPA undertook a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years. As a result, the UNFPA in co-operation with the Government prepared a programme of assistance that was presented to the UNDP Governing Council at its twenty-seventh session in June 1980.

At its twenty-seventh session in June 1980, the Governing Council approved UNFPA assistance to the Government, based on the findings of the UNFPA-sponsored needs assessment mission, in the amount of \$6 million for four years in support of a comprehensive population programme. The programme includes projects in the areas of basic data collection and analysis, population dynamics, formulation and evaluation of population policies and programmes, family health including child spacing, and population and family life education

and communication. Scheduled starting date was January 1980; estimated value of the Government's contribution will be determined for each project. Executing agencies will be the United Nations, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, UNICEF, and UNFPA; Government co-operating agency is the Ministry of Finance and Planning.

- . Programmes for better family living (initiated in 1972). Executing agency: FAO. To raise family living levels by training extension workers in the fields of agriculture, health, home economics, etc., by co-ordination and integration of Government and non-government programmes aimed at rural families and by understanding of population problems at all levels by ministries and also among the general public. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$92,666.
- . Teaching of obstetrics and gynaecology and population dynamics (initiated in 1972). Executing agency: WHO. Assistance to the Faculty of Medicine, University of Dar es Salaam, for the teaching of undergraduate medical students; assistance in the teaching of MCH aides; and research. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: WHO, \$127,273; UNFPA, \$22,587; budget: 1980, UNFPA, \$16,025.
- . Population/family life education and communication and applied research in integrated rural development (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: FAO. The project combines two previous projects - the FAO/PFBL project which was based in Buhare College and the ILO project on family welfare education for Ujamaa and village women leaders (see above). FAO works in association with ILO, WHO and UNICEF, and the project is thus a multi-agency one. The main objective of the project is to assist the Government in developing a co-ordinated intersectoral population/family life education and communication and applied research programme as part of the integrated rural development programme and to improve the quality of life by creating a better understanding of the role which demographic factors play in the relationship between family needs and available family resources. The ILO function is to train co-operative education personnel in the importance of family welfare/planning concepts so that these ideas may be incorporated into co-operative education programmes. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$339,157; budgets: 1980, \$436,421; 1981, \$71,442.
- . Processing and analysis of the 1978 population census (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: United Nations. To enable the Central Bureau of Statistics to execute the remaining phases of the 1978 population census, and to provide for the training of local staff in machine processing of census data and demographic analysis. Budgets: 1980, \$108,000; 1981, \$65,700; 1982, \$24,000.
- . National seminar on population and development (initiated in 1979). Executing agencies: United Nations/ILO. To assist in the organization of a seminar, held in Arusha in February 1980, the purpose of which was to lay the basis for the incorporation of population variables in socio-economic development through increasing the awareness of policy-makers and planners at all levels concerning demographic variables and their importance in the development planning process. Budget: 1980, \$34,270.
- . Workshops for primary health care workers (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist Ministry of Health in holding workshops for MCH aides, rural medical aides, villages midwives and others on such topics as immunization, child spacing, maternity services, environmental sanitation and information and education. Budgets: 1980, \$58,160; 1981, \$70,000.
- . Contraceptive supplies for the MCH programme (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: IPPF. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$108,870; budget: 1980, \$192,771.
- . Field approval of population-related activities (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To permit field approval of local activities, such as providing funds for representatives of national organizations for travel to international conferences and seminars,

United Republic of Tanzania

study tours, research studies, etc., requiring limited funding. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$672; budget: 1980, \$720.

- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing including UNFPA co-ordinator): \$1,130,456; budgets: 1980, \$919,717; 1981, \$207,142; 1982, \$24,000 - grand total, \$2,281,315 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

World Health Organization

- . In 1980 the Muhimbili Medical Centre received \$72,700 for research on infertility. One research training grant was awarded at a cost of \$14,900.
- . WHO support for research and training to date amounts to approximately \$87,600.

Bilateral assistance

U.S. Agency for International Development

- . Manpower training programme for maternal and child health aides. To improve institutional capability of the United Republic of Tanzania to provide comprehensive, nationwide maternal and child health and child-spacing services to the rural population as an integrated part of the Ministry of Health rural health programme. Since 1973, U.S. AID has assisted the United Republic of Tanzania in its development of nationwide maternal and child health (MCH) delivery programmes, with emphasis on preventive health services. Seventeen of 18 maternal/child aide training centres begun under the project are operational; 900 trained MCHAs providing MCH/child-spacing services will be graduated and assigned to rural health centres and dispensaries by the end of 1978. Anticipated output of MCHAs in future years is over 550 yearly. U.S. AID's contract team from Loma Linda University has assisted in organizing and training MCHA supervisory staff at region and district levels nationwide. MCHA curriculum has been revised, and MCHA teaching staff upgraded through seminars and in-service training. Contraceptive supplies were also provided. These activities were continued in FY 1979. In FY 1980, U.S. AID will provide technical specialists, consultants and supplies for the training centres, rural health centres, and dispensaries. Initial obligation, FY 1973; estimated final obligation, FY 1980; obligations through September 30, 1978, \$8,239,000; FY 1979 obligation, \$1,151,000; FY 1980 obligation, \$421,000. Estimated total cost, \$10,421,000.

Government of Finland

- . Assistance for: 1) the construction of 11 Rural Medical Aid schools has been completed. The second phase for the project is foreseen starting in 1981 with the objective of completing and improving existing school facilities (expenditures in 1979: \$270,000; preliminary allocations for 1981; \$270,000; 1982, \$270,000); 2) evaluation of Tanzanian health sector (budget: 1980, \$35,000); and 3) rural training programme for women in the District of Mtwara (expenditures via UNICEF in 1979, \$50,000; budget, 1980, \$50,000).

Norwegian Agency for International Development

- . After having assisted in the development of rural dispensaries in the United Republic of Tanzania (1973-77), Norway financed an inventory of health facilities in 1978-79. Total commitments: approximately \$140,000; cumulative disbursements as of 1 January 1980, approximately \$104,000; estimated disbursements 1980, approximately \$36,000.

Swedish International Development Authority

- . Assistance to census programme through provision of two experts to assist Central Statistical Office in national census programme. Contract completed in December 1979; no continuation envisaged.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Family Planning International Assistance

- . Grant to Jumaiya Ya Watanyakazi Wa Tanzania. This project introduces MCH/FP information and services into the social service programme of Jwata, the country's only trade union movement. During the first year, services will be provided through the union's principal clinic location in one of the most densely populated areas of Dar es Salaam. The programme includes antenatal and post-natal checks for women and "well-child" care for children also will be provided. Total grant: \$18,427 (1 April 1980-31 March 1981). Current grant: same.
- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$89,354 in family planning commodities to 33 institutions in the United Republic of Tanzania.

Ford Foundation

- . Grants to individual researchers, 1) University of Dar es Salaam, to i) undertake post-doctoral training in demography at Princeton University (grant in FY 1979 of \$24,846 for 12 months); ii) undertake post-doctoral studies in population at the University of Pennsylvania (grant in FY 1980 of \$27,205 for 12 months); iii) complete Ph.D. studies in demography at the Johns Hopkins University (grant in FY 1980 of \$17,626 for 14 months; 2) Institute of Development Studies for participation in a meeting of the Management Institutes' Working Group on Population and Social Development Management to be held at INCAE, Nicaragua (grant in FY 1980 of \$1,064 for 11 days).

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Family Planning Association of Tanzania (UMATI).
- . Founded in 1959 and a member of IPPF since 1969, UMATI aims to provide family planning education and information locally and nationally; to train health personnel in family planning and maternal/child health; and to supply contraceptives, equipment and other family planning materials. These are being promoted through village branch projects which provide family planning as part of MCH, education and training. In 1979 there were 21,429 acceptors, 4,160 of whom were new. In 1978 there were five clinics.
- . Financial summary: IPPF grant - 1979 actual, \$698,000; 1980 estimated, \$829,000; 1981 projected \$881,800.

The Rockefeller Foundation

- . Grant to individual to conduct research on important determinants of fertility in Africa, such as lactation, sexual abstinence, child mortality, value of children, etc. (1979 grant, \$30,350, terminates November 1981).

World Neighbors

- . Assists a community-based health programme in Dodoma District, through Mvumi Hospital. Family planning is integrated with other health services (10 per cent). Begun in 1977, expenditures through June 1980, \$24,854; budgets: 1979-80, \$8,266; 1980-81, \$9,875.

UPPER VOI

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	6,908	Proportion of urban (%)	8.49
Population, males (in 1000)	3,420	Population density (per sq. km.)	25
Population, females (in 1000)	3,488	Rates of growth (%)	2.57
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	25.7
0-14	44.5	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	47.8
15-64	52.6	Crude death rates (per 1000)	22.1
65+	2.9	Gross reproduction rates	3.20
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	1,575	Net reproduction rates	2.06
Dependency ratios (per 100)	90.2	Total fertility rates (per 1)	6.50
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	791	Life expectancy, males (years)	40.6
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	98.1	Life expectancy, females (years)	43.8
Median ages (years)	17.7	Life expectancy, total (years)	42.1

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Government considers that current rates of fertility and natural increase are satisfactory. Its principal population concerns are reduction of still high levels of morbidity and mortality with particular attention to improvement in maternal and child health; improvement of the spatial distribution of rural population, which requires solution of endemic health problems in under-populated but fertile areas; and solution of problems associated with the substantial emigration of adult males. The country has adopted a Ten-Year Plan (1980-1990) to introduce a nationwide health programme. Under the plan 7,000 health centres would be set up, one in each village and 515 health and promotion centres would be created for areas with a population of 15,000 within a 12 mile radius. The Government favours the promotion of women and the introduction of population and sex education in the schools.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- At its seventeenth session in January 1974, the Governing Council approved a major UNFPA-funded project of assistance to the Government of Upper Volta for its population census. The estimated total value of the Government's contribution is \$250,000, for a four-year period. Executing agency of the project is the United Nations; the Government co-operating agency is the Planning Ministry.
- In 1979, the UNFPA undertook a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years. As a result, the UNFPA in co-operation with the Government prepared a programme of assistance that was presented to the UNDP Governing Council at its twenty-seventh session in June 1980.
- At its twenty-seventh session in June 1980, the Governing Council approved UNFPA assistance to the Government in the amount of \$7.5 million for four years in support of a comprehensive population programme. The programme will include major projects in such areas as demographic data collection and analysis; demographic research and population policy formulation; maternal and child health and child spacing; population information, education and communication; and women, population and development. Scheduled starting date was January 1980; estimated value of the Government's contribution will be determined for each

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

project. Executing agencies are the United Nations, ILO, UNESCO, and WHO; Government co-operating agencies are the Ministry of Planning and Co-operation, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Affairs and Women Co-ordination, and the Ministry of Education.

- . Assistance with a general population census (initiated in 1973). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Government in two-stage project: 1) a population census implying a full count of the population using a very simple schedule, and 2) a sample survey of a part of the population consisting of collection of data on various additional topics, including natality, mortality and migration. The enumeration took place in December 1975. Data processing and demographic analysis are nearing completion, and publication of the results is underway. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$995,558; budget: 1980, \$57,495.
- . Education permanente des cadres nationaux dans le domaine de l'education en matiere de population et formation des educateurs en matiere de population (initiated in 1976). Executing agency: UNESCO. To assist the Ministry of Education in organizing a population awareness seminar, a training seminar to find the most appropriate methods for the introduction of population education in school and out of school programmes; project activities have included the preparation of a Source Book on Population Education to be published early in 1981. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$54,634; budget: 1980, \$3,069.
- . Training sex education personnel (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: UNESCO. To assist the Office of National de l'Education Permanente et de l'Alphabetisation Fonctionnelle et selective of the Ministere de l'Education Nationale et de la Culture in preparing and implementing pilot training experiences in sex education, to increase maternal/child protection and improve family and community life. Budget: 1980: 125,081.
- . Population and development planning (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Ministry of Planning and Co-operation in promoting the analysis and use of available population data, strengthening and co-ordinating population research activities, and developing appropriate and feasible population policies. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$7,420; budget: 1980, \$223,280.
- . Field approval of population-related activities (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To permit field approval of local activities, such as providing funds for representatives of national organizations for travel to international conferences and seminars, study tours, research studies, etc., requiring limited funding. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,072.
- . Demographic data and development policy (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist Ministry of Planning in collecting all available demographic data, in developing computerized population data bank, in analyzing the data in accordance with requirements of Government agencies and research institutions, and in training personnel in use of the data bank. -Budgets: 1980, \$366,660; 1981, \$191,940.
- . Study of traditional beliefs as a basis for population policy (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: United Nations. To provide the Government with essential data on dominant folk demography of the country to enable their integration into population policies for economic and social development. Budgets: 1980, \$208,125; 1981, \$110,965; 1982, \$55,280.
- . Revision of the national family code (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Upper Voltan Women Association in organizing a series of meetings and workshops for the leaders and members of the Association to discuss the draft national family code and amend it if necessary. Budget: 1980, \$5,000.

Upper
Volta

- . Yaounde seminar on census organization (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide travel and per diem for two officials from Upper Volta to participate in the Yaounde Seminar on Population Census Organization held in March-April 1980. Budget: 1980, \$6,150.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing): \$1,058,684; budgets: 1980, \$994,860; 1981, \$302,905; 1982, \$55,280 - grand total, \$2,411,729 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

Non-governmental organization assistance

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Although not an affiliated member, IPPF provides assistance for the very recently formed (late 1979) Family Welfare Association of Upper Volta. It aims to contribute towards improving the quality of life in Upper Volta; to convince parents of the importance of family planning; to promote the conditions for safeguarding the rights of mothers and children; and to provide information about living conditions of families and suggest ways of improving them.
- . Financial summary: IPPF grant - 1980 estimated, \$106,600; 1981 projected, \$103,100.

URUGUAY

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	2,924	Proportion of urban (%)	84.00
Population, males (in 1000)	1,437	Population density (per sq. km.)	17
Population, females (in 1000)	1,487	Rates of growth (%)	0.57
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	10.2
0-14	27.2	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	20.3
15-64	62.5	Crude death rates (per 1000)	10.1
65+	10.3	Gross reproduction rates	1.41
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	690	Net reproduction rates	1.34
Dependency ratios (per 100)	60.0	Total fertility rates (per 1)	2.89
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	406	Life expectancy, males (years)	66.3
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	96.6	Life expectancy, females (years)	72.8
Median ages (years)	29.6	Life expectancy, total (years)	69.5

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Government has indicated that its anticipated population size is too small in relation to its physical resources and that levels and trends of fertility and population growth are unsatisfactory because they are too low. It is assigning high priority to its existing policy of attracting further immigration, and particularly to the repatriation of the large number of emigrants presently in adjacent countries. The Government has expressed dissatisfaction with the spatial distribution of its population and desires to decelerate rural to urban migration and to adjust the urban configuration.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . Population and housing census 1974 (initiated in 1972). Executing agency: United Nations. To complete preparation of census; to assure processing of census and sample data; to accelerate preparation of census sample. Completed. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$121,407; budget: 1980, \$1,986.
- . Civil registration and vital statistics (initiated in 1975). Executing agency: United Nations. To obtain all the existing vital statistics data which would be co-ordinated with other factors that would constitute the systems for economic and social information. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$154,146; budget: 1980, \$34,302.
- . Research on morbidity/mortality, population and health services (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: WHO. This project aims at supporting the national MCH programme's efforts to reduce maternal and child morbidity and mortality and improve the quality of MCH care through 1) the improvement of vital registration data on maternal and infant mortality and on natality; and 2) the conduct of a national household sample survey of mother and childhood mortality and morbidity. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$42,722; budgets: 1980, \$153,624; 1981, \$25,737.
- . Development of a socio-demographic information system (initiated in 1978). Executing agencies: United Nations/UNFPA. To develop a socio-demographic information system in the DGEC, which is the office responsible for the elaboration, co-ordination and supervision of national statistics, and to assist national institutions in their activities related to socio-demographic research and analysis. Budgets: 1980, United Nations, \$195,320; UNFPA, \$191,915; 1981, UNFPA, \$49,415.

*Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

Uruguay

- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing): \$555,962; budgets: 1980, \$577,147; 1981, \$75,152 - grand total, \$1,208,261 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

World Health Organization

- . The Hospital Pereira Rossell received \$5,000 for the purchase of ad hoc supplies.
- . The total WHO support during the period 1972-1980 amounts to approximately \$115,000.

World Health Organization/Pan American Health Organization

- . Maternal and Child Health. This project seeks to reduce maternal and child morbidity and mortality by contributing to the improvement and expansion of MCH services. Specific activities include education of pregnant women and the promotion of breast-feeding; training for MCH professionals; provision of hospital and educational supplies and equipment; fellowships for training abroad; operational research; and application of the risk approach to MCH care. PAHO support includes technical advisory services, supplies and equipment, courses and seminars and fellowships. Funds: PAHO, 1979, \$9,000; 1980, \$9,200.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Family Planning International Assistance

- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$2,331 in family planning commodities to three institutions in Uruguay.

Ford Foundation

- . Grant to the Center of Information and Studies of Uruguay for support of socio-political and demographic research in Uruguay (grant in FY 1979 of \$60,000 for 36 months).

International Development Research Centre

- . Employment and Population Distribution. A grant to the Centro de Informaciones y Estudios del Uruguay (CIESU) to assist CIESU in developing a programme of research to assess recent policies of Government agencies and non-governmental credit and marketing co-operatives on the pattern of agricultural development, employment and population movement. Total grant: \$49,000; allocations up to 1979, \$14,000; budget, 1980, \$27,000.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Asociacion Uruguaya de Planificacion Familiar e Investigaciones sobre Reproduccion Humana (AUPFIRH).
- . Programme highlights: AUPFIRH seeks to generate and maintain a favourable climate for family planning, and has recently expanded its work with Government agencies and individuals. The association has 35 clinics, most in Government facilities, which attracted 11,568 new acceptors in 1979. It trains medical, nursing and midwifery students at its main clinic in the Pereira Rossell Hospital in Montevideo, where postpartum, post-abortion and MCH services are also provided. A youth multipliers project has trained 60 youth promoters who conduct seminars for other youth on such themes as sex education, family planning and personal relationships. AUPFIRH's interest in reaching youth is reflected in the fact that 19.3 per cent of the association's new acceptors in 1979 were age 19 or younger. In mid-1980, AUPFIRH initiated an integrated health and education project aimed

at the rural poor in the Colonia area. AUFFIRH's research team focuses on problems of human reproduction, especially on factors inhibiting ovulation.

- . Financial summary: Total expenditures -- 1979 actual, \$191,200 (including IPPF grant, \$162,200 and \$32,500 in commodities); 1980 estimated, \$221,000 (including IPPF grant, \$152,500 and \$30,200 in commodities); 1981 budget, \$255,200 (including IPPF grant, \$162,800 and \$34,600 in commodities).

The Population Council

- . Grant to the Centro de Informaciones y Estudios del Uruguay, to conduct a seminar on the effects of the socio-political systems of the Southern Cone on the family and women, especially in the urban sectors (time frame: November 1980 to May 1981; amount, \$1,000).

The Rockefeller Foundation

- . Grant to individuals to study models of population displacement in Uruguay (1979 grant, \$29,950, terminates October 1980).

VANUATU

Demographic Facts*

Population, 1980	118,000
Annual rates of growth (1975-80)	3.17
Crude birth rates (per 1,000, 1975-80)	40.8**
Crude death rates (per 1,000, 1975-80)	11.3**
Gross reproduction rates (per woman, 1975-80)	3.00**
Life expectancy at birth (males, 1975-80)	56.0**
Life expectancy at birth (females, 1975-80)	57.5**

Government's views regarding population*

In July 1980 Vanuatu, formerly known as New Hebrides achieved independence, ending 74 years of joint British and French rule. While under territorial administration, authorities sought to improve the living conditions of the inhabitants by reducing morbidity and mortality, with special attention to the needs of mothers and children, by improving health conditions and by organizing and expanding preventive services. It also sought improvement in the delivery of family health and community health services, including family planning. The first Family Health project request to UNFPA in 1973 stated that, although population density was low, "there are many justifications for trying to limit the size of families and the rapid population increase", among them, pressure on the local economy based mainly on agriculture and more demands on the social services such as education and health which, in 1973 when the project commenced, were considered insufficient to satisfy even existing needs.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . Development of family health services (initiated in 1972). Executing agency: WHO. To improve through the framework of health services, and in co-operation with other services, the health and well-being of all members of the family, particularly of mothers and children by upgrading maternal and child services, health education, and associated social services. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$312,122; budgets: 1980, \$170,868; 1981, \$87,000.
- . Population census (initiated in 1978). Executing agencies: United Nations/UNFPA. To assist the Government in financing the following aspects of the 1979 national census: analysis of census results; computer processing and related equipment rental; premise rental; training of personnel; and printing costs. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNFPA, \$21,298; budget: 1980, United Nations, \$157,300.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects completed, if any, and ongoing): \$335,917; budgets: 1980, \$328,168; 1981, \$87,000 - grand total, \$751,085 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

*Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

**Figures are for New Caledonia, Norfolk Islands, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu.

Bilateral assistance

British Overseas Development Administration

- . Assistance with census. A statistician was seconded from ODA for four months to provide technical assistance for the 1979 census. Expenditure: \$220,500.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Family Planning International Assistance

- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$7,837 in family planning commodities to five institutions in Vanuatu.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Associated organization: Family Planning Association of Vanuatu.
- . The Association is not yet a member of IPPF but has existed since 1974, developing its family planning activities mainly through the women's clubs. It provides all the supplies on the Islands, including those to Government and mission health centres. Education and motivation through fieldworkers and mass publicity, is the main priority.
- . Financial summary: IPPF grant - 1979 actual, \$5,000; 1980 estimated, \$6,000; 1981 projected, \$5,000.

VENEZUELA

Demographic Facts *

Population, total (in 1000)	15,620	Proportion of urban (%)	83.32
Population, males (in 1000)	7,826	Population density (per sq. km.)	17
Population, females (in 1000)	7,794	Rates of growth (%)	3.50
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	30.8
0-14	42.2	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	36.9
15-64	55.1	Crude death rates (per 1000)	6.1
65+	2.8	Gross reproduction rates	2.31
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	3,768	Net reproduction rates	2.16
Dependency ratios (per 100)	81.6	Total fertility rates (per 1)	4.74
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	703	Life expectancy, males (years)	63.6
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	100.4	Life expectancy, females (years)	69.0
Median ages (years)	18.5	Life expectancy, total (years)	66.2

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Government considers fertility and natural increase to be satisfactory but has acknowledged the need for continued expansion of family planning programmes within maternal and child health programmes, as a means of resolving individual problems in regard to the spacing of births of children and the attainment of desired family size. The Government has taken over full responsibility for the provision of family planning services within the national health services system in order to reduce the high incidence of illegitimacy, irresponsible parenthood, abortion and juvenile delinquency and as a means of raising the economic, social and moral level of the family. A commission has been appointed to establish a National Population Foundation (FUNDACREDESA) which will be in charge of elaborating alternative solutions to the country's population problems. The Government has assigned considerable priority to the achievement of a pattern of spatial distribution which is appropriate to the country's rapid socio-economic development. Concern has been expressed over the large number of both legal and illegal immigrants residing in the country and attempts are under-way to control this immigration.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . Orientation, education and family planning programme (initiated in 1974). Executing agency: UNFPA. To initiate preparatory activities prior to start-up of a three-year programme in the field of education and family welfare. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$59,186; budget: 1980, \$12,909.
- . Integrated family planning communication programme (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: UNFPA. To assist the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare in developing a system of information, communication and education which will encourage the population to make better use of the family planning services available. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$358,516.
- . Contraceptives for national family planning programme (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNICEF. To assist the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance by providing emergency aid to the Venezuelan Family Planning Programme for the purchase of 200,000

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations

IUD's to partially offset the loss of contraceptives during river floods in the Caracas area. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$17,978.

- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing, including UNFPA co-ordinator): \$726,169; budget: 1980, \$12,909 - grand total, \$739,078 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

World Health Organization/Pan American Health Organization

- . Family health. This project aims at assisting the Government in reducing maternal and child morbidity and mortality by strengthening bio-psycho-social services for mothers, pregnant women, children and young persons, in addition to MCH, nutrition and mental health services. PAHO provides technical advisory services and fellowships. Funds: PAHO, 1979, \$41,800; 1980, \$49,600.

Bilateral assistance

U.S. Agency for International Development

- . Fertility survey. Through the International Statistical Institute, U.S. AID is assisting the Government in conducting a national fertility survey (for description, see below under International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey). U.S. AID funding through ISI for this project is expected to amount to \$108,000.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Family Planning International Assistance

- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$7,576 in family planning commodities to three institutions in Venezuela.

The Ford Foundation

- . Grants to individual researchers at Instituto de Estudios Superiores de Administracion Caracas for participation in a meeting on the Management Institutes' Working Group on Population and Social Development Management to be held at INCAE, Nicaragua (grants in FY 1980 of \$896 each for 11 days).

International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey

- . In co-operation with the Direccion General de Estadistica, and with funding from U.S. AID (see above), the ISI/WFS is assisting the Government in acquiring, through a national fertility survey, the scientific information that will permit it to describe and interpret its populations' level of fertility, strive to identify meaningful differentials in patterns of fertility and fertility regulation, and to clarify factors affecting fertility as well as to increase national capacities for fertility and other demographic research and to collect and analyze data on fertility which are internationally standardized in order to permit comparisons from one country to another. The number of individual questionnaires involved in the survey is 4,361. The country report was published in November 1980.

The Rockefeller Foundation

- . Grant to an individual to evaluate the impact of Venezuelan policies and programmes for industrial relocation and decentralization on the patterns of internal migration (1979 grant, \$46,600, terminates February 1981).

VIET NAM

Demographic Facts *

Population, total (in 1000)	53,740	Proportion of urban (%)	22.76
Population, males (in 1000)	26,065	Population density (per sq. km.)	162
Population, females (in 1000)	27,675	Rates of growth (%)	2.30
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	25.9
0-14	41.7	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	40.1
15-64	54.6	Crude death rates (per 1000)	14.3
65+	3.6	Gross reproduction rates	2.72
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	12,801	Net reproduction rates	2.10
Dependency ratios (per 100)	83.0	Total fertility rates (per 1)	5.57
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	661	Life expectancy, males (years)	51.1
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	94.2	Life expectancy, females (years)	54.3
Median ages (years)	19.0	Life expectancy, total (years)	52.7

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population *

The second Five-Year Plan (1976-1980), as approved by the Fourth Congress of the Party in April 1976, provides important policies and targets for economic development of the country which the Government feels cannot be achieved unless two priority problems in the field of population are successfully tackled: population growth and population redistribution. The reduction of population growth is anticipated to be achieved mainly through the National Family Planning Programme as has already been successfully done since the early 1960's in the Northern region. The goal is to curb the national present population growth rate of 2.3 per cent to 2.0 per cent by 1980 and 1.5 per cent by 1985. The population redistribution programme aims in the long-run at transferring ten million (four million before 1981) of mainly jobless urban and rural population into virgin rural areas in an effort to solve the unemployment problem and to accelerate the economic recovery of the country. The Government also plans to implement or to strengthen special programmes for women and youths and for population data gathering and processing. The level of international migration is considered satisfactory and not significant.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . At its twenty-fifth session in June 1978, the Governing Council reviewed and approved a UNFPA-proposed programme of assistance, to be concluded under a country agreement with the Government of Viet Nam, in the amount of \$17 million over five years to assist the Government in such areas as family planning services, contraceptives, demographics, and statistics by providing support for national personnel, in-country and overseas training, expendable and non-expendable equipment, and miscellaneous items. Estimated value of the Government's contribution is expected to be \$250 million. Assisting agencies are the United Nations, WHO, UNIDO and UNICEF; the Government co-operating agency is the Committee for the Reception of Foreign Aid.

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

- . In 1978, the UNFPA undertook a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years. As a result, the UNFPA in co-operation with the Government has prepared a further programme of assistance that will be presented to the UNDP Governing Council at a future session.
- . Support of family planning services (initiated in 1977). Assisting agencies: UNICEF/WHO. To assist the Government in its effort to limit the population growth through health education, training in family planning, and provision of equipment and supplies. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNICEF, \$2,989,807; WHO, \$78,515; budget: 1980, UNICEF, \$1,263,600; WHO, \$311,485.
- . Family planning in Song Be Province (initiated in 1977). Assisting agencies: UNFPA/UNICEF. Funding of family planning and population for inhabitants of Song Be Province. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNFPA, \$869,805; UNICEF, \$45,785; budget: 1980, UNFPA, \$1,217,460; UNICEF, \$906,396.
- . Consultancies (initiated in 1977). Assisting agency: UNFPA. To assist the Government by providing short-term consultants regarding matters like specifications for certain types of equipment, design training courses, establishment of contraceptive manufacturing facilities, advice on census operations and the demographic studies unit. Projects supporting contraceptives manufacturing and the establishment of a Clearinghouse on Population/Family Planning Information and for census support are being developed. Further support for FP/MCH and for contraceptives will be formulated. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$29,094; budget: 1980, \$131,660.
- . Census support (initiated in 1979). Assisting agency: UNFPA. To assist the Government in the undertaking of the census with support for supplementary salaries of field personnel, calculators and report and printing costs. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,155,830; budget: 1980, \$304,170.
- . Demographic studies unit (initiated in 1977). Assisting agencies: United Nations/UNICEF/UNFPA. To improve the capacity of the Department of Population Statistics to collect and analyze basic data through the training of local officials concerned with vital statistics and the civil registration system. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNFPA, \$29,825; budgets: 1980, United Nations, \$118,000; UNICEF, \$30,000; UNFPA, \$15,635; 1981, UNFPA, \$14,885.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects completed, if any, and ongoing, including UNFPA co-ordinator): \$5,493,988; budgets: 1980, \$4,429,714 (including UNFPA co-ordinator); 1981, \$14,885 - grand total, \$9,938,587 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

World Health Organization

- . In 1979 and 1980, the Institute for the Protection of the Mother and Newborn received \$89,800 for research on the safety and effectiveness of current intrauterine devices and for the development of research capabilities. Eight scientists from Viet Nam were awarded research training grants at a total cost of \$166,000.
- . WHO support for research and institution strengthening to date amounts to approximately \$255,800.

Non-governmental organization assistance

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . No affiliated organization. However, IPPF has been assisting the national programme since 1977. During 1977-79, IPPF assistance was \$1,250,000 and consisted entirely of contracep-

Viet Nam

tive supplies and other commodities. This and other agency support has helped the Government in its efforts to develop a national programme. The Vietnam Gynaecological, Obstetrical and Family Planning Association (VINAGOFPA) was formed in 1980 as an extension of the Vietnam Gynaecological and Obstetrics Association. It is foreseen that VINAGOFPA will be able to use the extensive medical membership of the main body and work through its 40 branches to encourage, help and train family planning workers to raise their level of speciality and scientific research and conduct education programmes. Major priorities are to develop a more formal relationship with IPPF and support from international non-governmental organizations for the national programme.

- . Financial summary: IPPF grant - 1979 actual, \$505,900; 1980 estimated, \$200,000; 1981 projected, \$195,000.

YEMEN

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	5,812	Proportion of urban (%)	10.24
Population, males (in 1000)	2,748	Population density (per sq. km.)	30
Population, females (in 1000)	3,064	Rates of growth (%)	1.91
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	24.5
0-14	45.7	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	48.6
15-64	51.0	Crude death rates (per 1000)	24.1
65+	3.3	Gross reproduction rates	3.30
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	1,399	Net reproduction rates	2.01
Dependency ratios (per 100)	96.1	Total fertility rates (per 1)	6.76
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	797	Life expectancy, males (years)	40.4
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	89.7	Life expectancy, females (years)	42.2
Median ages (years)	16.9	Life expectancy, total (years)	41.3

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Government has indicated that its anticipated population size, the levels and trends of its population growth and its fertility rates are satisfactory. Its principal concern is reduction of still high levels of morbidity and mortality, and it has approved a pilot programme of inclusion of family planning guidance within maternal and child health services for purposes of health and welfare. Overall socio-economic development programmes are visualized as improving basic living standards and health and thus substantial investment has been provided by Arab countries in infrastructure, equipment and personnel. While remittances received from emigrants are considered important to the country's economy, the absence of approximately 37 per cent of the labour force has seriously concerned the Government. At present, no policy has been formulated to stem the flow of emigrants. Policies are in effect to maintain the level of rural to urban migration.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . At its nineteenth session in January 1975, the Governing Council approved a major UNFPA-funded project of assistance to the Government of Yemen for its population census. The estimated total UNFPA contribution is \$1,574,000, and the estimated equivalent value of the Government's contribution is \$1,500,000, for a five-year period beginning in January 1975. Executing agency of the project is the United Nations; the Government co-operating agency is the Central Planning Organization.
- . Population census (initiated in 1972). Executing agency: United Nations. To provide technical assistance in the form of experts, fellowships and processing equipment for the first national census. Nationwide census was held in 1975; project is now in the data processing phase. A sample of the compiled data is also being analyzed for immediate use in formulating the next socio-economic plan. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$966,775; budgets: 1980, \$69,821; 1981, \$6,150.
- . In 1980, the UNFPA undertook a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years, and, on the basis of which, future assistance to Yemen will be decided upon.

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations

Yemen

- Maternal and child health and family planning (initiated in 1976). Executing agency: WHO. The long-term objective of the project is the promotion of the health of the Yemeni population by reduction of maternal, infant and child mortality through the development of a comprehensive MCH/family health programme as an integral part of basic health services system, oriented to primary health care approach. To achieve this long-term objective, it is proposed to assist in strengthening paediatric and obstetric services in Sana'a hospitals and later in the provincial hospitals; train health personnel; and co-ordinate MCH/FP services provided in the provinces by Government institutions and voluntary agencies/groups working on bilateral basis in the country. Phase I of the project has been completed. Phase II envisages the extension of service and training activities to Taiz and Hodeida and other provincial hospitals. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$313,483; budget: 1980, \$301,269.
- Civil registration (initiated in 1976). Executing agencies: United Nations/UNFPA/UNICEF. To provide services of an expert to outline plans for a comprehensive civil registration system and to initiate such a system. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: United Nations, \$37,352; UNICEF, \$21,576; budgets: 1980, United Nations, \$68,000; UNFPA, \$92,500; UNICEF, \$7,724; 1981, United Nations, \$13,995; UNFPA, \$42,600.
- Establishment of a Population Centre: socio-economic survey with emphasis on international migration (initiated in 1976). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Government in obtaining direct statistical and demographic information on the volume, characteristics and trends of in- and out-migration in the Yemen Arab Republic, as well as on the rates of growth of population and mortality levels. Budgets: 1980, \$62,000; 1981, \$22,000.
- Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing): \$2,116,905; budgets: 1980, \$601,314; 1981, \$34,745 - grand total, \$2,802,964 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

Bilateral assistance

British Overseas Development Administration

- Partial funding of the fertility survey (see ISI/WFS entry). Total budget up to \$315,000. Expenditure: 1978, \$19,000; 1979, \$297,000.

U.S. Agency for International Development

- Fertility survey. Through the International Statistical Institute, U.S. AID is assisting the Government in conducting a national fertility survey (for description, see below under International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey). U.S. AID partial funding through ISI for this project is expected to amount to \$8,000.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Family Planning International Assistance

- As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$7,981 in family planning commodities to three institutions in Yemen.

International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey.

- In co-operation with the Department of Statistics of the Central Planning Organization and with partial funding from the British Overseas Development Administration and U.S. AID, the ISI/WFS is assisting the Government in carrying out a national fertility survey, the

scientific information from which will permit it to describe and interpret its populations' level of fertility, strive to identify meaningful differentials in patterns of fertility and fertility regulation, and to clarify factors affecting fertility as well as to increase national capacities for fertility and other demographic survey research and to collect and analyze data on fertility which are internationally standardized in order to permit comparison from one country to another. Work began in February 1978 and the main field work was scheduled for June to November 1979. The number of individual questionnaires expected is 3,700. The report is expected in April 1982.

The Pathfinder Fund

- . KAP study of contraceptive use. Time frame: July 1979 to June 1980; amount, \$12,000.

The Rockefeller Foundation

- . Grants to Cornell University, to initiate a study in Yemen to identify facts associated with decline in breastfeeding (grant period: June 1978 to November 1980, \$24,955; grant period, December 1979 to May 1981, \$11,200).

ZAIRE

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	28,291	Proportion of urban (%)	39.53
Population, males (in 1000)	13,901	Population density (per sq. km.)	12
Population, females (in 1000)	14,390	Rates of growth (%)	2.75
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	27.5
0-14	44.6	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	46.2
15-64	52.6	Crude death rates (per 1000)	18.7
65+	2.8	Gross reproduction rates	3.00
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	6,558	Net reproduction rates	2.07
Dependency ratios (per 100)	90.2	Total fertility rates (per 1)	6.09
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	767	Life expectancy, males (years)	44.4
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	96.6	Life expectancy, females (years)	47.6
Median ages (years)	17.6	Life expectancy, total (years)	46.0

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

The Government considers that, although levels and trends in rates of natural increase are satisfactory in themselves, given the substantial natural resource potential of the country, there exist a number of problems facing individuals in the achievement of desired spacing of births and desired size of completed family. In 1972, the Government announced a "Desired Births" programme, several phases of which have subsequently been implemented, so that guidance, information and means are now provided within the community health services in order to avoid unwanted births, abortions, and other dangers to maternal and child health and family welfare. In 1977 supportive programmes were introduced in the areas of public information, sex education, and improvement in the organization of community health services. The Government is concerned also about reducing rapidly still high levels of morbidity and mortality, and achieving a more appropriate spatial distribution of the population. While the level of international migration is considered satisfactory and not significant, the Government has been attempting to deal with the problems posed by the large influx of refugees from neighbouring countries.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- In 1981, it is expected that the UNFPA will undertake a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years, and, on the basis of which, future assistance to Zaire will be decided upon.
- Population census (initiated in 1976; operational in May 1979). Executing agency: United Nations. To undertake the first national population census to collect basic data at country level to provide factual basis for planning. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$378,948; budgets: 1980, \$309,098; 1981, \$179,525; 1982, \$14,000.

Family welfare education in organized sector (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: ILO. To undertake education and information activities in the organized sector in the field of family welfare in order to improve the conditions of life and work for organized sector workers, and to facilitate the actions in the area of social justice by the Department of

Zaire

Labour. Expected completion date: 1981. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$117,719; budgets: 1980, \$143,577; 1981, \$39,110.

- . Teaching of demography at National University (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist the Department of Demography at the National University of Zaire (l'UNAZA) at Kinshasa in teaching demography. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$26,251; budgets: 1980, \$216,035; 1981, \$92,950; 1982, \$35,640.
- . Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing including UNFPA co-ordinator): \$897,558; budgets: 1980, \$784,210; 1981, \$311,585; 1982, \$49,640 - grand total, \$2,042,993 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

Bilateral assistance

U.S. Agency for International Development

- . MCH/FP outreach. To make maternal/child health/family planning services available to families in Zaire's major population centres in the interior of the country. This project succeeds the U.S. AID-supported MCH/FP project carried out in Zaire between 1973 and 1977. Under that project, two pilot centres were established as forerunners to Government development of a national delivery system for MCH/FP services. This project would develop 16 full-service MCH/FP centres and community services supportive of them in eight population centres. The community services would be primarily educational in nature, covering such subjects as nutrition, child health and family planning and also would provide convenient locations for distributing contraceptives. In FY 1981, two Zairian MCH training teams will be selected and trained, using Kinshasa MCH/FP centres as the location for practical instruction. Sites for four MCH/FP centres will be selected. Orders will be placed for equipment and supplies for six centres. U.S. AID-financed inputs include personnel, training, commodities (vehicles, equipment, pharmaceuticals, supplies) and other costs (local travel, housing, local support). The population planning component of this project is expected to total \$500,000. Estimated total cost of the project including health and population is \$4,000,000.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Family Planning International Assistance

- . Grant to Institute Medical Chretien du Kassai (IMCK). This grant enables IMCK to expand the family planning service component of its integrated health service programme to reach more acceptors with mobile teams. Total grant: \$20,703 (1 February 1980-31 January 1981). Current grant: same.
- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$157,461 in family planning commodities to 37 institutions in Zaire.

International Development Research Centre

- . Intermediate fertility variables. A grant for the Department de Demographie de l'Universite de Zaire in Kinshasa to enable the Department to undertake a study on the trends in the determinants of fertility and the variables which account for these tendencies in West Africa. Total grant: \$16,200; budget: 1980, \$14,623.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Association Pour le Bien-Etre Familial.

Zaire

- . Initiated in 1975 and reconstituted in 1978, the Association became a member of IPPF in that year. It runs seven clinics. Until now the Association's services have centered upon Kinshasa but efforts are being made to provide services in the rural areas. There were in 1979 a total of 23,147 acceptors - of these 13,359 were new, while CBD accounted for another 3,241.
- . Financial summary: IPPF grant - 1979 actual \$237,200; 1980 estimated \$281,200; 1981 projected \$252,000.

Oxfam

- . Eglise du Christ au Zaire (ECZ), Boga, Haut-Zaire. Further running costs and salary for maternal/child health and family planning programme. Allocations: 1979/80, \$29,424.

The Pathfinder Fund

- . L'eglise du Christ au Zaire, Kinshasa Gombe. Provision of family planning services through clinics and dispensaries and training of individuals in family planning. Time frame: April 1979 to September 1980; amount, \$61,702.
- . Le Comite National de Naissances Desirables, Kinshasa. Training 32 nurses and 16 doctors in delivery of maternal child health/family planning services. Time frame: September 1979 to February 1981; amount, \$101,445.
- . L'eglise du Christ au Zaire, Mbandaka. Comprehensive family planning services through 20 dispensaries and five OB/GYN departments of hospitals. Time frame: March 1980 to February 1981; amount, \$42,401.

The Population Council

- . Assistance to the National University of Zaire in the form of a grant for continued support of teaching, research and staff development in the Department of Demography of the Faculty of Economics (time frame: December 1972 to March 1979; expenditure in 1979, \$29,935; total support, \$478,600).

ZAMBIA

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	5,766	Proportion of urban (%)	38.04
Population, males (in 1000)	2,864	Population density (per sq. km.)	8
Population, females (in 1000)	2,903	Rates of growth (%)	3.21
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	32.0
0-14	47.1	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	49.2
15-64	50.3	Crude death rates (per 1000)	17.2
65+	2.6	Gross reproduction rates	3.40
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	1,269	Net reproduction rates	2.44
Dependency ratios (per 100)	98.8	Total fertility rates (per 1)	6.90
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	866	Life expectancy, males (years)	46.7
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	98.7	Life expectancy, females (years)	50.0
Median ages (years)	16.4	Life expectancy, total (years)	48.3

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts

Government's views regarding population*

The Government has indicated that its population size, the levels and trends of its population growth and its fertility rates are satisfactory. The Government promotes family health and welfare as part of the national family health programme, the objectives being to improve and expand action programmes in the areas of nutrition, control of infectious diseases and child spacing as an integral part of maternal and child health care. In order to improve the spatial distribution of the population a rural deployment programme has been launched which aims at utilizing urban unemployed to work on the land. In addition, in 1978 the Greater Lusaka Development Plan was approved, its goal being the continuation and extension of the existing urban area, rather than the creation of a new city. The level of international migration is considered satisfactory and not significant, although increasing concern has been expressed over the large number of refugees from neighbouring countries now residing in Zambia.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . In June 1979, the UNDP Governing Council at its twenty-sixth session approved a UNFPA programme of assistance in the amount of \$2 million for a three-year period to support the Government's national family health programme. Scheduled starting date for the programme was March 1979; estimated value of the Government's contribution is \$3 million. Government co-operating agency is the Ministry of Health; executing agency is the WHO. Major project is:

Assistance to family health programme (initiated in 1974, extended in 1979). Executing agencies: UNFPA/WHO. To assist the Government in developing a family health programme, including family health delivery systems and clinical services. Duration of project: four years. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNFPA, \$11,701; WHO, \$38,155; budgets: 1980; WHO, \$976,250; 1981, WHO, \$743,125; 1982, WHO, \$310,350; 1983, WHO, \$44,450.

- . In 1981, it is expected that the UNFPA will undertake a comprehensive assessment of the population needs and population assistance required by the Government in future years, and, on the basis of which, future assistance to Zambia will be decided upon.

* Provided by the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

Zambia

- Population census (initiated in 1976). Executing agency: United Nations. To assist Government's Central Statistical Office in planning for 1980 census (including mapping; providing in-service and other training for local personnel; planning, executing, processing and analyzing results) and particularly to aid Government in building up a sound and efficient system for future collection and analysis of demographic and related data. Funds are for census expert, demographer, training, vehicles and other costs. Duration: 1977-1981. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$417,388; budgets: 1980, \$696,240; 1981, \$153,800.
- Labour and family welfare education in the organized sector (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: ILO. To assist the organized sector in understanding the wider aspects of population and family welfare as related to labour issues in so far as they affect the working conditions and quality of life, with a view to ensuring workers' active involvement and participation. Expected completion date: 1980. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$104,996; budget: 1980, \$151,343.
- Workshop/seminar on census methods (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: UNFPA. To provide Zambian officials who will be involved in the 1980 census the opportunity to update knowledge on census methodology. Budget: 1980, \$30,000.
- Family life education programme (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: FAO. To assist the Government in developing a rural-oriented family life education programme. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$2,405; budget: 1980, \$2,595.
- Field approval for population activities (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: UNFPA. To allow the UNFPA Field Co-ordinator to respond promptly to Government requests of a small-scale nature. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$7,775; budget: 1980, \$5,000.
- Total cumulative expenditures through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing, including UNFPA co-ordinator): \$1,074,374; budgets: 1980, \$1,971,393; 1981, \$896,925; 1982, \$310,350; 1983, \$44,450 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

World Health Organization

- In 1979 and 1980, the WHO Collaborating Centre for Clinical Research, University of Zambia received \$147,700 for research on the safety and effectiveness of current oral and injectable contraceptives and intrauterine devices, research on prostaglandins, causes of infertility, and for strengthening its research capabilities. A scientist from the same university received a research training grant at a cost of \$5,000.
- WHO support for research and institution strengthening during the period 1972-1980 amounts to approximately \$367,800.

Non-governmental organization assistance

The Centre for Population Activities

- From May 21-June 1, 1979, CEFPA conducted a two week "Staff/Volunteer Workshop" in Ndola designed to clarify roles and responsibilities among staff and volunteers of the Planned Parenthood Association of Zambia (PPAZ) and to improve effective collaboration between the PPAZ and FP/MCH personnel of the Ministry of Health. Forty-two participants attended the programmes. In-country costs were \$13,000 provided under CEFPA's U.S. AID contract.
- From March 3-15, 1980, CEFPA and the PPAZ conducted a two week "Effective Management and Supervision" workshop in Livingstone to improve the managerial and supervisory skills of 30 key FP/MCH administrators. Over half the training was carried out by Zambian facilitator/trainers who had attended CEFPA training of trainers programmes. In-country costs alone totalled \$15,688. This project was funded by U.S. AID.

Family Planning International Assistance

- . As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$41,205 in family planning commodities to 51 institutions in Zambia.

Ford Foundation

- . Grants to individual researchers, 1) at University of Zambia, to undertake research on "Rural-Urban Migration in Zambia" (grant in FY 1979 of \$19,924 for 16 months); 2) to undertake a post-doctoral fellowship in population studies at the University of Pennsylvania (grant in FY 1980 of \$24,259 for 11 months).

International Federation for Family Life Promotion

- . In collaboration with Catholic and governmental and ecumenical groups, the IFFLP collaborated both in the holding of a National Conference on "Family Life and Natural Child Spacing" and the holding of a training workshop (four days) in September 1979.
- . Financial summary: 1979 estimated \$5,000 from British Overseas Development Administration.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Family Planning and Welfare Association of Zambia.
- . Founded in 1971, the Association has been a member of IPPF since 1973. Since its formation, the Association has been playing a pioneering role aimed at influencing the formulation of a population policy and the development of family planning programmes. The Association still has an important role to play in providing education and information to complement the services provided by the Government by stimulating public awareness and support. Activities have spread throughout all nine provinces. There were over 66,500 acceptors during 1979, about 23,000 of whom were new. Non-clinical services are also available.
- . Financial summary: IPPF grant - 1979 actual, \$236,200; 1980 estimated, \$290,300; 1981 projected, \$239,700.

ZIMBABWE

Demographic Facts*

Population, total (in 1000)	7,396	Proportion of urban (%)	NA
Population, males (in 1000)	3,668	Population density (per sq. km.)	19
Population, females (in 1000)	3,728	Rates of growth (%)	3.38
Population ages (% of total)		Natural increase rates (per 1000)	33.7
0-14	47.3	Crude birth rates (per 1000)	47.3
15-64	50.0	Crude death rates (per 1000)	13.6
65+	2.7	Gross reproduction rates	3.25
Women ages 15-49 (per 1000)	1,626	Net reproduction rates	2.53
Dependency ratios (per 100)	100.0	Total fertility rates (per 1)	6.60
Child-woman ratios (per 1000)	867	Life expectancy, males (years)	51.8
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	98.4	Life expectancy, females (years)	55.3
Median ages (years)	16.3	Life expectancy, total (years)	53.5

Some of these figures are estimates. Current figures may differ somewhat from those given here. See "Introduction" for information regarding the source of these demographic facts.

Government's views regarding population*

Following the successful outcome of the Lancaster House Conference in producing agreement on a constitution for a free and independent nation, Zimbabwe, formerly known as Southern Rhodesia became independent in April 1980. The country has never had a comprehensive population policy and up to now none has been formulated. The most urgent problems confronting the new nation are the repatriation of Zimbabweans from Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia, the resettlement of large numbers of people who had been displaced and regrouped within Zimbabwe during the hostilities in "protected villages" and the reconstruction of essential infrastructure such as roads, health establishments and schools that had been destroyed throughout the country. In a statement to Parliament on 4 September 1980, the Minister of Health declared that "Primary Health Care is the cornerstone of this Government's socio-economic development policy...for this reason, health and health services now have the highest priority in our national budget". The Government's policy of dispersing the benefits of development in order to improve the quality of life is based on a health strategy which has as its priorities the prevention and control of disease, the control of environmental pollution, the introduction of prophylactic measures to protect infants and children against disease and the improvement of nutrition and health education. Effective 1 September 1980 health care will be free for those earning less than \$150 a month. This will not include family planning services for which a charge had been previously made. To resettle the returning refugees, internal rural displaced persons and urban squatters estimated to number over one million, a programme of rural development is being planned which will settle entire communities in rural areas, as well as improving Government services and encouraging the growth of industries in these areas, thereby creating new growth points throughout the country.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

UNFPA was a principal participant at the United Nations Inter-Agency meeting which took place in Salisbury in May 1980 at the request of the Government of Zimbabwe. A total of six project proposals were submitted at the Salisbury meeting for Government consideration. The project proposals were in the areas of population data collection and analysis (sample

survey, and census) establishment of population analysis unit and university-based economic demographic training, maternal and child health/family planning and in the population information, education and communication sector. A current Government priority relates to the formulation of a national development plan and UNFPA expects to be asked for assistance in regard to collection of the basic demographic information needed for such an exercise. A comprehensive UNFPA population needs assessment mission is planned for 1981, on the basis of which future assistance to Zimbabwe will be decided upon.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Family Planning International Assistance

. As of 30 June 1980, FPIA has provided a cumulative total of \$1,858 in family planning commodities to 13 institutions in Zimbabwe.

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II Regional, Interregional and Global Programmes

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REGIONAL*

AFRICA

A major regional organization is the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)** which through its Population, Statistics and Social Development Divisions, has undertaken a variety of studies, sponsored regional conferences and meetings, and provided training and advisory services to its member countries. A major programme in which the ECA has been involved is the African Census Programme, financed largely by the UNFPA and involving 21 African countries. Other regional institutions are the Regional Demographic Training and Research Centres at Yaounde and Accra. The specialized agencies of the United Nations system also have their own offices in the region, through which various population assistance projects are carried out. There are many other regional organizations in Africa - both intergovernmental and non-governmental - involved in population activities, such as the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, African Social Studies Programme, African Universities Teaching of Population Dynamics Program, Centre Regional d'Etudes de Population, Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa, Association Africaine d'Education pour le Developpement, Institut de Sahel, Population Association of Africa, and others.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- The UNFPA is providing assistance to a number of regional projects in Africa, which are executed by the United Nations, ECA, UNDP, ILO, FAO, UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO, the UNFPA itself, and by non-governmental organizations. These projects involve a variety of activities - assistance to continent-wide conferences, seminars and training programmes; to regional institutions for research, training, communication, infrastructure, and other programmes; to international institutions for special programmes, infrastructure, and other activities, etc. Regional projects being funded by the UNFPA in Africa, by executing agency, are:

UNFPA/United Nations/Economic Commission for Africa

- Regional Demographic Training and Research Centre, Yaounde: Institut de Formation et de Recherches Demographiques (IFORD) (initiated in 1970). Continued support for training of demographers for French-speaking countries of Africa. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$2,833,736; budgets: ECA, 1980, \$805,000; 1981, \$847,000.

*A regional project is generally identified as one which involves simultaneous assistance to a group of countries within a given region.

**Members of ECA are Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire and Zambia. Associate members are the Non-Self-Governing Territories in Africa (including African islands) and States responsible for international relations of Non-Self-Governing Territories in Africa (including African islands). Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity. The Economic and Social Council decided that the Republic of South Africa should not take part in the work of ECA.

Africa

- . Regional Demographic Training and Research Centre, Accra: Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS) (initiated in 1970). Continued support for training of young demographers in English-speaking countries of Africa. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$2,502,238; budgets: ECA, 1980, \$698,000; 1981, \$730,000.
- . Macro and micro country case studies in a number of African countries (initiated in 1972). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$217,102. See United Nations Economic Commission for Africa entry for description of project.
- . Population Development Inter-relationships in Africa - (follow-up on macro and micro country case studies) (initiated in 1979). To assist in the review and publication of macro and micro country case studies in a number of African countries. Budget: ECA, 1980, \$63,000.
- . Support of the UDEAC Regional Bureau (initiated in 1973). To assist UDEAC countries in their need for improving all aspects of their data collection and analysis. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$464,039; budgets: 1980, \$89,300; 1981, \$93,200.
- . ECA Infrastructure (1975). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,371,870; budget: 1980, \$390,000. See ECA entry for description.
- . Regional Demographic Advisory Services (initiated in 1975). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$427,767; budget: ECA, 1980, \$169,000. See ECA entry for description.
- . Regional advisory service in demographic statistics (initiated in 1972). To assist African governments in creating a capacity for conducting all types of demographic data-gathering operations, in particular, population censuses and demographic surveys which could be used to secure a variety of social, economic and demographic information, and also to stimulate the development of vital statistics registration systems; to build up national cadres of officials trained in demographic data-gathering techniques; to increase the capacity of governments to utilize effectively the data resulting from censuses, surveys and vital registration systems by taking population factors fully into account in their economic and social development planning. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,127,562; budgets: ECA, 1980, \$569,600; 1981, \$652,900.
- . Fellowships for training in demographic studies (initiated in 1977). Assistance for African country-nominated candidates to study at the Ecole Nationale de Statistique d'Abidjan. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$40,913; budget: 1980, \$45,000.
- . Population information and clearinghouse project (initiated in 1977). To disseminate information on population trends and activities within Africa to policymakers and individuals through such means as the African Population Newsletter, African Population Studies Series, Demographic Handbook for Africa, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$82,717.
- . Population Information Network for Africa - (follow-up of population information and clearinghouse project) (initiated in 1979). To establish a comprehensive population information and clearinghouse service in the ECA region in order to create a better awareness of population issues and their implications for socio-economic development among policymakers and the general public in the African continent. Budgets: ECA, 1980, \$82,000; 1981, \$93,000.
- . Working Group on recommendations for the 1980 round of population and housing censuses in Africa based on the experience of the 1970 round (initiated in 1978). To assist ECA in its preparatory activities to aid countries of the region in the 1980 round of censuses through planning meeting held at ECA headquarters. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$28,197.

Africa

- . Socio-economic and Demographic Unit of the Sahel Institute (initiated in 1978). To assist the Permanent Inter-States Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) in establishing a Socio-economic and Demographic Unit at the Committee's Institute of Sahel (located in Bamako, Mali). A WHO-executed component for this project began in 1979. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: United Nations, \$97,352; WHO, \$61,706; budgets: 1980, United Nations, \$130,000; WHO, \$75,494; 1981, WHO, \$8,000.
- . Third session of the Conference of African Demographers (initiated in 1978). To assist the Conference (ECA's standing body on population) in holding meetings to review the work of ECA in the field of population and demographic research in Africa. Conference held in Dakar, Senegal in February 1979. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$77,467.
- . Seminar on population policies for African countries (IFORD and RIPS) (initiated in 1978). To fund two-week seminar to introduce planning officials in African countries to the concepts and steps involved in the formulation and implementation of population policies. Seminars took place in Lome, Togo, in March 1979. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$56,817.
- . Demographic Symposium at IFORD (Abidjan) (initiated in 1978). To assist IFORD in organizing a meeting of French-speaking African demographers on demographic research. Symposium took place in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, in January 1979. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$56,257.
- . Meetings on 1) mortality levels, patterns and trends and their policy implications, 2) fertility differentials and change in the 1970s and prospects for the future (initiated in 1978). To fund workshop to aid experts in the region in making recommendations on policies and programmes, which took place in Monrovia, Liberia, in November 1979. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$33,428; budget: 1980, \$63,722.
- . Research on the impact of socio-economic changes on the women of Sub-Sahara Africa (initiated in 1978). To study the mechanisms by which women are integrated into the development process in developing regions, in order to better understand the influence of development policies on the role and status of women. Budget: 1980, \$55,000.
- . Working Group on civil registration systems and vital statistics collection (initiated in 1979). To organize a Working Group meeting, the main objective of which is to provide African recommendations for the development of civil registration work and its related vital statistics and to review African experiences in the field of civil registration and other data collection. The meeting took place in Nairobi, Kenya on July 1980. Budget: ECA, 1980, \$58,000.
- . Working Group on coverage and content error - evaluation of censuses (initiated in 1979). To organize a Working Group meeting for senior government officials to provide guidelines for the evaluation of census data, which will be available for use by the governments of the region. Budget: ECA, 1981, \$55,500.

UNFPA

- . Population and international assistance (initiated in 1977). To organize two regional seminars (one in Gabon for French-speaking countries, one in Nigeria for English-speaking countries), the basic objective of which is to bring together high-level Government policy and decision-makers from African countries to hold in-depth discussions on population activities and on the increasing demands for population assistance by African countries and to devise a strategy for obtaining increased population assistance. Budget: 1980, \$25,000.

Africa

- . Symposium on population (initiated in 1977). To assist the International Geographical Union in its sponsorship of a Symposium on Population Redistribution in Africa held at Ahmadu Bello University in Zaire. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$29,005.
- . Publication: "Famille et Développement" (initiated in 1977). To assist the African Association for Development Education in continuing production of publication which provides information in the fields of education, health, family life, youth problems, general development issues, nutrition, hygiene, etc., for grassroots trainers and educators, as well as for others, such as teachers, paramedical workers and rural extension workers in French-speaking Sub-Saharan Africa. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$68,594.
- . Publication of brochure of Association of African Women for Research and Development (initiated in 1978). To assist AAWORD in publishing and disseminating a brochure about the organization's objectives and operations. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,000; budget: 1980, \$2,000.
- . Indian Ocean Inter Islands Seminar on MCH/FP and Family Health Education (initiated in 1978). To support seminar to promote collaboration in the field of family planning and family health among the island groups of Comoros, Seychelles, Madagascar, Mauritius, and la Reunion. The seminar took place in the Seychelles, in January 1979. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$43,831.
- . Regional statistical services; ad hoc surveys (initiated in 1978). To respond to requests from countries in the East Africa region for improving reliable statistical data for use in formulation of specific population projects. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$11,516; budget: 1980, \$29,674.
- . Publication of African Social Studies Programme source book on population (initiated in 1978). To assist ASSP in printing and distribution of reference book on population education to Ministries of Education. Budget: 1980, \$30,000.
- . French Parliamentary Mission on population issues to Africa (initiated in 1979). To assist fact-finding mission to francophone African countries in survey of population programmes and projects. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$23,701.
- . Seminar/workshop on quality of life in African countries (see Church World Service below) (initiated in 1979). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$10,000.
- . Workshop for English-speaking broadcasters from West Africa (initiated in 1979). To train selected broadcasters from several West African countries in the production of radio programmes on population and development questions. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$39,779; budget: 1980, \$5,000.
- . Seminar on civil registration (initiated in 1979). To assist l'Organisation Commune Africaine et Mauricienne in holding seminar on civil registration for representative of French-speaking African countries to be held in Mauritius. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$15,992.
- . Preparation of research proposal on causes and consequences of migration in West Africa (initiated in 1979). To provide support for technical meeting to prepare methodology and other issues of a research proposal on the causes and consequences of migration in West Africa. Budget: 1980, \$35,000.

UNFPA/ILO

- . Labour and Population: Africa (initiated in 1974). The immediate objectives are to stimulate and support the institutionalization of population education and family welfare planning activities in the organized sector, to contribute to the integration of population in development planning, to stimulate and support data collection, research and studies - on the interrelationship between demographic variables and employment, income and other variables - by national and regional institutions, and to develop, guide and monitor national efforts for research, policy and action and, on request, to help to design, implement and evaluate country projects for ILO technical co-operation with UNFPA or other financial support. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,411,617; budget: 1980, \$24,340. In 1979, this project was expanded to include two advisory teams concerned with labour and population education, IEC materials, population and labour policy research, etc., one in Addis Ababa for Eastern African countries, and one in Yaounde for Western African countries. Budgets: 1980, \$602,000; 1981, \$582,700.
- . Planned migration in the region of Southern Africa (initiated in 1976). To study the likely volume, characteristics and permanence of migratory movements into South Africa and to evaluate the demographic, social and economic costs and benefits for the supplier countries involved, with a view to providing them with sound advice on the various options open to them and, in particular, on the possibility of institutionalizing a system of planned migration that seeks to minimize detrimental and to maximize beneficial effects. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$114,250; budget: 1980, \$14,123.

UNFPA/FAO

- . Population component within the African Training and Research Centre for Women (ATRCW) of the Economic Commission for Africa (initiated in 1975). To integrate a population component in the research, training and communication activities within the overall programme of the Centre at ECA and through their itinerant regional training programme; to develop population concepts, curricula, teaching/training materials and action research vis-a-vis African women and their role in development. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$544,267; budgets: 1980, \$175,900; 1981, \$180,900.

UNFPA/UNESCO

- . Regional Sectoral Programme in Population and Education (initiated in 1974). A mobile team composed of a Regional Adviser in Population Education, a Regional Adviser in Population Dynamics and Educational Planning, two research assistants and an associate expert carry out a Population Education Programme of organizing regional seminars (one for francophone Africa in 1976 and one for English and Portuguese-speaking Africa in 1979), workshops and courses; of preparing a Regional Source Book on Population Education; assisting governments in the planning and technical backstopping of national projects and supporting subcontracts for research and population education materials development. A programme in population dynamics and educational planning focuses on assisting governments elaborate national projects, on organizing regional, interregional and national courses and seminars, and studies on educational dimensions of rural/urban migration and human settlements and educational issues on special groups such as nomads. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$996,214; budgets: 1980, \$357,879; 1981, \$225,600.
- . Regional sectoral population communication programme (initiated in 1974). The Regional Adviser assists African governments in planning population communication programmes, in supervising training and research activities in the same field, in experimentation with integrated folk media/mass media approaches for population development communication, in promoting population/development communication vernacular language newspapers and in utilizing community level women's groups for population/development communication for innovative communication. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$761,963; budgets: 1980, \$273,104; 1981, \$272,100.

Africa

UNFPA/WHO

- . Health education - consultant services (initiated in 1971). To promote health education, especially family health, in health services and in primary, secondary and vocational schools and in the curriculum of teacher training institutions. The first phase of the project ended on 30 June 1979. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$296,863; budget: 1980, \$724.
- . Family health consultant services (initiated in 1971). To assist countries in the training of health personnel in the field of family health, in particular to include MCH and family planning in the curricula of training institutions; to promote the integration of family planning activities with other components of the family health sector. The first phase of the project was completed in June 1979. The second phase is being initiated. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$676,232; budgets: 1980, \$217,060; 1981, \$212,843; 1982, \$42,013.
- . Regional MCH/FP Training Centre (initiated in 1978). To strengthen the national capacity of participating African countries for training various categories of health personnel in fertility management and MCH care, through the training of trainers and managers of MCH/FP programmes, the promotion of health services and operational research, etc. Preparatory budget: 1980, \$8,650.
- . Family health: personnel training and advisory services (initiated in 1979). To: 1) organize training and refresher courses in MCH/FP, nutrition, health education and human reproduction to personnel from the family health programmes; 2) support national governments in the planning, execution and evaluation of national programmes in family health. The project implementation will be carried out in three phases: 1) Francophone antennae based in Benin; 2) Anglophone antennae based in Zimbabwe; and 3) Lusophone antennae to be established in 1982. Budgets: 1980, \$217,060; 1981, \$230,900; 1982, \$50,013.

(See also WHO component of United Nations - executed project, "Socio-economic and Demographic Unit of the Sahel Institute", noted earlier.)

Regional Africa

- . Total UNFPA cumulative expenditures, Regional Africa, through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing including programme support): \$18,938,729; budgets: 1980, \$5,093,570; 1981, \$3,953,743; 1982, \$42,013 - grand total, \$28,028,055 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

United Nations Development Programme

- . Etudes de Sciences Humaines de l'arrondissement de Say. L'objectif du projet est de disposer des elements socio-economiques permettant la redaction d'un plan de mise en valeur de la region, y compris un plan de repeuplement des terres liberees de l'onchocercose. Allocation: \$88,081.

Regional organizations assistance

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)*

- . During the period 30 June 1979-30 June 1980, the ECA Population Division undertook the following activities funded either wholly or partly by the UNFPA:

*Submitted by ECA

. Infrastructure.

a) Studies. The following studies were completed most of which were presented either at meetings organized by the ECA or other organizations: A study on some indirect mortality estimates for Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, United Republic of Tanzania, and Kenya; a study of fertility differentials in Africa; co-relation variations in the determinants of death and infant mortality rates in Africa; regression analysis of factors affecting spatial and subregional differential fertility in Africa; the role of population in socio-economic development; population interrelationships in development planning in Africa; demographic trends in the least developed countries of Africa; and demographic trends in the southern subregion of Africa.

Large scale population projections for all the countries of the region by computer was started and completed for the first time in the ECA secretariat. The results were sent to the countries for comments after which final projections are now being prepared.

b) Surveys. The processing of the study of the interrelations between infant mortality, childhood mortality, socio-economic factors and fertility in Zambia continued. Problems with ECA computer have unduly delayed this aspect of the work. It is expected that the data processing could be completed during the first part of 1981 to enable the analysis to start.

c) Conferences and meetings. An expert group on fertility and mortality levels and patterns in Africa and their policy implications was organized by the Division in Monrovia, Liberia, from 26 November-2 December 1979. The report and a selected number of the papers presented at the seminar are being prepared for publication. The first Session of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers was also organized by the secretariat to which the Division presented papers for discussion.

- . The staff of the Division also prepared papers for and/or participated in other conferences/seminars/meetings organized by the other organizations. These were:
- 1) seminar on the initiation of a demographic research programme in the Sahel, Bamako, Mali, 31 May-2 June 1979; 2) working group on socio-economic determinants and consequences of mortality, Mexico City, 19-25 June 1979; 3) working group on the survey of infant mortality, Yaounde, United Republic of Cameroon, 22-26 October 1979; 4) third meeting of the United Nations working group on comparative analysis of World Fertility Survey data, Geneva 19-22 November 1979; 5) regional seminar on population education and the reform of educational systems in Africa south of the Sahara, Nairobi, 10-15 December 1979; 6) seminar on the role of population in socio-economic development, Cairo, 16-22 December 1979 (organized by the Cairo Demographic Centre); 7) regional census training workshop for Arabic-speaking countries, Damascus, 4 January-6 March 1980 (organized by the Economic Commission for Western Asia); and 8) expert working group on Source Book on Population Education, Dakar, Senegal 27-29 February 1980.
- . Regional advisory services. During the period under review assistance was given to the Government of Somalia in its preparations for a national survey of population which has been undertaken. Staff of the Division assisted in the drafting of the questionnaire, instructions for enumerators, list of tables and the development of a tabulation programme for the survey. Data was collected for Guinea and a report on population policy started at the request of its Government. Assistance was also given to the Government of Ivory Coast in the preparation of a programme for the analysis of a national fertility survey, while assistance was given to the Congo and United Republic of Cameroon on the preparation of programmes for the analysis of data on fertility, mortality and migration. The Government of Comoros was also assisted in the formulation of a project document for a vital registration project for presentation to the UNFPA and to Rwanda in the preparation of a project document on the establishment of a demographic unit at the national university. The analysis of the data from the five surveys undertaken by two staff members of the Division in conjunction with one staff member of the ECA Statistics Division and two staff members of the Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS) which has been withheld as a result of delays in data processing was started. Work started on the writing of five reports on all of the surveys. They were expected to be completed and presented to the Government of Nigeria in the second half of 1980.

Africa

- . Population-development interrelationships (Macro-micro case studies). One case study on population growth and development in Rwanda was commissioned and was expected to be completed in the second part of 1980. The macro case studies on Kenya and Ivory Coast were published. The national seminar on population and development planning in the United Republic of Tanzania was organized by the Division in collaboration with ILO. Preparations for a similar seminar in Guinea were also in progress and was expected to be held during the second part of 1980.
- . Information services and clearinghouse activities. The publication of the African Population Newsletter continued on a quarterly basis. Work also continued on the preparation of the fourth edition of the African Directory of Demographers which has not yet been published because of delays in the receipt of the data from all concerned. A new project document for an expanded programme of activities Population Information Network for Africa was submitted to the UNFPA. Discussions are now going on, on how best to start this expanded project.
- . Training. The ECA continued the backstopping of the activities of the Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS), Accra, Ghana and the Institut de Formation et de Recherche Demographiques (IFORD), Yaounde, United Republic of Cameroon which increased with the complete decentralization of the management of the two Institutes to the ECA effective January 1980. The ECA initiated action to involve all the countries served by the two Institutes in the management and financing of their activities. New statutes have already been approved by the ECA Conference of Ministers and arrangements were being made for negotiations with all the Governments on the full regionalization of the Institutes. Action was also taken to ascertain (with the help of CELADE) the training needs of the Portuguese-speaking countries of the region and how to satisfy them. Assistance to the East African Statistical Training Centre in the teaching of demography was continued by the Division.

Bilateral assistance

U.S. Agency for International Development

- . Special population activities. To provide a source of funds for small family planning activities in African countries where there are no bilateral U.S. AID family planning programmes. In African countries where there are no bilateral U.S. AID family planning or other U.S. AID programmes, requests to fund small family planning-related activities are made to U.S. AID by local African governments or organizations through the U.S. Embassy. These activities are usually in the range of \$5,000 to \$25,000 and are used for commodities and locally procured goods and services, most of which are related to the provision of maternal and child health/family planning population services, or the promotion and stimulation of such services. Twenty-three countries have received funds from this project. These activities have included: a dispensary/health facility that provides improved maternal/family planning services; a nutrition centre that provides improved maternal/child services and instructions on child spacing; and a nutrition centre that provides nutrition and family education. In FY 1980, U.S. AID will continue to fund small family planning project activities as requested by various African countries, reviewed and recommended by U.S. AID, when appropriate, and approved by U.S. Ambassadors. Initial obligation, FY 1971; estimated final obligation, FY 1982; obligations through September 30, 1978, \$1,299,000; estimated total cost, \$2,478,000.
- . Programme development and support. To enable U.S. AID to obtain the technical expertise and ancillary goods and services needed to develop and design projects and to undertake studies and analyses on which to base programme strategies and project designs. More specifically, this project provides a mechanism for financing 1) special analyses related to development of sector and country programme strategies; 2) feasibility studies; 3) project development and design activities; 4) assessments of the environmental and

social impact of proposed activities; 5) evaluations of project activities; 6) analyses and research related to specific problems affecting development efforts. The project on occasion is also used to finance selective technical assistance in priority development areas of particular interest to U.S. AID, where such assistance cannot be closely identified with ongoing projects. Individual activities most frequently undertaken within the framework of this project are related to planning and project design and involve financing of the services of short-term consultants and other associated study and project development costs. In selected cases, financing of consultants, with provision for supporting services, for assignments up to two years may be undertaken. The majority of the activities financed under this project are directly related to development of loan and grant activities developed by the U.S. AID Missions in Africa. The project finances the cost of consultants, including associated expenses and supporting services, to undertake feasibility studies, special analyses and studies, project design efforts, evaluations, surveys, environmental and social assessments, and pre-project development assistance. Limited financing will also be provided for costs of seminars/workshops and conferences for recipient country and U.S. personnel who are involved with the planning, managing and evaluating of U.S. AID activities. Initial obligation, FY 1975; continuing project; proposed FY 1981 obligations for the population component of the programme, \$500,000.

- . Family health initiatives. To develop and establish family planning/population programmes, integrated into primary health care and other systems, and to conduct surveys/research related to the incorporation of family planning components into those delivery systems. This project will provide assistance to selected countries to help develop low-cost basic family health delivery systems and demographic analysis which should lead to the establishment of national family planning services as part of basic health care and the inclusion of demographic considerations in national social and economic development planning. These short-term pilot or experimental projects will be the basis for future longer term bilateral projects. A two-year project in the amount of \$500,000 has been approved for Rwanda and an agreement is expected to be signed in early FY 1980. The project would establish a permanent family planning organization in the Government; train administrators and demographers at the national level; provincial teams at the provincial hospitals; and motivators at the community level to form a family health delivery system. Work began in FY 1980 to design and initiate primary health care/family planning delivery systems and demographic surveys and research in Rwanda will continue. Projects in other countries will be added as they develop. U.S. AID-financed inputs include personnel, training, commodities, and other costs. Initial obligation, FY 1980, \$800,000; FY 1981 obligations, \$1,500,000; estimated total cost, \$9,000,000.
- . Sahel Demographic Data Collection and Analysis. To build an indigenous capacity in demographic data collection, processing, analysis, and use in individual countries in the Sahel Institute of the Permanent Inter-States Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel. This project will provide the Sahel Institute the means to assist Sahelian countries to undertake specific studies; it will finance training of Sahelian demographers and other specialists; it will finance exchanges of professional knowledge and experience through seminars and publications; and it will assist in developing and improving national data banks. Initial obligation, FY 1980, estimated final obligation FY 1985; estimated total cost to U.S. AID, \$3,541,000.

Government of Norway

- . Special assistance for children and mothers (National Liberation Movements).
- . UNICEF "noted" project covering an assistance programme for refugees in Angola, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana and Swaziland in the field of health services, general welfare, nutrition and education. Allocations (approximately): 1979, \$450,000; 1980, \$450,000. Expected completion date: 1980.

Africa

Swedish International Development Authority

- . Support to Association Africaine d'Education pour le Developpement (ASAFED) in Dakar, Senegal. Total commitment 1978/79 to 1980/81, \$428,000. Disbursement through 1979/80, \$275,000; estimated disbursement 1980/81, \$153,000.

British Overseas Development Administration

- . Provision of United Kingdom expert for two short-term visits to the Cairo Demographic Centre in both 1978 and 1979. Activities included contributions to the regular teaching programme and annual seminar. Audio-visual equipment has also been provided to the Centre. Expenditure: 1977, \$5,000; 1978, \$3,000; 1979, \$10,500.
- . Funded through the Catholic Fund for Overseas Development: Courses in natural family planning arranged by the International Federation for Family Life Promotion to train doctors, nurses and others in a variety of natural methods of family spacing, based on an understanding of fertility. Expenditure: 1979, \$4,000.

Government of Belgium

- . Assistance to the Population Council to co-finance a study of child spacing in tropical Africa and its policy implications. 1979, \$16,000.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Association for Voluntary Sterilization, International Project

- . In 1980, the International Project, Association for Voluntary Sterilization (IPAVS) opened its second regional office in Tunis, Tunisia to monitor programme progress and provide technical assistance for proposal development and programme implementation to the IPAVS-funded grants in all countries of Africa and the Middle East.

Church World Service, Family Life and Population Programme

- . A two-week Pan African Seminar/Workshop on Marriage Guidance Counselling, sponsored by the All-Africa Conference of Churches through the Home and Family Life Committee of the United Christian Council of Sierra Leone held in Freetown, June 1979. The Seminar/Workshop had as its theme "Family Life - The Essential Component in Quality of Life for a Sustainable Society" and was attended by thirty delegates from twenty-four English/French-speaking African countries. This project was funded in collaboration with a number of organizations, including UNFPA, Church Women United (USA), United Church Board of World Ministries (USA), Family Ministries WCC, and Christian Aid (United Kingdom). FLPP/CWS grant \$20,325.

Columbia University, Center for Population and Family Health

- . The Center is presently assisting the Governments of Nigeria and Sudan regarding the development of studies of new approaches to the provision of primary health and family planning services in the rural areas of these countries. The aim of the projects is to develop and test the feasibility of a safe, effective, low-cost, potentially broadly replicable model (adapted to the social, cultural, political and economic conditions of the region) for the delivery of basic health and family planning services through community agents. CPHH posted a resident advisor to the Sudan in July 1980.

Ford Foundation

- . Grant to National University of Benin for Francophone West African Regional Course in Organization and Management of Family Health (grant, \$123,100; term: 2/77-2/79).
- . Grant to The Johns Hopkins University for advisory assistance to West African family health programmes (grant, \$150,000; term: 8/78-8/80).

- . Grant to International Development Research Centre, Canada for improving the distribution and management of "Famille et Developpement" (grant, \$124,000; term: 1/78-12/79).
- . Grant to the African Association of Education for Development, Dakar, Senegal, for improving the distribution and management of "Famille et Developpement" (grant, \$80,134; term: 10/79-9/80).

International Council of Women

- . From 29 June-7 July 1980, a Workshop on Enrichment of Family Life was held in Botswana for about 100 participants from Botswana and neighbouring countries. This workshop, with financial assistance from the Government of Botswana, UNDP, FAO and the Netherlands Organization for International Co-operation (NOVIB), was a follow-up to the Pan African Seminar in Sierra Leone (29 November-3 December 1976). Its objectives were to offer the possibility to rural women to discuss problems relevant to the programme of the workshop, exchange ideas and experiences, take advantage of the assistance and expertise of lecturers who work in the field and stimulate leadership, thereby enabling them, upon their return to their respective countries, to make rural women aware of their capabilities and to stimulate their participation in various undertakings leading to rural development and better family life. Nutrition, particularly for children, was highlighted.

International Development Research Centre

- . Infant mortality study. A grant to the Institut de Formation et de Recherche Demographic (IFORD) and the Institut National de la Statistique et de l'Analyse Economique to undertake studies of the social, economic, cultural and demographic factors influencing infant mortality. Total grant: \$169,000; allocations up to 1979, \$30,000; budget: 1980, \$49,500.
- . Population and Development Policies. A grant for the Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research (CODESRIA) in Dakar to enable CODESRIA's Working Group on Population and Development Policies to encourage research on development policies and population dynamics in Africa. Total grant: \$71,400; budget: 1980, \$32,000.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . There are at present 19 family planning associations in the IPPF Africa Region which receive financial and technical assistance from IPPF, of these 17 are members of IPPF. Funds and technical assistance have been provided to two Governments - Botswana and Swaziland - which are affiliate members of IPPF.
- . French-speaking Africa is regarded as top priority for the extension of family planning because on the whole, the English-speaking countries have a longer history of family planning and well-established family planning associations. Over the last decade family planning associations have been firmly established in four countries: Benin, Mali, Togo and Zaire, all of which are now members of the Federation. Family planning associations have also recently been established in Upper Volta and Senegal; although not yet members, they are in receipt of grants from IPPF.
- . Law workshops have stimulated guidelines for removing prevailing legal obstacles against family planning and women's development. The implementation of the Planned Parenthood and Women's Development (PPWD) in collaboration with a number of women's organizations in the Region has made a notable contribution. Many women's projects have been developed through the FPAs and 15 projects are in progress in The Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Mauritius, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire and Zambia.
- . There is an increasing realization of the benefit of close collaboration with other national and international organizations. As FPAs strive to look for means of making themselves more self-reliant while at the same time trying to finance expanded programmes, the need for closer strategic collaboration and working relationships with other agencies

Africa

becomes more important. FPAs are being encouraged to plan, and implement their family planning activities as components of other socio-economic development programmes. Other important areas of programme implementation in the Region are the development of family life education and youth participation.

- . The incidence of infertility and sub-fertility and also of sexually-transmitted diseases continue to pose problems for the service delivery programmes. FPAs have been encouraged to emphasize the preventive rather than curative approaches. The training of family planning personnel for national governments and FPAs themselves is also becoming a major consideration. Several governments look to the FPAs to provide that specialized training for their personnel.
- . The Centre for African Family Studies (CAFS), under the full responsibility of the Regional Director, plays the role of providing policymakers and development practitioners in government and non-governmental organizations with knowledge and skills required to integrate family planning into other social and economic development programmes. This role is fulfilled through training courses and seminars which relate population, family planning and family life education to the processes of social and economic development. No other training institutions yet exist in Africa to train practitioners and managers in social welfare, agricultural extension and community development to design and implement programmes incorporating family planning and family welfare as an integral part of development projects. CAFS is to be evaluated early in 1981.

The Pathfinder Fund

- . "The Non-Physician and Family Health in Sub-Sahara Africa," an international conference for discussion of the challenges in delivering basic health care to mothers and children in Africa, was scheduled to take place September 1-4, 1980 in Freetown, Sierra Leone. Health care leaders, medical educators and policymakers from throughout Africa were invited to attend. Proceedings will be published. Amount, \$250,000.

The Population Council

- . Sahel development project. Under this project, Council staff collaborated with Family Health Care, Inc. on an inventory and assessment of demographic data and institutional resources in the eight countries of the Sahel. Council staff also provided assistance to the Director of Socioeconomic and Demographic Unit of the Sahel Institute, in Bamako, Mali, in the development of a work plan for the Unit for the next three to five years (time frame: April 1978 to July 1979; amount, \$62,764).
- . Training for development planning and women: an African perspective. This project, jointly sponsored by the Council, the Economic Commission for Africa, and the East and Southern African Management Institute at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania (ESAMI), is to institutionalize a training programme for women in decision-making positions, for planners and for other officials concerned with women's roles in the development process in eastern and southern Africa. The programme will be designed to: 1) strengthen theoretical and practical skills of the participants in programme management and policy analysis; 2) enhance the ability of the trainees to generate data and utilize information on the roles of women in development; 3) facilitate the integration of a concern for women in national and regional planning at the highest policy levels; and 4) build the capacity within a regional training institution to incorporate consideration of women's roles and development. The project began in January 1980. Phase I budget (6 months), \$64,481; The Population Council contribution, \$11,281.
- . Contract to the Center for Population Planning, University of Michigan, to provide the analysis of data emanating the Cross River Maternal and Child Health/Family Planning Project in Calabar, Nigeria (time frame: May 1980 to December 1980; amount, \$40,000).

- . Grant to the Australia National University for completion of the Changing African Family Project (time frame: January 1980 to July 1980; amount, \$5,000).
- . Assistance to the Vrije Universiteit, Brussels, in the form of a grant for partial support of a research programme on child spacing in tropical Africa (time frame: May 1978 to June 1980; expenditure in 1979, \$8,000; total support, \$16,000).

The Rockefeller Foundation

- . Grant to Vrije Universiteit, Brussels, towards the costs of a research project on child-spacing in tropical Africa (1978 grant, \$35,000, terminates March 31, 1980).
- . Grant to Australia National University in support of a project on Changing African Family with emphasis on fertility trends and changes within individual families (1980 grant, \$25,000, terminates December 1980).
- . Grant to University of Pennsylvania to develop a pre- and post-Ph.D. programme in African Demography for Africans (1979 grant, \$300,000, terminates December 1981).
- . Grant to three individuals to conduct research on women's roles in socio-economic development and fertility in West Africa (1977 grant, \$33,372, terminated March 1979).

University of North Carolina, Carolina Population Center

- . A case for family planning in Africa based on the health rationale. This project includes a demographic profile, a socio-cultural component, analysis of health and family formation patterns and a review of population policies and family planning programmes. It is funded by U.S. AID. Time frame: October 1979 to September 1980; amount, \$139,870.

REGIONAL

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

A major regional organization is the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)*, which through its Population Division provides advisory and training services and organizes meetings to assist Governments and regional institutions concerned with population issues to expand their capabilities in such fields as the collection and evaluation of basic demographic data, demographic research planning design and analysis, studies and research in the field of family planning, and the establishment and strengthening of national clearing houses for the collection, exchange and dissemination of information on population issues. Member organizations within the United Nations system also have their own offices in the region, through which certain population assistance projects are carried out; in addition, the United Nations Asian and Pacific Development Institute, an autonomous institution under the ESCAP aegis, provides research, training and advisory services, and UNDP's Asia and Pacific Programme for Development Training and Communication Planning promotes population-related training and communication as part of development planning. Other regional institutions including population among their concerns and activities include the Asian and Pacific Development Administration Centre, Committee for Comparative Behavioral Studies in Population, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Inter-Governmental Co-ordinating Committee, International Development Center of Japan, Organization of Demographic Associates, Press Foundation of Asia, Southeast Asia Population Research Awards Program, South Pacific Commission, and others.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . The UNFPA is funding a number of regional projects in Asia which are executed by the United Nations, ESCAP, UNDP, FAO, UNESCO, ILO, WHO, the UNFPA itself, and by non-governmental organizations. Projects involve a variety of activities - assistance to continent-wide conferences and seminars; to regional institutions for research, training, communication, infrastructure and other programmes; to international institutions for special programmes, infrastructure, and other activities, etc. Regional projects being funded by UNFPA in the Asia and Pacific area, by executing agency, are:

UNFPA/United Nations/Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

- . The following programmes and projects of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific are currently being funded by UNFPA. Descriptions of these projects can be found under the heading, "Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific".

*Members are Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, China, Democratic Kampuchea, Fiji, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, and Viet Nam. Associate members are Brunei, Cook Islands, Hong Kong, Kiribati, Nieuwe, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity.

- . Building and strengthening collection and dissemination of population information (initiated in 1971). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,576,940; budget: 1980, \$450,285.
- . ESCAP infrastructure (1975). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,395,846; budgets: 1980, \$421,500; 1981, \$462,000.
- . Development of Demographic Data Bank in the ESCAP Secretariat (initiated in 1976). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$59,504; budgets: 1980, \$47,100; 1981, \$49,560.
- . Population policy (initiated in 1977). To fund a variety of studies: 1) on organizational determinants of family planning programme performance, 2) on the impact of family planning programmes, 3) on the relationship between fertility behaviour and size, structure and function of the family. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$66,372; budget: 1980, \$185,470.
- . Population and development (ongoing; this phase of project initiated in 1977). To fund country monographs and a comparative study of the relationship of migration on urbanization to development. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$478,512; budgets: 1980, \$158,900; 1981, \$161,300.
- . Research seminar on social and psychological aspects of fertility behaviour (initiated in 1978). Budget: 1980, ESCAP, \$47,200.
- . Sub-regional refresher course on family planning evaluation, with emphasis on methodology for measurement of the effect of family planning programmes on fertility (initiated in 1978). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: ESCAP, \$35,006.
- . Regional training on techniques of analysis of World Fertility Survey data (ongoing; this phase of project initiated in 1978). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: ESCAP, \$4,308.
- . Development of management training package for family planning programme (initiated in 1978). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: ESCAP, \$14,395.
- . Training course on the social welfare aspects of family planning (initiated in 1978). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$30,099.
- . Regional advisers in population matters (initiated in 1972). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$492,410; budgets: 1980, ESCAP, \$288,764; 1981, ESCAP, \$295,331.
- . Support for regional and sub-regional training programme (initiated in 1978). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$29,925; budget: 1980, ESCAP, \$69,375.
- . Self-employment and family life education for young women in rural areas (initiated in 1978). To investigate the relationship between the socio-economic status of women and fertility behaviour. Budget: 1980, ESCAP, \$7,000.
- . Training of trainers in family planning programme management (initiated in 1978). To initiate regional training programme for family planning programme administrators, based on training modules and materials developed by ESCAP and the United Nations Asian and Pacific Development Administration Centre. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$52,345; budget: 1980, ESCAP, \$15,255.
- . Support for statistician (initiated in 1979). To assist Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP) in providing for services of a statistician. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$65,628; budget: 1980, ESCAP, \$96,172.

Asia and the Pacific

- . Multivariate techniques in second stage analysis of WFS data (initiated in 1979). To conduct a training-oriented study on the use of multivariate techniques in the analysis of WFS data in the ESCAP region with emphasis on country specific analysis. The countries involved (Fiji, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand, and the Republic of Korea) are considered at different stages of development and characterized by differing socio-economic status and cultural factors. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$75,687; budget: 1980, ESCAP, \$46,809.
- . Planned parenthood and rural women's advancement: training of leaders and policymakers in Asia (initiated in 1979). Budget: 1980, \$31,115.
- . Comparative study of relationship of migration and urbanization to development (initiated in 1979). To assist decision-makers in the formulation of policy on population redistribution and programme development through cross-analysis of census data and the undertaking of national migration surveys. Budgets: 1980, \$186,300; 1981, \$220,600.

The UNFPA is also funding:

- . Technical assistance and training in migration statistics (initiated in 1974). To aid the South Pacific Commission in assisting Pacific island governments in their efforts to improve their migration statistics by providing demographic expert to be concerned with the improvement and standardization of such statistics. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNFPA, \$118,901; ESCAP, \$36,426; budgets: 1980, UNFPA, \$160,255; ESCAP, \$64,000; 1981, UNFPA, \$58,500; ESCAP, \$49,250.

UNFPA

- . Asia and Pacific Programme for Development Training and Communication Planning for evaluation and preparation of development support communication service proposals on strategy and methodology for family planning support communication (initiated in 1972). To assemble and assess existing approaches to family planning communication, both within and outside the United Nations system. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$204,998; budget: 1980, \$81,409.
- . Japan FP Co-operation (initiated in 1974). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,089,907; budgets: 1980, \$175,000; 1981, \$175,000.
- . Law and population study, South Pacific region (initiated in 1977). To be executed by the University of the South Pacific, the project consists of collecting and analyzing the existing laws of the supporting governments of the University (Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nieuve, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu) in order to provide the governments information on which to formulate or reassess their population policies. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$75,792; budget: 1980, \$13,608.
- . Advisory services to Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning (initiated in 1977). To provide services of expert to assist JOICFP in its Integrated Parasite Control/Family Planning Project. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$208,467.
- . Profiles on Indonesia and the Philippines (initiated in 1977). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$35,000.
- . Press Foundation of Asia: Media training and communication (initiated in 1978). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$417,107; budget: 1980, \$224,325.
- . International Institute for Population Studies (initiated in 1969). Support for the work of the Institute. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$99,399; budgets: 1980, ESCAP, \$194,346; UNFPA, \$59,956.

- . Population Center Foundation for development of an information and research utilization programme for Asia (initiated in 1978). This project seeks to investigate the establishment of working linkages between the world of research and the practical utilization of such research. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$18,937.
- . World Education for consultant for South Pacific NGO programme development (initiated in 1978). This project will provide consultancy services. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: World Education, \$500; UNFPA, \$50,468; budget: 1980, UNFPA, \$5,500.
- . UNFPA liaison officer for regional programme (initiated in 1978). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$95,672; budget: 1980, \$79,200.
- . Pacific Women's Resource Center for a regional conference in Fiji (initiated in 1978), to focus particularly on the status and role of women in development in the individual countries of the Pacific area. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$29,150; budget: 1980, \$12,956.
- . Matlab Demographic Surveillance Project (initiated in 1978). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$16,443; budget: 1980, \$58,557.
- . Pacific Science Association for special symposium on population processes and policy at its 14th Congress (initiated in 1978). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$21,689.
- . International Federation of University Women to assist Sri Lanka affiliate in holding an Asian regional workshop for affiliates of the IFUW on such topics as education, training for development, health, etc. (initiated in 1978). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$3,790.
- . Press Foundation of Asia for preparation of manuscripts in Population Profile Series: Malaysia and Bangladesh (initiated in 1979). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$18,000; budget: 1980, \$18,000.
- . Pacific Theological College Extension Programme and Programme for Women (initiated in 1978) to assist women in enhancing their own status in the South Pacific while simultaneously developing a family and community structure through example and training, including training for women and wives of PTC students in community development/leadership, marriage/family/child spacing counselling, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$38,220; budget: 1980, \$65,080.
- . Women in business and small industry (initiated in 1979). To provide assistance to participants from nine countries in the South Pacific area in holding of workshop sponsored by UNFPA, UNIDO, ILO and FAO, aimed at identifying role and needs of women in economic fields. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$9,462.
- . International Geographical Union Commission on Population Geography for regional symposium on development and population redistribution in South Asia, held in Karachi, Pakistan, 3-10 January 1980 (initiated in 1979). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$25,000.

UNFPA/ILO

- . Labour and Population: Asia (initiated in 1974). The objectives are 1) to stimulate and support the institutionalization of population education and family planning programmes in the organized sector in countries where the governments have adopted a population policy to moderate fertility; 2) to enlarge the segment of population covered through co-operatives and rural development institutions and through informal sector; 3) to contribute to the integration of a population policy and related measures in development planning through support of data collection, research and studies on the interrelationships

Asia and
the Pacific

between demographic variables and employment, income and other development variables; 4) to improve technical quality of education, motivation and training activities through research, curriculum design, and preparation of teaching and communication materials; and 5) to help to design, implement and evaluate country projects for ILO technical co-operation with UNFPA or external financial support. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,750,091; budgets: 1980, \$633,446; 1981, \$647,000.

UNFPA/FAO

- . FAO adviser on population aspects of food and agricultural programmes in Asia and the Far East (initiated in 1975). To assist countries of the region in integrating population factors in the strategy of agricultural and rural development plans, setting up population objectives and formulating suitable policies consistent with their national goals and adaptable to their own conditions. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$319,004; budgets: 1980, \$89,000, 1981, \$77,000.
- . Population data in "slash and burn" forestry communities in Asia (initiated in 1978). To assist Governments of the participating countries (Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines) in drawing up integrated programmes for population and national land use policies to ensure improved living standards in neglected forestry sectors and to avert ecological problems. Data for "slash and burn" forestry communities have been gathered by Government co-operating agencies in the participating countries: 1) Bangladesh - University of Dacca, Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies, Ministry of Planning; 2) India - Anthropological Survey of India; 3) Indonesia - National Family Planning Board and the Gajah Mada University; 4) Philippines - University of the Philippines, National Economic Development Authority and Population Center Foundation; 5) Thailand - Kasetsart University and Ministry of Agriculture, Thailand. The data were presented at an inter-country workshop held at the Institute of Population Studies, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok in December 1978. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$130,458; budget: 1980, \$32,500.
- . Data gathering and development of population/family planning communications and service-delivery schemes for Asian fishing communities (initiated in 1978). To assist Governments in drawing up integrated programmes for population and fisheries resources to ensure improved living standards of neglected fishing families. Country surveys on fishing communities have been conducted by Government co-operating agencies in the participating countries: 1) Indonesia - National Family Planning Board and the University of Indonesia; 2) Philippines - Population Center Foundation; 3) Thailand - Chulalongkorn University - Institute of Population Studies. The results of the surveys were presented at an inter-country meeting held in Jakarta, Indonesia in November 1978. The meeting was convened to identify major problems, suggest solutions and to formulate an integrated action programme. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$103,885; budget: 1980, \$17,000.
- . Population education within the FAO small farmers programme in Asia (initiated in 1978). To integrate population education within the small farmer development projects in the Philippines, Bangladesh and Nepal. Workshops were held in the participating countries to this end. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$135,644; budget: \$11,000.

Seminar on utilization of research findings in population and family planning for policy formulation and programme management in the ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations) countries, to be held in Singapore in August 1980 (project initiated in 1979). Participants include the following Government co-operating agencies: Singapore Family Planning Board; Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University (Thailand); Commission on Population (Philippines); National Family Planning Coordinating Board (Indonesia); National Family Planning Board (Malaysia). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$17,784; budget: 1980, \$29,411.

- . Multi-media support for population programmes in the context of rural development in ASEAN Countries (initiated in 1978). To provide a more adequate and systematic multi-media support to the communication component of population programmes within the context of existing integrated rural and agricultural development programmes of the following ASEAN countries: Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Singapore. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$26,538; budget: 1980, \$58,150.
- . ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations) population and rural development programme: Migration in relation to rural development (initiated in 1978). To assist policymakers and programme heads in the development of national policy on population distribution and programmes for its implementation. To explore the questions of population distribution and rural development through the collection and analysis of relevant data on resettlement schemes. To assist in developing methodologies and in evaluating the effectiveness of resettlement programmes with respect to population distribution. The following are Government co-operating agencies: Population and Family Planning Board (Singapore); Population Institute of Malaysia; Population Institute of Philippines; Institute of Population Studies, Chulalongkorn University (Thailand); National Institute of Social and Economic Research (Indonesia). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$23,962; budget: 1980, \$44,500.
- . Training for rural life development (initiated in 1978). Consultant for project identification and formulation. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$10,345.
- . Integration of population and rural development policies and programmes in ASEAN countries (initiated in 1978). To provide greater information and to enhance the understanding among policymakers in the ASEAN region of the interrelationships between development and population, and to identify policy control variables that can be used to promote the achievement of specific demographic goals. Research efforts will focus on analyzing the demographic impacts of rural development activities - such as rural electrification, provision of basic and primary health care, resettlement schemes and integrated rural development projects - which are country projects. (See also individual country entries in Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand sections.) Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$10,000; budgets: 1980, \$76,500; 1981, \$54,500.
- . Modular training for trainers of population and development agencies (initiated in 1979). To strengthen the training capability and thereby produce a core of trainers in ASEAN countries to train trainers of population and development agencies; and to strengthen the extension capabilities of population and development agencies in the integration of population education and development activities. This project involves technical co-operation in the field of modular training. (For budgets of country components, see under modular training project in UNFPA entries in Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand sections.) Budgets: 1980, \$49,230; 1981, \$76,622; 1982, \$24,780.

UNFPA/UNESCO

- . Regional sectoral programme in population education in Asia and Oceania (initiated in 1974). In the Asian region the mobile team continues to carry out a programme of backstopping national projects, of assisting governments in planning projects and evaluating ongoing programmes, and of organizing planning and training workshops and internship programmes. A documentation and information programme service of the Clearing House for Population Education was established. The Clearing House is concerned with the acquisition and dissemination of materials related to population education which will be used in educational projects being carried out or to be implemented in the formal and non-formal education programmes of Asia and Oceania. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,731,431; budgets: 1980, \$412,054; 1981, \$380,800.
- . Sectoral family planning communication programme (initiated in 1974). The Unit continues to carry out a programme of backstopping national projects, of assisting the governments

Asia and
the Pacific

of the region in planning projects and evaluating the ongoing programmes, of providing in-service training in communication techniques, of assisting the Asian Institute for Broadcasting Development with national seminars, of distributing a monthly newsletter "Communication News", and of circulating information in this field. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,086,326; budget: 1980, \$99,388.

- . Integration of population/development programmes through broadcasting services (initiated in 1978). To assist the Asia and Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia) in the integration of population content in the training of broadcasters, T.V., producers, writers, film makers, etc., and to provide the opportunity for the staff from population development programmes to develop content and strategies for population communication in collaboration with media institutions. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$85,486; budget: 1980, \$27,757.
- . Population education in the formal education systems of the Solomon Islands, Tonga, Fiji, and Kiribati (initiated in 1979). A seminar-workshop was organized to meet the felt needs of the South Pacific region in promoting population education activities. The meeting was held to assess the status and needs in population education of the participating countries, to stimulate further interest and understanding of these issues, to develop plans and formulate national projects and to develop sample curricula in population education for each of the participating countries. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$79,400.

UNFPA/WHO

- . Regional team on family health/family planning (initiated in 1970). To support country and inter-country activities in family health with regard to services, training, research and evaluation embracing family health including the maternity-centred approach. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,207,556; budgets: 1980, \$127,098; 1981, \$108,136.
- . Development of health education in family health programmes (initiated in 1974). To assist in developing, implementing and evaluating health education component of family health programmes, in improving the quality and utilization of informational, educational and teaching materials used for family health education; in providing continuing education to staff of training institutions and key health education personnel in different aspects of family health education. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$330,437; budget: 1980, \$61,003.
- . Regional courses on health aspects of population dynamics (initiated in 1971). To provide advanced training on specialized subjects such as evaluation, statistics, programme administration and teaching methodology, with a view towards increasing the participants' skills in dealing with health problems related to human reproduction. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$347,842.

Family health field advisory services (initiated in 1971). To provide advisory services to governments in connexion with the strengthening and development of family planning services and their integration into the basic health services, with special emphasis given to planning, organization, education and training at the country level, and to assist national health and other departments in the production and distribution of information materials on the health aspects of family planning with particular emphasis on maternal and child health, nutrition and family health in general. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,469,867; budgets: 1980, \$286,540; 1981, \$292,010.

NFPA/UNITAR

Consultant for Development Strategy in Asia (initiated in 1978). To fund research study on religious and cultural influences on demographic situation in Asia. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$30,000.

Regional Asia and the Pacific

- . Total UNFPA cumulative expenditures, Regional Asia and the Pacific, through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing): \$27,905,815; budgets: 1980, \$5,123,961; 1981, \$3,107,609; 1982, \$24,780 - grand total, \$36,162,165 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

Regional organization assistance

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific*

ESCAP population programmes and projects funded mostly by the UNFPA are carried out mainly by the Population Division (and in some cases by the Data Processing Section of the Division of Administration, the Social Development Division or the Statistics Division).

- . Infrastructure for ESCAP Population Division (1970-continuing). To co-ordinate the implementation of Asian and Pacific Population activities; to make preparation for expert group meetings/studies and to provide technical assistance to countries; to undertake research; to give lectures in training courses and participate in meetings and conferences organized by other international and national agencies. The first session of the Preparatory Committee for Third Asia and Pacific Population Conference to be held in Colombo, Sri Lanka in 1982, was convened in October 1980 at the ESCAP Secretariat by the Population Division with ten participating countries: Australia, Bangladesh, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand.
- . Regional population adviser (1972-continuing). Upon request from governments of member countries, the regional adviser assists in the a) analysis of census and other population and related data, and utilization of the results in formulation/revision of population policies and programmes as integral parts of planned development; b) demographic evaluation of family planning programmes; c) planning and implementation of demographic research programmes and d) preparation of project proposals related to the above-mentioned areas. The long-range objective of the regional population adviser is to help strengthen national capabilities and, thereby, foster self-reliance in member countries in the analysis of census and other population data; and in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of population policies and programmes. In addition, the project is also envisaged to provide assistance to UNDP/UNFPA in periodic reviews of national population programmes funded by UNFPA. During the period October 1979-October 1980, the Adviser visited Maldives three times to assist the Government in the work relating to the 1977 Maldivian census of population and housing, more specifically: a) in reviewing census tabulations and selecting tables for inclusion in Census Report, Volume 1; b) in drafting of text part of the Census Report, and finalizing the report for publication; and c) in drafting a project proposal requesting additional funds from UNFPA for an analysis of the 1977 census data. He also visited the Institute of Demographic Training and Research (Lembaga Demografi), University of Indonesia, Jakarta, to assist the staff in reviewing their research studies, and to suggest new topics for research studies.
- . Regional and sub-regional training programmes (1976-continuing). The project on Support for Regional and Sub-regional Training Programmes is designed to meet the needs of member countries for training of personnel in different aspects of population. These needs were expressed by the countries in response to the survey on training needs and facilities carried out in 1977-78. This project envisages providing, upon request, technical support to national training programmes, assisting national institutions to conduct courses for regional personnel, and organizing regional training programmes in those areas in which countries have expressed a need for training but, for which, adequate facilities are not yet available. Attempts will also be made to meet the country needs for extra-regional training. With a view to making an assessment of the training needs and facilities in the

*Submitted by ESCAP.

Asia and
the Pacific

field of population in the ESCAP region, a survey was conducted during 1977 and 1978 by sending a questionnaire to member countries. The first part of the questionnaire sought to obtain an estimate of the number of persons who need to be trained at national, regional, and extra-regional levels in the areas of general demography, population and development, family planning, and population information. Each of these four areas was divided into specific sub-areas. In the second part, governments were requested to state what national facilities could be made available for regional training, provide information on any financial support that might be proffered to defray expenses, and indicate what external assistance, if any, was needed to enable the government to undertake regional training. Out of all the countries which had been addressed, 19 responded. On the basis of the information provided by the survey and in consultation with member governments and national institutions a comprehensive regional training programme was prepared for the period 1980-83. This has now been revised to include only such training seminars and workshops for which a regional input is considered necessary. The revised regional training programme is to be implemented during 1981-84. Consultation was provided to the Family Development Programme of the Government of Malaysia in the area of curriculum development for incorporating family life education into the programme's training activities.

- . International Institute for Population Studies (IIPS), Bombay, India (1969-continuing). The Institute, established by the Government of India in 1956, has been assisting ESCAP member countries by training, since 1957-58, persons from these countries sponsored by ESCAP, in the certificate and diploma courses in demography. Currently, UNFPA provides fellowships to these international students to cover travel and subsistence and financial support to IIPS in some selected areas. During the academic year 1980-81, fourteen international students have been sponsored for the certificate course and one for the diploma course. These include two each from Bangladesh, Bhutan, China and Indonesia and one each from Afghanistan, Iran, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Samoa, Sri Lanka and Thailand. The Malaysian student has enrolled herself for the diploma course. In addition to these United Nations scholars, the World Health Organization has sponsored one student from Nepal for the certificate course.
- . Building and strengthening collection and dissemination of population information (1971-continuing). To further strengthen the population clearinghouse within the ESCAP Secretariat and to build up capabilities for collection and retrieval of information for governments, academic and non-governmental organizations working in this field in Asia and the Pacific, actively encouraging and facilitating information exchange at national and regional levels through the identification, collection, evaluation, processing and dissemination of relevant population information to decision-makers, researchers, administrators, educators and other information specialists.

The objectives of the clearinghouse are: to continue the development of a model regional clearinghouse programme and to serve as a catalyst in building up and strengthening the population information infrastructure in selected national, regional and international programmes; to extend the activities of the Reference Centre by introducing automation and to expand the coverage of population and related subjects at the resource base, in support of identified, developing trends in country and inter-country programmes; to provide technical support and training for the establishment and strengthening of national population information infrastructures in the following countries: Bangladesh, Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Nepal, China, India and Viet Nam and to provide technical support upon request to sub-regional groupings such as ASEAN and the Pacific islands; to provide assistance for building peripheral institutional resources by collaborating with the national population information focal point, on an experimental basis (Indonesia, Philippines and India will be chosen); to provide selected and tailored research information on a continuing basis and as requested to identified target audiences; three major topics will be selected each year; to provide current programme with awareness service, information about national programme experiences and directories on population research, teaching and activities; and to provide the umbrella

coverage and take initiative in monitoring and co-ordinating the population information activities of ESCAP member countries and other population information systems in the region.

Relevant activities of the Clearinghouse and Information Section 1979/80:

1) ESCAP Clearinghouse and Information Section of the Population Division has provided technical assistance in the preparation of projects establishing clearinghouses in Sri Lanka and Thailand; helped monitor the implementation of the network at the academic and national programme levels of the population information activities of BKKBN in Indonesia during 1979; updated the information on changes and new directions in the national population programmes of Pakistan and also discussed the status of the project to set up a National Population Information Clearinghouse in Islamabad, Pakistan; has also accepted to act as the executing agency for establishing China's Population Information Centre (1980-1983 Project); has extended technical assistance in the preparation of project request for establishing Viet Nam's Population Information Centre (1980-1982 Project).

2) The Reference Centre of the Clearinghouse and Information Section continues to provide ad hoc training to population librarians and documentalists to meet increasing need for trained technical personnel in the region. They have contributed to the following country programmes: a) seminars on information system for population activities and family planning in Thailand. A paper was presented on the regional programme of ESCAP Population Division Clearinghouse and Information Section and also served as resource persons for both planning and group discussion sessions; b) assisted in the design of the training courses for information specialist and librarians working in Thai Populations Programmes organized by the Thai Clearinghouse; c) provide technical backup during the Seminar on the setting up and utilization of a resource base; d) provide information on the clearinghouse activities at national, regional and global levels to staff of National Institute of Development and Administration (NIDA), Thailand in support of this newly designed Ph.D. level courses to be offered by the Institute in 1981 in the field of Population and Development. In addition, the Reference Centre prepared a series of Reading Profiles on the topics of current interest namely Islam and Family Planning, Women, Migration and Population Policy. These Reading Profiles are distributed to various interested persons and institutions in the region according to the results of the Readers' Interest Survey. The Secretariat continues to provide technical assistance in establishing and developing national population clearinghouses so far in existence in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Sri Lanka and to be established in China, Singapore and Viet Nam. The Section has also assisted in organizing the Book Exhibition-cum Seminar on Population and Allied Subjects and in establishing a National Information System-Documentation Centre at the IEM Unit of the Population Control and Family Planning Division in Dacca, Bangladesh. The Section continues to play a leading role in strengthening Information Network for Population Library and Documentation Centres in ESCAP region to increase information sharing and national information handling capabilities.

3) Workshops jointly organized by ESCAP for Population Correspondents in India and Sri Lanka were conducted in 1979 and 1980. Preparations were made for the first workshop for Population Correspondents in the Philippines in December 1979.

4) Surveys are conducted on assessment and evaluation of the awareness services of ADOPT, of readers' interests on the Asian and Pacific Population Programme News, of regional readers' population subject interests.

5) The ESCAP Population Studies Translation Series on "Fecundity of Japanese Women" and "The effect of induced abortion and contraceptive practice on marital fecundity in pre and post war Japan" were translated into English and published. "The Development of Family Planning in Japan with Industrial Involvement" and "Basic Guidelines for Propagating Family Planning in Business Organizations" were also translated from Japanese to English, published and distributed. This project is being conducted jointly between the Government of Japan and ESCAP (1973-continuing). The article entitled "Population Problems and National Development Plan in Japan -- Postwar Trends" published in the Journal of Population Problem No. 147 July 1978 is being arranged to be translated. The translation activities carried out in co-operation with the Government of France (1976-continuing),

Asia and the Pacific

represented by the Institut National D'etudes Demographiques and ESCAP resulted in the translated version of M. Louis Henry's "Fertility of Marriages: A New Method of Measurement" which will be distributed before the 1980 round of censuses. "Interpretation of Short-term Birth Rate Variation", "Birth Intervals: New Empirical Data", are also translated from French into English. "Female Excess Mortality in Europe before 1980" and "First Migration in France in the Contemporary Period" are translated and are being edited. ESCAP also provided technical support in the Republic of Korea translation project where the multi-lingual demographic dictionary is being translated into Korean language. "Population Policy and the Family Planning Programme in the Republic of Korea" has been translated from Korean into English. It is being edited.

Population information is disseminated through: the quarterly regional newsletter -- Asian and Pacific Population Programme News, the monthly newssheet Population Headliners, the monthly awareness services ADOPT (Asia and Worldwide Documents on Population Topics), the semi-technical pamphlet, Population Research Leads Series, Current Monograph Series, Country Reports on Migration, Inventory of Selected Local Family Planning Programme Experience in Countries of the ESCAP Region as well as other publications issued by the Asian and Pacific Population Programme.

Country monograph on population situation (1972-continuing). The long-term objectives are to assist the countries of the ESCAP region in improving their understanding of population problems in relation to national socio-economic development and to provide the countries with a scientific basis for decision-making, policy formulation and determination of development goals and targets. Thus, in addition to the analysis of trends in fertility, mortality, migration and overall population growth, the scope of the monograph includes an examination of the relationship of population growth and development factors, particularly education, health, housing, food and nutrition, manpower and employment, thereby emphasizing the need to consider population policies and programmes within the broader context of socio-economic development. An immediate objective of the project is to encourage within the countries, analysis and maximum utilization of the data provided by censuses, vital registration systems, demographic sample surveys, family planning records etc., in the formulation and implementation of development policies and programmes. So far, monographs for Hong Kong, Republic of Korea, Thailand, Sri Lanka and the Philippines have been published and distributed. During the reporting period, the monograph for Nepal was published, the monograph for Bangladesh was sent to the printer, and the monographs for Australia, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia and New Zealand were under preparation. A new series of country monographs for the island countries of the Pacific was also undertaken in collaboration with the Commission. The first in the series for American Samoa was printed during the reporting period, the second for Papua New Guinea was being technically edited while preparation of the Solomon Islands monograph was in progress.

Project on the Comparative Study of the Relationships of Migration and Urbanization of Development in the ESCAP Region. This is an in-country programme of activities in three phases: 1) macro-analysis of migration and urbanization based on census data and other materials available, 2) in-depth analysis through the conduct of national migration surveys to study the determinants and consequences of population movements, 3) the utilization of the research findings in policy formulation and programme development related to population redistribution as an integral part of the socio-economic development plans. During 1980, the project accomplished the following activities: Under Phase I: A report on migration, urbanization and development was published for the Republic of Korea. Two reports for Sri Lanka and Indonesia were revised and being edited for final publication. The work was in progress at different stages of completion for the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Pakistan and the South Pacific Islands. Under Phase II: The following survey manuals were published; Survey organization and monitoring, the core questionnaire, Manual for interviewers, Manual for supervisors, Manual for interviewer trainers, Sample design manual and Manual for office editors and coders. Two additional manuals on Tabulation Plan and Data Processing were in different stages of preparation. The second session of the Advisory Committee on Migration and Urbanization held at Bangkok 5-10 November 1980 endorsed the

survey manuals by ESCAP Secretariat as a package that adequately fulfills the main objectives of the survey. That is, the study of the Pattern Types of Population Mobility and its Censuses and Consequences at the national level.

- . Fertility and Family Planning Study on Organizational Determinants of Family Planning Programme Performance: Evaluation of Integrated Family Planning Programmes in the ESCAP Region. The objective of the study is to identify the organizational and interaction linkage factors that are significant in the performance of integrated family planning programmes. For this study, field surveys were conducted in Malaysia and Republic of Korea in 1979 based on the revised local research schemes finalized at the meeting of study directors held in October 1978. This two-year project was completed by the end of 1979. Two publications are being published: "Organizational Determinants of Family Planning Programme: Evaluation of integrated family planning programmes in the ESCAP region"; "Interpretative summary of the results of the country case studies". In view of the value of the previous results, an extension of this study is being planned in order to study the recipients system.
- . Study on the Relationship between Fertility Behaviour and Size, Structure and Functions of the Family. The objective of this study is to identify the factors leading to the practice of family planning and the results this had on the size, structure and functions of the family. The focus is on the couple and the interrelationship with the extended family members (regardless of their location) as identified by the couple. A meeting of study directors from Bangladesh, India, Malaysia, Thailand, Japan, Republic of Korea, New Zealand (China could not attend) for this project was held in Bangkok in June 1980 in order to prepare an outline of the study for pilot testing in New Zealand (these pilot surveys are funded by the New Zealand Government). The pilot studies have been conducted in the second half of 1980.
- . Study on the Impact of Family Planning Programmes: Multivariate Analysis of Family Planning Programme Contribution to Fertility Change. The study aims to encourage country family planning researchers to use local area data to examine the relationship between programme efforts, fertility change and socio-economic factors. The overall objective of the study is to help countries in the ESCAP region in the assessment of the relationship between fertility change, programme efforts and socio-economic factors as well as in measuring the impact of family planning programmes on fertility on the one hand and socio-economic development in the other, using a multivariate area analysis approach. The study has been completed in the Republic of Korea, and it is in progress in Indonesia and Sri Lanka. The Korean Study report was presented in the second meeting of the study directors held in Bangkok, 26-28 May 1980. The proposed third meeting of the study directors will be held sometime early 1981. In view of the value of the study in implementing the family planning programme, a number of participants expressed interest of their country's participation in the study. Efforts are underway for the extension of the study to a number of other countries.
- . Research seminar on Social and Psychological Aspects of Fertility and Family Planning Behaviour. The research seminar is convened jointly by ESCAP and WHO Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction in Bangkok from 18 to 27 November 1980. The overall objectives of this Seminar is to strengthen capabilities for developing and implementing psycho-social research in fertility and family planning. The mechanism for achieving this objective is to bring middle-level social scientists of the ESCAP region to attend day seminar at which each participant will refine a draft research proposal which he or she has prepared prior to the meeting. About 25 participants from 15 countries within the ESCAP region, namely, Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand and consultant and resource persons from within and outside of the region are expected to be invited to the Seminar. The Seminar is expected to: 1) provide an opportunity of training for middle-level social scientists

Asia and
the Pacific

in the ESCAP region to sharpen the research skills of the studies in fertility and family planning, with special emphasis on the social and psychological dimension of these topics; 2) sensitize social scientists to the need for research on social and psychological aspects of family planning problems in their own countries and 3) facilitate communication and technical co-operation among researchers in the countries of the ESCAP region.

. World Fertility Survey.

1) Workshop on Use of Multivariate Techniques in Second-stage Analysis of WFS data, held in Bangkok from 25 September to 23 November 1979. The primary objective of the Workshop was to give the national staff directly responsible for future analysis of their WFS and related data intensive training in the multivariate techniques required in such analysis work. This objective was proposed to be achieved by 1) familiarizing participants with a variety of techniques of multivariate analysis; 2) enabling the participants to conduct research on selected topics by applying these techniques to their own WFS country data and 3) preparing their country report on the selected topics. The workshop was successful in fulfilling these objectives. In all eleven participants from six countries (Bangladesh, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Indonesia, Nepal and Thailand) participated in the workshop and prepared eight research reports. The responsibilities for training and guiding research were shared by professionals from United Nations, ESCAP and WFS, with United Nations Technical Adviser for WFS in Asia serving as immediate Adviser in the direction and execution of the Workshop.

2) Regional Seminar on Use of Multivariate Techniques in Second-stage Analysis of WFS Data. The Seminar, held in Bangkok from 18 to 22 August 1980, was a follow-up to an earlier two-month Workshop on the same theme held in 1979. The objective of the Seminar was to present and finalize the research reports prepared during and after the Workshop. The Seminar was successful in finalizing the eight research reports prepared by the participants, with the assistance of professionals from United Nations, ESCAP and WFS. The United Nations Technical Adviser for WFS in Asia, who served as immediate Adviser in the direction and execution of the Seminar, will complete the final editing of the research reports which will be published by ESCAP.

. Comparative Study on Demographic-economic Model-building for Three Selected countries of the ESCAP Region. This project, financed by the Government of Japan, was commenced in June 1979 with a view to identifying and quantifying linkages between demographic variables and socio-economic variables for use in population as well as development planning. A prototype model is being constructed for each selected country. The project will be completed by March 1981, the final report of which will be published in Asian Population Study Series.

Data Processing. 1) Development of demographic data bank in the ESCAP region (1976-continuing). The demographic data bank is designed to promote the use of census and survey data relating to Asia and the Pacific for demographic and social analysis through their orderly collection and storage under conditions of easy access for users, and to produce tabulations and other retrievals for the development of population related policies and for monitoring policies and trends. 2) Regional adviser on data preparation and processing of census and surveys (1976-continuing). The adviser will provide assistance, upon request by member governments, in areas such as data entry systems for transferring information from questionnaire to magnetic media; planning and management of the processing of the census and survey data; techniques for editing, including consistency checks and imputation, through specially written programmes of the installation of programme packages such as UNEDIT and CONCOR; techniques for the retrieval or tabulation of statistical data, including the tabulation packages such as XTALLY and COCENTS; training in statistical applications of data processing including the use of package programmes; selection and evaluation of data processing equipment and software for survey and census processing.

Population Projects of Statistics Division (1 July 1979-31 December 1980). The two population related projects are 1) Regional Adviser on Census and Surveys and 2) Regional Adviser on Vital Statistics.

1) Regional Adviser on Census and Surveys. The objective of the project is to assist the countries of the region in conducting the 1980 round of censuses, in organizing household demographic surveys as and when necessary and in developing their own capabilities for the purpose. This is a continuing regional project since September 1977. During the reporting period, the former adviser who separated from the Statistics Division on 31 December 1979, participated as a lecturer in the UNFPA-funded Training Workshop for Census Co-ordinators organized from June to August 1979 by Statistical Institute of Asia and Pacific (SIAP), Tokyo, Japan in collaboration with the National Census and Statistical Office of the Philippines, UNSO, UNFPA, and ESCAP. The new regional adviser is expected to assume duties with the Statistics Division in December 1980.

2) Regional Adviser on Vital Statistics. The objective is to assist countries of the region to plan improvements in existing civil registration systems where incomplete, to develop a system where none exists and to undertake sample surveys where necessary to provide current estimates of vital rates. An important component of the Regional Advisory service is training of the local counterpart. In 1979, it was agreed that the Regional Adviser on Vital Statistics would assist in the promotion of National Household Survey Capability Programme, as the demographic expert on the team of advisers stationed in the ESCAP Statistics Division for the purpose. During the period from 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1980, the adviser undertook missions to Philippines, Afghanistan, Thailand, Solomon Islands, Fiji, Tonga, Samoa and Nuie, the details of which are given below. He also undertook a mission to India in the latter half of 1980. The mission to Fiji (16-18 May 1980) was to suggest ways and means of co-ordinating the registration activities of the Registrar General's Office and the Ministry of Health so as to achieve a unified and improved registration system in the country. The adviser on his mission to the Philippines (5 July-14 August 1979) participated as a lecturer and discussion leader in the UNSO-SIAP-ESCAP Training Workshop for Census Co-ordinators held in Manila. Besides lecturing for a week on preparations for census data processing operations, he also assisted in the panel discussions of the participants as a discussion leader during the entire period. The adviser lectured on the theoretical and practical aspects of a sound registration system with particular reference to South Pacific countries in the South Pacific Commission organized Training Workshop on Vital Statistics in Nuie (5-18 June 1980). As a member of the joint UNSO-ESCAP mission, the adviser visited the National Statistical Offices of Afghanistan, Thailand in 1979 and Fiji, Tonga and Samoa in 1980 to assess the existing survey taking capabilities, the international inputs required and the types of surveys to be conducted during a five-year period and assist in drafting preliminary project proposals for the respective National Household Survey Capabilities (NHSCP) of these countries. He also visited Solomon Islands to make a preliminary investigation with a view to developing a NHSCP project for that country in due course.

- Social Development and Family Planning. Regional Adviser on Social Welfare and Family Planning. UNFPA has financed the regional advisory post since 1972. At the request of Government of member countries, the adviser assisted in the formulation of policies and the development of programmes for strengthening the interrelationship of social welfare and social development programmes with family planning programmes, including the adoption of culturally and socially acceptable educational and motivational approaches to encourage people to accept family planning practices and understand the merits of the small-size family norm. Between 1975 and 1978, the adviser has undertaken 19 country missions to Burma, Thailand, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea and Malaysia. In accordance with relevant recommendations made by the World Population Conference in Bucharest in 1974 and with UNFPA unwilling to continue its support of the adviser on Social Welfare and Family Planning, a new title for the post was proposed namely -- ESCAP Regional Adviser on Family Planning and Development. As of the end of October 1980, the proposal continued to be under active consideration by UNFPA in the context of the medium-term population programme of the Asia and the Pacific region still being formulated.

UNDP/Asia and the Pacific Programme for Development Training and Communication Planning (DTCP)

- . DTCP is a regional programme support service of UNDP, the overall objective of which is to enhance the capability of projects funded by UNDP and UNFPA to increase participation at the grassroots level. DTCP concentrates on non-technical aspects of development programmes related to fieldworker training, communication media/materials support, research and evaluation, programme management and programme planning/strategies development. DTCP operates multi-sectorally, working through UNDP and UNFPA programmes in association with United Nations Specialized Agencies and government ministries that are primarily involved in rural development programmes -- agriculture, integrated rural development, health, population/family planning and rural manpower development.

During the past 12 months, DTCP has provided assistance to UNDP or UNFPA programmes in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal, India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Thailand, Viet Nam, China, Malaysia, Philippines, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Cook Islands and Fiji. DTCP added two new areas of services. One is a programme officer specializing in census and vital registration communications and training activities. This is related to pre-census communications/publicity, organizing and conducting training of enumerators and post-census communications for ensuring maximum utilization of data. The second service was the establishment of an inventory of training and consultancy institutions within Asia and the Pacific in the general areas of training process, communication support and management. DTCP has also established a consultant roster file in the same specialized areas. The DTCP cash flow for 1979 for population-related activities was approximately \$1,400,000. DTCP has a publications list available.

Asian and Pacific Development Administration Centre (APDAC)

- . APDAC is organized to help the Asian countries in developing and applying improved administrative systems, management techniques and methods to suit their social and economic environment. APDAC organizes consultative meetings, research projects and training courses for senior administrators and managers of member countries to help them in developing their administrative and managerial capabilities. Consistent with its role of management improvement, APDAC has undertaken a number of activities relating to management and administrative issues in family planning programmes. APDAC's activity in the field of management in population programmes commenced with the establishment of the Centre in October 1973.

APDAC conducted a sub-regional Workshop on Training of Trainers in Family Planning Programme Management from 8-20 October, 1979, in Colombo, Sri Lanka in collaboration with the Sri Lanka Academy of Administrative Studies and the Sri Lanka Foundation Institute. Participants were from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Sri Lanka.

The modular training packages on the following subjects printed in November 1978 were reprinted in June 1979: 1) Managing Family Planning Communication Activities; 2) Managing Family Planning Activities at the Clinical Level; 3) Management Planning for Implementation of Family Planning Programmes; 4) Co-ordination in the Implementation of Family Planning Programmes; 5) Training Management in Family Planning Programmes; 6) Research Management in Family Planning Programmes; 7) Personnel Administration for Family Planning Programme Managers. The publications were used in the sub-regional workshop in Colombo and distributed to various national training institutions and other relevant agencies.

APDAC did not undertake any activity relating to population and family planning in the first half of 1980. APDAC has wound up its activities and by 30 June 1980, as an organizational entity, it ceased operations. Since 1 July 1980, APDAC has been merged with three other United Nations sponsored training and research institutions in the Asian and Pacific region to form the Asian and Pacific Development Centre (APDC). APDC is currently formulating its initial work programme. One of the major programmes that will be covered in its Work Programme will be on population.

Family planning budget: 1977, \$38,200; 1978, \$62,300; 1979, \$67,600; 1980, nil.

Inter-Governmental Co-ordinating Committee

(Regional Organization for Inter-Governmental Co-operation and Co-ordination in Population and Family Planning in South East Asia)

- . During 1980, this organization began phasing out its activities and expected to complete this process by the end of January 1981. Many of the activities conducted by IGCC are now being handled by members of the Association of South East Asian Nations.

Bilateral assistance

U.S. Agency for International Development

- . Demographic data collection in Asia. To improve and apply demographic techniques for the implementation and analysis of censuses, surveys and vital registration data from selected developing countries of Asia and the Pacific. This project provides demographic services to Asian and Pacific countries through the East-West Population Institute (EWPI), a major regional demographic training centre for census, survey, and analytical activities. The programme consists of conferences, workshops, and working groups on demographic techniques for the collection, processing and analysis of data; research on population dynamics (e.g., correlates of population change); and consulting/technical assistance services. To date, EWPI has organized workshops on census mapping techniques, techniques for evaluating family planning programme effectiveness, census fertility estimation techniques, demographic measurement from census and survey data, editing and tabulating census data, census sampling procedures, and analysis of World Fertility Survey data. Working groups on the analysis of census data and on population policy are scheduled for the last half of 1980. During February 1980 an intensive external evaluation was conducted. In FY 1981, EWPI will continue its programme for the Asian and Pacific region through conferences/workshops; working groups; data processing, evaluation, and analysis; and overseas technical assistance. Approximately 100 individuals from the Asian and Pacific countries are expected to participate annually in co-operative activities demonstrating the application of demographic techniques to obtain improved estimates of population growth. Participating countries include the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, India, Nepal, Malaysia, and Bangladesh. Initial obligation, FY 1978; estimated final obligation, FY 1982; obligations through 30 September 1979, \$2,100,000; FY 1980 obligation, \$600,000; proposed FY 1981 obligation, \$1,000,000; estimated total cost of project, \$6,900,000.
- . Programme development and support. To improve project design, evaluation, programme development, and the data base for programme planning; to introduce and encourage through training grants new and innovative ideas for economic and social development; and to provide selected grants to regional organizations. This project was designed to enhance the preparation of bilateral projects and provide resources for evaluation. A secondary objective is to support small-scope activities of general developmental importance for which funds are not available from discrete projects. The population component of this project amounts to \$300,000.
- . Private and voluntary organizations. To support, through private and voluntary organizations, development activities designed to directly assist low-income groups in developing countries in Asia. In FY 1981, this programme will finance new projects in the fields of non-formal education, agriculture, integrated rural development, women in development, and other projects. The population component of this project amounts to \$300,000.

British Overseas Development Administration

- . Regional Adviser on household surveys and projections based in ESCAP regional office. Initiated 1979. Expenditure 1979, \$25,500.

Asia and
the Pacific

Non-governmental organization assistance

Association for Voluntary Sterilization, International Project

- . In 1979, the International Project, Association for Voluntary Sterilization (IPAVS) opened its first regional office in Bangladesh to monitor programme progress and provide technical assistance for proposal development and programme implementation to the IPAVS-funded grants in the countries of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Thailand.

Association for Population/Family Planning Libraries
and Information Centers - International

- . See entry in Global Section.

Brown University, Population Studies and Training Center

- . Grant from the Ford Foundation for continuing training and research on population redistribution, including attention to adjustment of migrants in urban settings and to the process of return migration and rural resettlement in selected Asian countries. Data is collected through special surveys in co-operation with local institutions. Grant: \$283,000 for the period 7/1/76-6/30/82.

Ford Foundation

- . Grant to International Development Research Centre, Singapore, for support of Southeast Asia Population Research Awards Programme (grant, \$175,000; term: 4/76-3/79).
- . Grant to Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, for support of a Southeast Asia Population Research Awards Program (grant, \$150,000; term: 6/78-5/81).

Institute of Southeast Asian Studies

- . The Institute is a statutory corporation, the main interests of which are in research focused on modern Southeast Asia, particularly the multi-faceted problems of development, modernization and political and social change during the colonial period and after. In regard to population activities, the Institute's present mandate seeks to develop an ongoing programme devoted to problem-solving, action-oriented research in the area of population policy and planning as well as the development of expertise and capability that would enable the identification, evaluation and articulation, of alternative approaches to population management. It receives grants for its research projects on population, and does not itself provide direct financial assistance to requesting agencies.
- . Ethnicity and fertility project. This formally started in May 1980 and covers major ethnic groups in each of the five ASEAN countries. A two-year IDRC grant covers the co-ordination budget and the Philippines and Singapore studies while WHO is funding the Malaysian and Indonesia studies and Rockefeller Foundation, the study in Thailand. The main objectives are to test the hypotheses developed in the Culture and Fertility Project, concerning the variables linking ethnicity to contraceptive adoption and fertility in each country, to determine whether generalization for different ethnic groups may be made for the region as a whole and to assess the policy implications of the research findings, particularly with reference to the delivery of family planning services to different ethnic groups.
- . Southeast Asia Population Research Awards Programme. (See separate SEAPRAP entry below.)

International Development Research Centre

- . Fertility research, phase II. Grant to the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, the University of Singapore; the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, University of North Sumatra, Medan, Indonesia, for phase II of a project to undertake collaborative

research and training in the field of human reproduction, specifically in the areas of prostaglandins for menstrual regulation, comparative studies of occlusion used in the laparoscopic sterilization, and studies of metabolic changes in women using injectable and oral contraceptives. Duration: 2 years. Total grant: \$192,000; allocations up to 1979, \$64,971; budget in 1980, \$59,095; expended, \$13,800; projected, \$45,295.

- Fertility research, phase III. Grant to the University of Singapore, the University of Malaya, and the University of North Sumatra, to enable them, in accordance with their proposal, to undertake Phase III of the Fertility Research project supported by the Centre. Duration: 3 years. Total grant: \$345,000; allocations up to 1979, none; budget in 1980, \$64,100; expended, N/A; projected, \$64,100; balance due after 1980, \$195,580.
- Population research support programme. A grant to develop a series of grants for small research projects designed to strengthen the research capabilities of young Asian social scientists and to provide them with technical support and guidance, to increase the future quantity and quality of social science research on population problems, and to facilitate the flow of information about population research developed in the programme as well as its implications for policy and planning. Total grant: \$190,500; allocations up to 1979, \$146,927; budget: 1980, \$42,200.
- Value of children, phase III. A grant to the East-West Center to enable the Center to undertake Phase III of the value of children study and specifically to conduct a comparative analysis of the national studies. Total grant: \$39,500; allocations up to 1979, \$26,000; budget: 1980, \$10,000.
- SEAPRAP (Phase III). A grant to the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS) to enable ISEAS to undertake Phase III of the Population Research Support Program (Southeast Asia) project, supported by the Centre. Total grant: \$222,603; allocations up to 1979, \$105,800; budget: 1980, \$75,300.
- Ethnicity and fertility (Southeast Asia), phase II. A grant for the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS), Singapore to enable it, in collaboration with the University of the Philippines and the University of Singapore, to undertake Phase II of the Ethnicity and Fertility project currently supported by the Centre in Southeast Asia. Total grant: \$190,000; budget: 1980, \$90,800.

International Institute for Population Studies

- Sub-regional refresher course on family planning programme evaluation. The two-week course was held from 26 November-7 December 1979 in Colombo, Sri Lanka, and was jointly organized by the ESCAP Division of Population and Social Affairs, the International Institute for Population Studies (Bombay), and the Ministry of Colombo Hospitals and Family Health, Government of Sri Lanka. Twenty-four participants from Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Thailand and Malaysia attended the course, which consisted of lectures and laboratory assignments covering such topics as objectives and approaches to family planning programme evaluation, concepts and terms used in evaluation, and methods for measuring impact of family planning programmes on fertility.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- IPPF's work in this region is covered by two regional offices - in Colombo and Kuala Lumpur - and two Regional Councils of volunteers. Staff and volunteers provide technical assistance to Family Planning Associations throughout the region and guide the process of programme development. There are 11 members and five grant receiving countries in the IPPF East and South-east Asia and Oceania Region and another five in the Indian Ocean Region. The central characteristics of both these areas is the well-established government programme and in most countries FPAs are partners in the national effort and members of the co-ordinating infrastructure. Several associations like those in Republic of Korea and Hong Kong

Asia and the Pacific

are the principal implementing agencies of their national associations and receive financial support from the governments. In almost all cases they continue to provide modest clinic services, both as a supplement to official facilities and as models for the setting of high clinical standards and the training of a wide range of health personnel, both government and private programmes. Community-based distribution services have become a successful feature of FPA programmes, notable examples being Thailand and Sri Lanka. Great emphasis is being given to programmes and services that cater for the needs and problems of young people. Experience is also being gained in community-based projects including involvement of youth, women, community leaders and volunteers in project planning and implementation. In Indian Ocean Region widespread education and integration efforts are being made and both regional offices are taking a lead in convening workshops and seminars - often with multi-agency participation - to explore the best approaches and the most useful combinations of community services. Both sectors of the region collaborate closely with ESCAP and send participants to its many inter-country exercises. Special areas for regional initiative have included project planning for youth programmes, population education for out-of-school youth, medical training, advancement of women. The region has been the site of the experimental joint projects between IPPF and JOICFP, now beginning to demonstrate encouraging results from combining family planning with parasite control. An important function of the two regional offices is to assist FPAs in formulating their work programmes and budgets, developing management capability and providing the volunteer bodies, particularly the Regional Council, with the information required for resource allocation.

Population Center Foundation

- The Food and Agriculture Organization provided grants to achieve the following objectives: 1) to improve living standards of marine fishermen families by integrating family planning activities in the socio-economic framework of the fishing associations (grant: \$7,720; 5/77-2/80, \$22,946); 2) to develop a four-year project proposal that will strengthen the integration of population concepts and activities within the Small Farmers' Development Programme in Bangladesh, Nepal, Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand (grant: \$6,813; 4/79-7/79); 3) to find out if there is any relationship between the social-benefit costs shouldered by plantation companies and the family size of their labour force (grant: \$2,390; 2/79-4/79); 4) to assist ASEAN countries in increasing women's role and participation in population and development (grant: \$13,162; 5/79-11/79); 5) to document the process in developing the project proposal in the "Institutionalization of Population Activities in Agricultural Colleges and Universities" for possible replication in African and Latin American countries (grant: \$3,000; 2/79-7/79); and 6) to assemble and gather demographic and socio-economic data on Asian forest communities practicing shifting cultivation (grant: \$18,870).

The Population Council

Fertility impacts of development projects in Asia. This project consists of four types of activities: 1) a small grants programme to foster or support research by Asian scholars and collaborative research by U.S. and Asian scholars on the fertility impacts of development policies and projects in Asia; 2) a series of policy roundtables and technical workshops on country-specific research activities and on sector-specific activities in several Asian countries; 3) a publications programme to disseminate information of a regular basis to researchers and policymakers in Asian countries interested in and responsible for development and population programmes; 4) technical assistance by Council staff to U.S. AID missions in Asia to assist in incorporating demographic concerns in the design and evaluation of development projects. Research to be undertaken will focus on the fertility impacts of changes in household income, alternative agricultural development strategies, changing patterns of infant and child health and mortality, and increased female education and modern sector employment. (Time frame: October 1978 to September 1981; expenditures through 1979: \$217,950; total budget for three years, \$1,146,185).

- . Women in the Cities. The Council sponsored the preparation of a report by a consultant on the types, quality and utilization of data in designing urban services in India and documentation of existing public and private programmes affecting women in the cities. This report served as a background document for the seminar on Women in the Cities at the East-West Centre in April 1979. Several Council staff participated in this seminar and the Council sponsored attendance by several Asian researchers. (Time frame: October 1978 to October 1979; amount, \$17,606).
- . Women in Development. The project is aimed at providing flexible resources for the enhancement of studies and activities centered on improving the role of women in development. During 1980 the following steps are to be taken in this report: 1) improved collaboration and co-ordination with agencies conducting or discussing similar activities; 2) focus on enhancing the data base upon which women in development policy discussions and decisions should be based; and 3) disseminate pertinent findings throughout the region. The project began in January 1980. Budget in 1980, \$41,479; 1981, \$34,000.
- . Grant to the East-West Center for partial support of a project to review in Thailand and Indonesia the extent to which readily available census and survey tabulations provide sufficient information on the participation and segregation of women in the formal labour markets and to determine time trends measures of both female labour force participation and the degree of segregation within the formal labour market (time frame: December 1978 to June 1980; amount, \$8,250).
- . Grant to the Ministry of Public Health, Family Health Division, Bangkok, Thailand, for a study on abortion research in Asia (time frame: February 1980 to July 1980; amount, \$2,600).
- . Grant to the Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development, New Delhi, India, to plan, organize and seek funding for an Asian and Pacific conference on women in the labour force (time frame: October 1979 to April 1980; amount, \$4,316).
- . Grant to the Association for Strengthening Information on National Family Planning Programme (ASIN), Bangkok, Thailand, to cover local currency operating expenses of the ICARP-Asia Office (time frame: January 1979 to December 1979; amount, \$77,325).
- . Grants given directly to the International Committee on Applied Research in Population (ICARP) for support of the ICARP Programme in Asia (time frame: January 1980 to December 1980; amount, \$240,000).

Press Foundation of Asia

- . Now on its 13th year, the Press Foundation of Asia is a non-profit organization of Asian publishers and editors for consultation, training and development in the communications media. As the first regional press foundation, the independent, financially self-supporting PFA has for its major activities the training of journalists in the region, expert consultancy and mutual interchange of ideas and techniques at all staff levels. The aim is to improve editorial content, production and management techniques through practical training programmes. The Foundation also conducts a major information programme on population and development primarily funded by UNFPA. It reported the following projects in 1979-80:
- . Editorial prospectus on population and development reporting. The prospectus was completed on the basis of four workshops on editorial concepts. Called press encounters, the workshops were designed to provide the sophisticated vehicle through which the new breed of opinionists and the public could articulate their views on the population and development issues. The prospectus pinpoints the areas in population and development that need better reportorial treatment. The workshops, all held in Manila, Philippines follow: 1) Women and the Press, 22-26 January 1979; 2) Medics and the Press, 14-16 March 1979; 3) Labour and the Press, 7-10 June 1979; and 4) Youth and the Press, 18-20 July 1979. Funding: \$332,000.

Asia and the Pacific

- . Intensive course in reporting population activities and related issues. The course is PFA's continuing project to develop more journalists in the discipline of development journalism. Its immediate objective is to train mid-career journalists in the social sciences and in the technique of development reporting with emphasis on the population issues and their implications on development. Two such courses were held in 1979. The first was in Bangalore, India, on 7 May-1 June and the second in Manila, Philippines on 15 October-10 November. This year's course was held in Manila, Philippines, 16 June-3 July. Funding: 1979, \$61,000; 1980, \$36,000.
- . Publishers/editors meeting. The first of this once-a-year meeting of leading publishers and editors was held in Colombo, Sri Lanka on 1-3 December 1978, while the 1979 meeting took place in Bangkok, Thailand, on 26-28 November. These meetings are aimed at providing the news gatekeepers opportunities to assess editorial policies on coverage of population and development and offer their own perspective evaluation of the population activities in their respective countries. Funding: 1979, \$16,000.
- . Briefing workshop for DEPTHnews correspondents and stringers. Held annually in Manila, Philippines, the workshop is designed as a refresher course specifically for DEPTHnews writers and editors and consists of a weeklong briefing by experts on the latest demographic trends, analysis of DEPTHnews coverage of the population issues and field trip to an area where a population project is on-going. The 1979 meeting was held 25-29 September and the 1980 meeting on March 25-29. Funding: 1979, \$16,000; 1980, \$16,000.
- . Seminar for DEPTHnews radio script writers. Conducted in collaboration with the Asian and Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development, the seminar is intended to orient and provide DEPTHnews writers for broadcast media with the latest backgrounders on population growth trends and related issues since DEPTHnews Radio is a new addition to the growing DEPTHnews services. The first was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, on 4-6 July 1979 and the second, also in Kuala Lumpur, on 8-11 September 1980.
- . Dissemination of population information through DEPTHnews. PFA's newsfeatures service, DEPTHnews, has continued to be the most reliable venue in Asia for the dissemination of news and views on population and related activities. Its regional and national weekly editions have produced quite a number of authoritatively written news features and think pieces on population and development. Funding: 1) Regional DEPTHnews, 1979, \$19,500; 1980, \$12,000; 2) National DEPTHnews editions (Philippines, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Thailand), 1979, \$30,375; 1980, \$42,124; 3) DEPTHnews Radio, 1979, \$22,500; 1980, \$28,000.
- . Population profiles. These printed monograms give a full account of the population problems, issues and programmes in selected countries in Asia. It reviews the population situation in these areas and provides an overview of how it will be like in the future. The 1979 profiles were on Bangladesh and the South Pacific. Funding: \$36,000.

The Rockefeller Foundation

Grants to the Council for Asian Manpower Studies to conduct research and training projects on population problems (1978 grant, \$80,000, terminates June 1980; 1979 grant, \$80,000, terminates June 1981).

Grant to Council for Asian Manpower Studies in support of a regional research and training programme (1979 grant, \$250,000, terminates December 1980).

Southeast Asia Population Research Awards Program

Established in 1974, SEAPRAP was transferred to the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore, in June 1978, and is being funded by the Ford Foundation and the International Development Research Centre. Its objectives are: a) to strengthen the research capabilities of young Southeast Asian social scientists and to provide them with technical support and

guidance if required; b) to increase the quantity and quality of social science research on population problems in Southeast Asia; and c) to facilitate the flow of information about population research developed in the programme as well as its implications for policy and planning among researchers in the region, and between researchers, government planners and policymakers. The Program is being directed by a Program Committee of distinguished Asian scholars in the social sciences and population. Each award provides funding of up to US\$7,500 for a research project on a population issue; it has a duration of one year. Selected research reports are published in a "SEAPRAP Research Reports Series".

University of Hawaii

- . Regional Training Service Agency for Asia. Under a contract from U.S. AID, the Agency was established at the School of Public Health. The project is to support and strengthen Asian and Southeast Asian host country resources in family planning by providing technical and financial aid for training paramedical, auxiliary and community personnel. Duration: 30 September 1979 through 29 September 1982. Allocations: 1979, 1 September-31 December, \$288,782; 1982, 1 January-30 June, \$577,564.

REGIONAL

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

In May 1975, the Latin American Demographic Centre (Centro Latinoamericano de Demografia - CELADE) was incorporated into the system of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA)* as a permanent institution with its own identity, and given the responsibility for carrying out the Latin American Regional Population Programme, which evolved from regional consultations held in April 1974 and March 1975. CELADE provides training, research and technical assistance for the Programme's wide range of activities, which includes technical assistance to the population units recently created in a number of planning ministries in Latin America. The Pan American Health Organization, the regional office of WHO, is concerned with family planning and population dynamics as these relate to maternal, child and family welfare. Other member organizations within the United Nations system also have their own offices in the region, through which certain population assistance projects are carried out. In addition, several organizations function as regional institutions. These include the Latin American Institute for Communication Education (ILPES), the Latin American Council of Social Sciences (CLACSO), the Regional Population Centre (CCRP) based in Bogota, the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO), the Programme of Social Research on Population Problems Relating to Population Policies in Latin America (PISPAL), the Inter-American Children's Institute (IIN), and others.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Populations Activities

- . The UNFPA is funding a number of regional projects in Latin America, which are executed by the United Nations, ECLA, UNDP, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, UNICEF, the UNFPA itself, and by non-governmental organizations. These projects involve a variety of activities - assistance to continent-wide conferences and seminars; to regional institutions for research training, and other programmes; to international institutions for special programmes, and other activities. Regional projects being funded by UNFPA in the Latin America area, by executing agency, are:

UNFPA/United Nations/Economic Commission for Latin America

The following programmes and projects of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Latin American Centre of Demography were funded by UNFPA during the reporting period for this Inventory. Most descriptions can be found under ECLA/CELADE in the "Regional organization assistance" section of this Chapter. A few of these projects are executed by the United Nations or other United Nations agencies; where such is the case, this is specifically indicated.

*Members of ECLA are Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Spain, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela. Associate members are Belize, and the Associated States of Antigua, Saint Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and the Territory of Montserrat (collectively as a single member). The Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland participate in a consultative capacity.

- . Monitoring of demographic trends and population programmes (initiated in 1977). Cumulative expenditures through 1978: \$1,079,210; budgets: 1980, ECLA, \$654,950; 1981, ECLA, \$625,160.
- . Population dynamics - determinants and consequences (initiated in 1977). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$524,468; budgets: 1980, ECLA, \$345,200; 1981, ECLA, \$359,740.
- . Population policies (initiated in 1977). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$265,631; budgets: 1980, ECLA, \$254,550; 1981, ECLA, \$275,830.
- . Population and development planning (initiated in 1977). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$416,473; budgets: 1980, ECLA, \$235,300; 1981, ECLA, \$243,280.
- . Training (initiated in 1977). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$660,764; budgets: 1980, ECLA, \$354,550; 1981, ECLA, \$94,860.
- . Storage, retrieval and data processing of Latin American population information (initiated in 1977). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$670,016; budgets: 1980, ECLA, \$623,100; 1981, ECLA, \$705,630.
- . Publications (initiated in 1977). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$580,182; budget: 1980, ECLA, \$353,200.
- . Improvement and utilization of census data and exchange of information on women in Latin America (initiated in 1978). Research project, to be conducted by the Economic Commission for Latin America, which will encompass studies to improve the measurement of the economic activities of women through census and survey data, to improve communication and data exchange flows on women in Latin America. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$44,288; budget: 1980, ECLA, \$7,000.
- . Improvement of vital statistics and civil registration systems (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: United Nations. To help Latin American governments improve their civil registration systems and to strengthen the capacity of governments to design and implement effective civil registration systems. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: United Nations, \$39,494; UNFPA, \$12,678; budgets: 1980, United Nations, \$55,980; UNFPA, \$64,431; United Nations, \$60,458; UNFPA, \$59,443; 1982, United Nations, \$20,132; UNFPA, \$2,428.
- . Intra-regional migration in the Commonwealth Caribbean (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: United Nations. For description, see under UNITAR below. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$7,856.
- . WFS in-depth policy-oriented research and training to meet the needs of Latin American government agencies (initiated in 1978). To hold workshop at CELADE for government analysts in advanced survey research techniques to ensure that countries undertake WFS in-depth studies relevant to their development planning needs. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$22,590; budgets: 1980, ECLA, \$235,654; 1981, \$52,476.
- . Training of census personnel (initiated in 1978). Executing agency: United Nations. To fund two-week seminar/workshop in the planning, co-ordination and management of census operations in order to help top-level census personnel of Caribbean countries plan for the 1980 round of population censuses. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$31,217.
- . Regional intensive course on demography (initiated in 1979). To continue CELADE's offering of a course on demography at its San Jose, Costa Rica office from August to December 1979. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$25,299.
- . 1980 population census in the East Caribbean: Phase I (initiated in 1979). Executing agency: United Nations. To provide for the appointment of a census advisor or 18 months who will operate for extended periods in each Member State of the East Caribbean Common

Latin America
and the Caribbean

Market to assist the national census officer in finalizing preparatory work for the census and establishing the national census organization for its execution. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$18,161; budget: 1980, \$39,400.

- . Regional assistance for population and housing censuses (initiated in 1979). To provide technical assistance in electronic data processing and census organization to countries of Latin America during the 1980 round of censuses. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$3,116; budgets: 1980, ECLA, \$232,584; 1981, ECLA, \$217,600.

UNFPA

- . Latin American Development Journalists Association (ALACODE) for media seminars, etc. (initiated in 1973). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$467,029; budget: 1980, \$158,895.
- . Programme of Social Research on Population Problems Relevant to Population Policies in Latin America (CELADE) (initiated in 1974). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$125,094; budgets: 1980, \$125,000; 1981, \$125,000.
- . Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO) for post-graduate programme in population (initiated in 1976). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$315,891.
- . Population Council for Latin America regional programme on population and social security institutions (initiated in 1978). This project seeks to encourage Social Security institutions to incorporate family planning into their delivery systems and to strengthen national capacities for implementing family planning programmes. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$115,541; budget: 1980, \$24,967.
- . Community Development Foundation for production of audio-visual motivation materials on sex education and participation of women in population and development (initiated in 1978). This project is directed towards assisting the governments of the region with their communications and training needs, including the production and distribution of audio/visual and printed materials in communication, information and education. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$101,262; budget: 1980, \$52,738.
- . Pan American Congress of Andrology (initiated in 1978) to assist it in financing costs of participants to the first meeting in Latin America on andrology (medical sub-specialty dealing with the male reproductive system), including discussions on male infertility, male contraception, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$13,000.
- . UNFPA Liaison Officer for Regional Projects in Latin America (initiated in 1978). To establish Regional Liaison Office to co-operate in regional Latin American programme. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$108,843; budget: 1980, \$133,700.
- . Church World Service for family life education programme of the Caribbean Conference of Churches (initiated in 1978). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$20,000; budget: 1980, \$10,000.
- . Conference on Development Planning and Population (initiated in 1978). Meeting of Planning Ministers of Latin American and Caribbean countries (held in Cartagena, Colombia in May 1979) to discuss the need for incorporating population variables into all aspects of development planning. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$210,000.
- . Research project to analyze population-related declarations made in preparation for and during the Conference for Latin American Bishops (CELAM) (initiated in 1978). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$20,400.

- . Appropriate technologies in health and family education (initiated in 1978). Pre-project study by the Anthropology Programme for the New World (an NGO) to determine feasibility of research programme on value systems and behavioural patterns regarding health and reproductive life in the Andean region of South America. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$5,175.
- . Secretariat of the Hipolito Unanue Agreement (Health Agreement of Andean Pact Countries) for programmes extending MCH coverage to rural areas (initiated in 1978). Pre-project activity for project aimed at expanding coverage of MCH services to rural areas of countries in the Andes region, particularly Andean Group (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$13,138.
- . World Education: Population-related publications (initiated in 1979). To assist in funding the translation and printing in Spanish of a handbook, "Perspectives on Non-formal Adult Learning" by Lyra Srinivasan for distribution in Latin American countries. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$9,000.
- . Latin American Council on the Social Sciences (CLACSO) for four-day workshop on female labour force participation and the family in Latin America (initiated in 1979). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$10,000.

UNFPA/UNITAR

- . Training in planning for internal migration related to human settlements (initiated in 1975). To assist the governments to articulate more effective policy choices in the development planning process, UNITAR has prepared a training programme for government officers in the Caribbean region. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$166,158.

UNFPA/ILO

- . Labour and Population: Latin America (initiated in 1974). The immediate objectives are to stimulate and support data collection, research and studies by national and regional institutions on the interrelationships between demographic variables (including internal and international migration) and employment, income and other variables, to contribute to the integration of population policy variables in development planning and to develop, guide and monitor national efforts for research, policy and action, on request, help to design, implement and evaluate country for ILO technical co-operation with UNFPA, and other financial support. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$505,198; budgets: 1980, \$310,883; 1981, \$329,800.
- . Statistical analysis for population and employment planning (initiated in 1979). To continue the establishment of a data bank on population, labour force and employment conditions in Latin America and the Caribbean, to establish the methodology and mechanism for the permanent updating of the information registered in the data bank, and to establish the requirements of data which should be included in the national statistical system on population, labour force, employment, and income distribution. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$50,655; budgets: 1980, \$85,676; 1981, \$10,000.

UNFPA/FAO

- . Population activities in rural development (initiated in 1977). To provide advisory services to countries of the region and regional institutions to assist them in developing guidelines for the integration of population and rural development policies and programmes, in collecting data and other socio-economic characteristics of rural populations, and in formulating programmes and projects which include relevant population components in rural sector activities. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$152,582; budgets: 1980, \$140,900; 1981, \$102,500.

Latin America
and the Caribbean

UNFPA/UNESCO

- . Regional sectoral programme in population education in Latin America (initiated in 1974). A mobile team for population education in Latin America continues to provide backstopping to ongoing national projects (Colombia, Chile, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, and the Dominican Republic); to assist governments in planning population education projects and in the development of national project requests in this area (Haiti, Jamaica, Panama, Peru, Venezuela); to organize regional and national workshops, training courses and experts meetings (Chile, Colombia, Brazil); to support and monitor sub-contracts for research and materials development (Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Peru, Honduras, Nicaragua, Ecuador, El Salvador, Dominican Republic, Paraguay, Venezuela); to undertake studies and research and to elaborate background information and teaching materials for the different activities of the Programme; to collect and disseminate materials dealing with population and education, and to include the population dimension in the regular activities of UNESCO Regional Office for Education in Santiago; to co-ordinate population education programme activities with those of other United Nations agencies and institutions, both at national and international levels. Within an inter-disciplinary approach, the mobile team continues to develop activities for the elaboration of a regional Source Book on Population Education. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,848,021; budgets: 1980, \$387,425; 1981, \$363,400.
- . Sectoral family planning communication programme for Latin America (initiated in 1974). The Unit continues its activities designed to respond to governments' wishes in initiating programmes and training in the population field, in planning and evaluating communication strategies, research in population communication and experimentation of innovative approaches. The Regional Adviser's role has been reoriented so as to exercise a backstopping function in support of population programme projects. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,000,516; budgets: 1980, \$424,050; 1981, \$415,822.
- . Studies on the relationship between population, development and the environment in the eastern Caribbean region (initiated in 1978). After a first-stage project in the eastern islands of Fiji, a second-stage project is underway in the eastern Caribbean (Barbados, Saint Lucia and possibly other islands). At the level of islands studies, the aim of the project is to provide a set of research guidelines for integrated planning and inter-ministerial decision-making involving population, development, land use and environmental problems. At the international level, the project's objectives are to generate reference information and to develop methodologies for integrated approaches to research, planning and action concerned with population-environment interrelationships. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$70,922; budget: 1980, \$266,809.
- . Clearinghouse service in population education (initiated in 1979). To establish a clearinghouse service to serve the region as a collection, distribution and co-ordinating centre for information, documentation and teaching/learning materials in the field of population education. Budgets: 1980, \$106,600; 1981, \$89,300.

UNFPA/WHO

- . Continuing and post-basic education in advanced family health nursing (initiated in 1979). Based in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the project co-operates with the following countries: Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Saint Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. It aims at improving the quality and increasing the coverage of family health care available and accessible to the population in these countries, and in increasing the use of health care services. Specific activities involve providing MCH and family health training to graduate nurses and other health care personnel; strengthening and expanding the MCH/FP components of nurse and nurse-midwifery educational programmes; improving the knowledge and practices in preventive and curative health; and increasing the availability and use of community-based and preventive health services. PAHO provides technical advisory services, local salaries, grants to institu-

tions, local training, and supplies and equipment. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$136,218; budgets: 1980, \$414,697; 1981, \$341,760; 1982, \$40,810.

- . Regional programme of continuing education in administration of family planning programmes (initiated in 1974). To increase the effectiveness and efficiency of family planning programme administration with a view to improving and expanding coverage and quality of MCH/FP services. It also seeks to improve the capacity of selected regional institutions to integrate such training into their regular training programmes. Activities include conduct of regional and local training courses for MCH/FP programme administrators at all levels and development of relevant teaching material. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$327,649; budget: 1980, \$20,351.
- . Manpower development in the field of family planning management (initiated in 1978). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$113,620; budgets: 1980, \$59,400; 1981, \$79,800.
- . Technical support to country programmes (initiated in 1978). The purpose of this regional project is to provide technical co-operation aimed at increasing coverage of maternal and child health care services, including family planning where appropriate, with special emphasis on extending primary health care services to rural and marginal urban areas. Priority is also being given to increasing the efficiency of these activities within the context of comprehensive health care. PAHO assists the countries in the identification of health problems affecting mothers, children, young people and the family as a whole; in policy and programme development aimed at meeting the health needs of these groups; in the implementation and evaluation of MCH/FP and family health programmes; in training needed health manpower, and in obtaining and utilizing funds from different donor sources. The project provides resources to find these technical advisory services, courses and seminars, fellowships, supplies and equipment, and support to teaching and health institutions throughout Latin America and the Caribbean. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,131,233; budgets: 1980, \$749,350; 1981, \$752,800.
- . Regional and national meetings on health and youth (initiated in 1978). To convene a series of meetings, to implement resolution of Conference of Ministers of the CARICOM countries, in regard to problems common to youth in many of the Caribbean countries (teenage pregnancy, venereal disease, etc.). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$54,130.
- . Advanced training programme and research in fertility management (initiated in 1978). This project based at the University of the West Indies in Jamaica aims at providing a cadre of adequately-trained medical and paramedical personnel to meet the needs of comprehensive family planning programmes in the Caribbean and conducting operational research activities to improve the delivery, safety and efficiency of contraceptive methods appropriate to the Caribbean context. Specific activities include training of gynaecologists in sterilization techniques, regular out-patient sterilization services, and research. PAHO provides technical advisory services, local salaries and supplies and equipment. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$372,903; budgets: 1980, \$128,688; 1981, \$111,875.
- . Inter-agency meeting on family life education in the Caribbean (initiated in 1978). To hold meeting to allow representatives of various organizations in the Caribbean to discuss ways in which family life education activities at the national and regional levels can be better co-ordinated. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$16,077.
- . Family health care in the Caribbean: development of community-based training, research and delivery of services (initiated in 1978). To be undertaken by the Department of Social and Preventive Medicine of the University of the West Indies, the project aims at increasing the quality and quantity of trained health manpower at various levels, to prepare them for their expanded role in family health care, youth health and in

Latin America and the Caribbean

assisting community health teams with training, research and service delivery activities. It will also develop new approaches to elicit effective community participation in the planning, implementation and evaluation of health programmes. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$56,934; budgets: 1980, \$492,134; 1981, \$306,182.

- . Integration of population and nutrition in development planning and health programmes in the Central American region (initiated in 1978). To assist the Nutrition Institute for Central America and Panama (INCAP) on research/study in regard to population/nutrition relationship including country and regional needs, identifying current state of knowledge in this area, and developing a realistic and workable strategy. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$86,812; budget: 1980, \$13,040.
- . Promotion of maternal and child health policies (initiated in 1979). To conduct operational research studies in selected areas in order to provide policymakers with the data needed to implement improved MCH/FP policies and programmes. Specific strategies consist of providing technical and management support for the development, implementation and evaluation of national MCH/FP projects, including the promotion of primary health care; utilizing appropriate technologies and fostering community participation in health care with a view to extending its coverage and increasing the acceptability and use of health services. Budget: 1980, \$36,000; 1981, \$61,900.
- . Operational research on the delivery of MCH/FP services (initiated in 1979). To undertake operational research on the interaction between the health services client and the health service delivery mechanisms, the results of which will pave the way for an improved service delivery system. Budgets: 1980, \$21,400; 1981, \$32,900.

Regional Latin America and the Caribbean

- . Total UNFPA cumulative expenditures, Regional Latin America and the Caribbean, through 1979: \$28,499,945; budgets: 1980, \$7,618,701; 1981, \$5,817,516; 1982, \$63,370 - grand total, \$41,999,532 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

WHO(PAHO)/Kellogg Foundation

- . Maternal and child health development. This project seeks to improve the health conditions of Latin American families through the expanded access to maternal and child care services and is an enlargement of a joint PAHO-Kellogg effort begun in 1974 with activities in Brazil and Colombia. A large portion of this project involves the collaboration of PAHO's Latin American Center for Perinatology and Human Development in Montevideo, Uruguay. The Foundation made a three-year grant to PAHO for this project in the amount of \$900,000. Funds - PAHO/Kellogg: \$482,344, 1980; \$229,978, 1981; \$187,678, 1982.

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

- . Caribbean migration. In June 1978, following earlier work on population problems in the Caribbean and other developing countries, UNITAR initiated exploratory work on a proposed project entitled "Population Movements Within the Caribbean Region and their Implications for Population and Development Policies and Planning." The foci of the project are five-fold: a) to map the patterns and characteristics of migration within the Caribbean region; b) to identify the particular historical and structural factors (i.e., geographical, social, economic, political and cultural) which give rise to the various population movements within the region; c) to assess the economic and social impact of migration on the development of sending and receiving societies; d) to examine the effects of this phenomenon on the circumstances and quality of life of migrants; and e) to analyze the implications of this migration for economic and social integration within the region. The ultimate aims of the project are to a) develop methods to institutionalize the collection and dissemination of population-related information into government work programmes; and b) to provide information which could have implications for i) technical co-operation programmes within the region - including the movement of skills to meet

short and long-term labour needs of particular countries; and ii) the development of reciprocal immigration agreements and laws with regard to the rights, taxation, and welfare of migrants. Within the framework of this project, a UNITAR representative visited six Caribbean countries in June 1979 to elicit the region's response to the project. During this mission, consultations were held with 49 key government officials in the Departments of Immigration, Planning, Labour and Statistics, and with representatives of major regional organizations. Funds: UNITAR, \$26,600; UNFPA, \$7,856; U.S. AID, \$22,000.

Regional organization assistance

United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America/Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE)

ECLA/CELADE programmes and projects funded by UNFPA* are:

- . Research on population statistics and data analysis. To develop national capacities for evaluating, improving and analyzing basic demographic statistics, promoting the use of appropriate methods and technologies, and to keep up to date reports on the demographic situation and prospects of the countries of the region.
- . Population dynamics: determinants and consequences. To produce, expand and disseminate knowledge of the relationships between population and development useful for the consideration of population variables in the planning of socio-economic development.
- . Population policies. To assist the governments of the region in the design and execution of studies and activities needed for the formulation of population policies integrated into development plans and strategies.
- . Population and development planning. To undertake the studies required for the theoretical and operative incorporation of demographic variables into the plans, models and processes of development planning, carrying out technical assistance programmes to government agencies requesting it and participating in ad-hoc training programmes.
- . Training. To carry out courses on demographic analysis, population studies, interrelations between economic, social and demographic variables, and in specific areas. These activities which are developed at different levels, are aimed at strengthening and accelerating the technical resources of the countries of the region in the fields mentioned above.
- . Documentation and data processing. This programme has three elements that concern, respectively, population documentation, census and survey data, and information processing, having as a general objective to enable the countries of the region to obtain, store, retrieve and process their population documentation and data that are required to examine their population situations and population-development interrelations, formulate and evaluate population policies and programmes, and incorporate population factors into development planning.
- . Printing and dissemination of population literature. To meet the regional needs in scientific, and technical literature on population, through the printing, editing and dissemination of text-books, manuals, periodicals, technical reports, statistical bulletins, books and monographs.

*This information on UNFPA-assisted ECLA/CELADE programmes and projects is applicable to 1980/81, since the Latin American Regional Population Programme operates on a two-year basis. This information was submitted by ECLA/CELADE.

Latin America
and the Caribbean

Projects funded by non-governmental organizations are:

- . Latin American Population Documentation System (DOCPAL), (initiated in March 1976). Grant to the Latin American Demographic Centre from the International Development Research Centre for the establishment of DOCPAL whose objectives are: to identify and obtain all published and unpublished documents concerning any subject related to population produced in or about Latin America since 1970; to improve the information flow within the region by making these documents known to the users; to participate in the development of any worldwide system of population information. Grant terminated June 1980. Budget January-June 1980: \$120,300.
- . World Fertility Survey data processing. Agreement with WFS under which CELADE provides data processing assistance to countries in Latin America participating in the WFS programme. Budget 1980: \$20,000.

An ECLA/CELADE project which has been funded by the Canadian International Development Agency and is now terminated is:

- . Exchange and co-operation programme CELADE/CANADA (initiated in May 1976). Provides funding for dual exchange of professors and students between the Latin American Demographic Centre and Canada; for technical assistance and research activities oriented towards selected Latin American countries, as well as for the improvement of CELADE infrastructure. Total disbursement from May 1976 to December 1979, \$1.6 million Canadian.

Programme of Social Research on Population in Latin America

(Programa de Investigaciones Sociales sobre Poblacion en America Latina (PISPAL))

- . Organized in 1972, PISPAL seeks to promote multidisciplinary research on the interrelationship between socio-economic and demographic phenomena geared to the formulation of national population policies. PISPAL functions as a Special Programme of the Latin American Council of Social Sciences. Funded by grants from UNFPA, Ford Foundation, International Development Research Centre (Canada), the Population Council, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the Swedish Agency for Research Co-operation with Developing Countries, the work of PISPAL is co-ordinated by an Executive Secretariat located at El Colegio de Mexico. PISPAL, which has two regional and a number of national social science research centres as its members, supports research and sponsors seminars and workshops to discuss findings of the research supported by the Programme. By the middle of 1978, the PISPAL Programme Committee, highest authority of the Programme, approved the lines of research considered to be of priority. These include: a) styles of development, social and regional differentiation, survival strategies and population dynamics; b) social effects of population dynamics, particularly demographic aspects conditioning the viability of styles of development; and c) styles of development, politico-ideological processes, the population question and policies with demographic effects. The following are the members of the PISPAL Programme Committee: 1) Asociacion Colombiana de Facultades de Medicina (ASCOFAME), Colombia; 2) Centro Brasileiro de Analise e Planejamento (CEBRAP), Brasil; 3) Corporacion Centro Regional de Poblacion (CCRP), Colombia; 4) Centro de Estudio sobre Desarrollo Economico (CEDE), Colombia; 5) Centro de Estudios de Estado y Sociedad (CEDES), Argentina; 6) Centro de Estudios Economicos y Demograficos (CEED), Mexico; 7) Centro Latinoamericano de Demografia (CELADE), Chile; 8) Centro de Estudios de Poblacion (CENEP), Argentina; 9) Centro de Estudios Urbanos y Regionales (CEUR), Argentina; 10) Corporacion de Investigaciones Economicas para Latinoamerica (CIEPLAN), Chile; 11) Centro de Informaciones y Estudios del Uruguay (CIESU), Uruguay; 12) Centro de Investigaciones Economicas (CINVE), Uruguay; 13) Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO), Chile; 14) Instituto de Estudios Sociales en Poblacion (IDESPO), Costa Rica; 15) Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico (ISUNAM), Mexico.

Bilateral assistance

U.S. Agency for International Development

- . Population information for policymakers. Public and private sector commitment to population, sorely lacking in a number of countries of the area, will be enhanced by educating leadership groups and individuals in some ten countries to urge host country governments to integrate population variables into development programmes and to change laws, policies, and administrative procedures which slow needed population activities. This project will rely on experienced population agencies such as the IPPF network - national affiliates and the Western Hemisphere Regional Office - to increase leadership awareness using up-to-date communications techniques, to elicit the active participation of leadership in resolving their countries' population dilemma. Through this project, local agencies will have the opportunity to enhance their capacity to effectively inform the everchanging area leadership about key population issues in particular countries.

The following types of activities will be carried out: 1) regional training seminars to improve the communications capacity of family planning agencies; 2) national information/communication programmes, based on country specific background papers to communicate with leaders using seminars, dialogues, and the printed materials on the interrelationship of population and other sectors; 3) mass media programmes, radio, television, posters, newsletters, etc., to build grassroots support; and 4) observation trips to demonstrate successes in other countries of the area and train professionals.

Over the three-year life of project, U.S. AID support will total \$1.3 million for training, key personnel, technical services, and selected action programmes. Counterpart family planning agencies are expected to contribute \$4.4 million in personnel, travel, supplies, volunteer support, and leadership projects.

- . Programme development and support. To provide U.S. AID Missions in Latin America and the Caribbean with a source from which to finance 1) programme development costs for new loans and grants and 2) programme support activities such as project analyses and sector assessments. This project is also used for participant training related to improving local project development and implementation, for special studies which address specific development problems, and for project and sector evaluations. Although 18 Latin American country and regional programmes received project funds in FY 1979, these funds were primarily concentrated in the poorer countries which tend to have larger programmes and, in turn, require more support from this project. In FY 1981, project funds will be utilized primarily for short-term consultants: to design new activities; to prepare sector assessments, feasibility studies and constraint analyses; and to conduct economic, social and environmental analyses in several function areas. Much of the funding will be used to develop 1982 country and regional programmes where specific projects have not yet been identified. The population planning component of this project is expected to amount to \$230,000 in FY 1981.
- . Assistance to Caribbean Family Planning Affiliation. The purpose of this grant is to encourage the wider acceptance of family planning in the Caribbean and to improve the capacity of members of the Caribbean Family Planning Affiliation (CFPA) to deliver fertility management and family planning services. Members of the CFPA include Family Planning Associations in the following countries and territories: Anguilla, Antigua, Aruba, Curacao, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guyana, Martinique, Montserrat, St. Kitts/Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Maarten, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, U.S. Virgin Islands.

The specific objectives of this grant intended to meet unmet family planning needs in the Caribbean are as follows: 1) to implement a regional information and education programme which will serve to raise the public profile of CFPA, encourage the wider acceptance of family planning as critical to socio-economic development, and stimulate regional recognition of Caribbean family life issues and problems; 2) to facilitate the implementation at

Latin America
and the Caribbean

the country-level of demonstration and pilot programmes in community-based distribution and the use of radio drama for community education in family planning and family life; 3) to establish systems for supplying commodities and the provision of technical assistance and training for CFPA members in areas such as evaluation, management, medical/clinical programmes, and information and education; 4) to establish a system of FPA exchange of personnel within the CFPA membership for purposes of sharing experiences and learning from each other in order to develop inter-FPA self reliance and co-operation. U.S. AID contribution FY 1980, \$977,040; FY 1981, \$308,931.

Federal Republic of Germany

- . In the field of technical co-operation, the Federal Government is supporting a family planning programme at the University of the West Indies in Jamaica. The funds amounting to DM 2,800,389, which were originally made available for the project, were increased by DM 1,580,005. The project is designed to promote family planning in the Caribbean region. This involves the training of health care personnel, family planning counselling covering contraception, and research and evaluation programmes. The project, in which UNFPA is also participating, has proved valuable and especially important in terms of development policy in view of the rapid population growth in the Caribbean region. The contribution of the Federal Republic of Germany to the project takes the form of financial aid.

Swedish International Development Authority

- . Grant to University of West Indies for Social Welfare Training Centre for Family Life Education, 1978/80. Total commitment, \$274,000.
- . Support to Comité Regional de Educación Sexual en América Latina y el Caribe (CRESALC). Cumulative disbursement through 1979/80, \$1,000,000. Estimated disbursement 1980/81, \$350,000.

British Overseas Development Administration

- . Visits by United Kingdom demographers to CELADE to assist with regular training programmes. Expenditure: 1978, \$6,000; A regional adviser in demographic analysis appointed to ECLA sub-regional office (Port of Spain) to strengthen co-operation of CELADE activities in Caribbean countries. Operational November 1979. Expenditure 1979, \$12,500.
- . FLACSO scholarships for joint FLACSO/CELADE MSc. in Social Studies of Population. Expenditure: 1978, \$19,000; 1979, \$21,000.

Canadian International Development Agency

- . See entry under United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America/Latin American Centre of Demography.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Association for Population/Family Planning Libraries
and Information Centers - International

- . See entry in Global Section.

The Centre for Population Activities

- . From May 25-30, 1980, CEFPA, the Center for Disease Control (CDC) and La Asociación Pro Bienestar de la Familia de Guatemala (APROFAM) conducted a one week workshop on analysing and developing plans from regional contraceptive prevalence surveys. The workshop was attended by 27 upper level FP/MCH administrators from Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama and the Dominican Republic. Funding was provided by U.S. AID.

Church World Service, Family Life and Population Programme

- . Continuing support to the Home and Family Life Education Programme of Christian Action for Development in the Caribbean (CADEC) and currently Action for the Renewal of the Church (ARC). CWS commitment for 1979 was \$25,000; for 1980, it is \$30,000. The purposes of the project are to develop a strong ecumenical network of concerned and experienced workers in fostering regular intensive mass education programmes are related to Caribbean family life and to work towards full integration with all programmes of the Caribbean Conference of Churches, particularly in education for development renewal.

Columbia University, Center for Population and Family Health

- . Assistance was provided in the development of proposals to strengthen community-based distribution of family planning activities in Grenada and St. Kitts. Fertility is moderate in both countries, but teenage pregnancy and illegitimacy are major problems. The Grenada proposal seeks to increase the number of CBD outlets, while in St. Kitts a broad scale reinvigoration of the programme is called for.
- . Members of Center staff are planning to participate in a study designed to develop a cross national collaborative effort in two cities in Latin America (Havana and Sao Paulo) and New York City to identify the contribution of government-sponsored health, nutrition, and family planning programmes to infant mortality decline, relative to the influence of changes in socio-economic conditions.

Development Associates, Inc.

- . During the reporting period, Development Associates, Inc. conducted three contracts on population/family planning with U.S. AID:
 - 1) The 7½ year project providing professional and management services in connection with the recruitment, selection and training of Latin American and Caribbean professionals, paraprofessionals, auxiliary and administrative personnel, ended on December 31, 1979. Project cost in 1979, \$1,614,231.
 - 2) A successor contract to the above-listed project started on October 1, 1979. Its five-year mandate is to train 20,000 paramedical and auxiliary personnel, community workers, administrators and trainers in the Latin America/Caribbean region and to give technical assistance to family planning training providers in the region. Cost, during the period October 1, 1979 through June 30, 1980: \$997,944. (By June 30, 1980, over 40,000 persons in Latin America and the Caribbean had received training under these two contracts).
 - 3) Under a four-year contract, Development Associates, Inc. is implementing a project for the commercial distribution of contraceptives in El Salvador (see country entry).

General Service Foundation

- . Grant of \$244,500 to the Population Council to support work with Latin American and Caribbean governments and other institutions in the development and implementation of population policies and programmes.

Ford Foundation

- . Grant to Florida International University, Miami, for 1) partial support of a Conference on "International Migration and Refugees: The Caribbean and South Florida" (grant: \$6,376; term: 10/79-5/80); 2) support to enable four academics to participate in three panels on Migration at the Fifth Annual Meeting of Caribbean Studies Association (grant: \$840; term: 10/79-3/80).
- . Grant to Latin American Social Science Council, Buenos Aires, Argentina, for support of the publication of volume V of the Journal "Migration and Development" (grant: \$5,000; term: 10/79-6/80).

Latin America and the Caribbean

- . Grant to individual researcher to undertake research on "The International Migration of Caribbean People: Circular Movement and Development Policy" (grant: \$40,000; term: 10/79-9/81).

International Development Research Centre

- . Biomedical support programme, phase II. A grant to the Regional Population Centre (CCRP), Bogota, Colombia, to enable it to continue the Latin American Program of Research in Human Reproduction to promote and stimulate development of applied research on human reproduction through a small awards programme directed at young researchers in Latin America. Duration: 4 years. Total grant: \$500,000; allocations up to 1979, \$469,000; budget in 1980, \$31,000; expended, \$25,000; projected, \$6,000.
- . Vaginal contraceptive rings. A grant to the Centre for Research and Control of Maternal/Child Disease, Campinas, Brazil, and the National Population and Family Council (CONAPOFA), Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, to determine the acceptability of the vaginal ring in peri-urban and rural populations in Latin America. Duration: 2 years. Total grant: \$188,000; allocations up to 1979, \$135,825; budget in 1980, \$44,190, expended, \$24,000; projected, \$20,190.
- . Women's economic participation. A grant to the Centro de Estudios in Argentina, the Centro de Investigaciones Sociales in Bolivia, and the Centro Paraguayo de Estudios Sociologicos in Paraguay to study the nature and extent of women's economic participation in various sectors of these countries, with the Centro de Estudios in Argentina being responsible for co-ordination of the comparative analysis. Total grant: \$72,550; allocation up to 1979, \$63,736; budget: 1980, \$8,814.
- . PISPAL Phase III. A grant for the Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) to grant funds to be administered by El Colegio de Mexico to enable CLACSO to undertake Phase III of the PISPAL (Population Policy Research L.A.) project. Total grant: \$330,000; allocations up to 1979, \$65,000; budget: 1980, \$140,000.
- . Rural employment. A grant to Confederacion Universitaria Centroamericana (CSUCA) to enable them to assess the effect of selected rural development policies on rural employment in Central America, particularly in Costa Rica, Panama, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador. Total grant: \$131,500; allocations up to 1979, \$80,000; budget: 1980, \$51,490.
- . Settlement policies: analysis and dissemination. A grant for the Corporacion Centro Regional de Poblacion (CCRP), Bogota, Colombia to undertake a comparative analysis and synthesis of population redistribution aspects of settlement policies, their implementation and their impact in Latin America. Total grant: \$97,500; allocations up to 1979, \$20,000; budget: 1980, \$38,000.

International Institute for Vital Registration and Statistics

- . The IIVRS does not have a programme of direct technical assistance to individual countries. However, the Institute gives high priority to the building of relations among national officials for the purpose of promoting exchange of technical and operating information on an intra-regional basis. In pursuit of this goal, the IIVRS, in co-operation with the Inter-American Children's Institute (IACI), and other agencies working in the area, has assumed responsibility for promoting one aspect of a regional training programme in civil registration and vital statistics in the Latin American region. This aspect deals with providing informative, that is "training", documents on the legal, social and economic importance of civil registration and vital statistics for the use of officials at the highest ministerial or sub-ministerial levels in the countries of the region. Since the work requires regional experts, a regional technical committee to undertake this task was appointed by IIVRS with the co-operation of IACI. The Committee, which is known as

"Committee on Legal and Organizational Requirements for a Civil Registration System" is composed of one member each from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico and Venezuela; a representative of IIVRS and of IACI also serve. The Committee held its organizational meeting in La Plata, Argentina in June 1980 and is scheduled to meet again in Mexico City in January 1981. The target date for completion of the immediate assignment is June 1981.

Work has begun on creating a similar regional technical ad hoc committee in Africa and in Western Asia. Preliminary discussions have been held in respect of a similar committee in East Asia.

The project was initiated pursuant to a "Meeting on Co-ordination of Activities" held in Montevideo, Uruguay, in July 1979. The immediate work of the Latin American Committee on training is targetted for completion by June 1981, but additional work is projected through 1982. Support of such ad hoc regional committees is projected in Africa and West Asia for 1982 and 1983 and in East Asia for 1983-1984, providing funds become available.

The IIVRS provides travel and subsistence for national committee members attending meetings; the services of the experts is contributed at no cost to IIVRS. Since this project began in 1980, the cumulative allocations or expenditures for 1979 were zero. The budget for 1980 was \$15,500 of which \$6,954 was spent by 30 June 1980. The allocation for 1981 is \$9,500. (See also IIVRS entry in Global Section.)

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . Affiliated organization: Western Hemisphere Regional Office - New York.
- . Programme highlights: The largest of six regions through which IPPF administers its global programme, the Western Hemisphere Region co-ordinates the work of 37 affiliated family planning associations in the two Americas and the islands of the Caribbean. It provides the regional affiliates with technical assistance in information and education, medical, clinical and community-based services, programme planning and evaluation, and administration and budgeting. The Regional Office serves as the channel through which IPPF financial support and essential supplies are transmitted to the associations. Once a year the Office analyzes the Work Programme and Budget documents submitted by the associations and presents recommendations based on them -- and on the regular monitoring of activities -- to IPPF's regional and central volunteer bodies.

The Regional Office publishes a quarterly journal, Forum, designed to keep associations abreast of the latest developments and to serve as a medium for the exchange of experiences and perspectives. It produces its biennial statistical Overview of medical and clinical activities. And it issues occasional papers and other informational documents as required by the needs of its affiliates. A variety of training programmes are developed on a regional or subregional basis. It sponsors further contact among associations through an annual meeting of the WHR Regional Council, another of the associations' Executive Directors, five meetings of the Regional Executive Committee and other meetings of a technical nature developed in response to regular or changing needs.

In the Western Hemisphere, systematic family planning activities were pioneered by IPPF and its affiliates beginning with the efforts of Margaret Sanger and her associates in the U.S. in the early years of the century. Associations were organized in the Caribbean beginning in the 1950's and in Latin America beginning in the 1960's. The Regional Office, in the quarter century of its existence, has seen the atmosphere change from one of hostility and suspicion to one in which all but a few governments have themselves become active sponsors of family planning programmes, many of which are conducted in close co-operation with the private effort of IPPF. In that same period, the work of the associations has shown enormous changes, too, moving from a narrow focus on clinical activities toward a broad range of programmes, including -- in information, a wide use of mass media, with some associations recently moving into television; in education, a long-

Latin America and the Caribbean

range effort to get family life education incorporated into school curricula; in services, an expansion beyond the clinic into community and commercial services. Associations in the Western Hemisphere have shown themselves to be among the most vigorous and innovative in the world. Advanced communications programmes and community and commercial services were pioneered by associations in this Region. In 1979, and not counting the programmes in the developed nations, United States and Canada, associations in the Western Hemisphere attracted approximately one million new acceptors of family planning via their own facilities or efforts, while another half million acceptors entered family planning via government programmes that are conducted in collaboration with an association. Voluntary sterilization has been added as a service component in recent years, with two-thirds of the associations in the Region now providing it.

Another new trend in programming can be found in the integration of family planning with other developmental activities in conformance with the principles agreed on at the World Population Conference held in Bucharest in 1974. Associations in the Region now collaborate with other organizations, both governmental and private, to provide family planning in conjunction with activities directed toward maternal and child health, primary health care, adult literacy, improved nutrition, agricultural co-operatives and agriculture extension, among others. That association information campaigns have been effective is suggested by the recently published findings of the World Fertility Survey, showing that in countries such as the Dominican Republic, Panama and Colombia, more than 95 per cent of women can name an effective contraceptive method.

- . Financial summary: 1979 actual, \$2,266,200 (including IPPF grant, \$2,175,000); 1980 estimate, \$2,398,300; 1981 budget, \$2,433,800.
- . Affiliated organization: Caribbean Family Planning Affiliation (CFPA).
- . Programme highlights: The CFPA is the institution through which 15 family planning associations in the Caribbean area exercise affiliation with IPPF. Its members including the associations at work in Antigua, Aruba, Curacao, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guyana, Martinique, Montserrat, Saint Kitts, Saint Lucia, Saint Maarten, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The CFPA co-ordinates training, provides technical assistance to its members, seeks sources of funding for special projects, and maintains a library of films and information materials. In 1980, IPPF/WHO successfully negotiated a U.S. AID grant of approximately \$1 million for expanding the programme of the CFPA.
- . Financial summary: 1979 actual, \$74,600 (including IPPF grant, \$67,400); 1980 estimate, \$87,600 (including IPPF grant, \$87,600 and \$1,900 in commodities); 1981 budget, \$420,000 (including IPPF grant, \$80,900).

International Projects Assistance Services (IPAS)

- . IPAS has established a facility and programme in Puerto Rico for the training of Latin American doctors in surgical family planning services. Grants and loans are available for one and two-week training programmes for obstetricians and gynaecologists interested in providing a full range of contraceptive services in their region.

The Pathfinder Fund

- . Grant to Federacion Internacional de los Trabajadores de las Plantaciones Agricolas y Similares (FITPAS) to: 1) inform representatives of campesino organizations in 16 countries; and 2) assist them in organizing and implementing information and education and contraceptive distribution programmes in their respective countries (period: March 1979; amount, \$22,723).
- . Grant to Consejo Nacional de Poblacion y Familia (CONAPOFA) to inform representatives of the Armed Forces in Honduras, Panama, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Colombia,

Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay and Mexico about the Armed Forces Condom Distribution Program in the Dominican Republic and to encourage the establishment of a similar programme in their respective countries (period: July 1979; amount, \$19,719).

- . Grant to Asociacion Argentina de Proteccion Familiar to convene a meeting for church leaders from Chile, Bolivia, Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay to discuss family instability, lack of inter-family communication, acceptable sexual activities and suitable contraceptive usage (period: July 1979; amount, \$18,460).
- . Grant to Sociedad Civil de Bem Estar Familiar no Brazil to convene a meeting of the Deans of Schools of Midwifery in Brazil, Bolivia, Ecuador, Chile, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay to develop practical and theoretical curricula for those schools where there are no family planning training programmes and to design strategies to encourage school staff and local health authorities to offer family planning instructions (period: June 1980; amount, \$24,129).
- . Grant for convening a meeting of Directors of the Pathfinder-funded CBD projects to exchange experiences and plan future programmes (period: July 1979; amount, \$20,293).

The Population Council

- . Grant to the Centro de Estudios de Estado y Sociedad (CEDES), Buenos Aires, Argentina to reimburse CEDES for the costs of carrying out a "Seminar on Levels of Living and Access to Services among Popular Sector Families in Sao Paulo, Buenos Aires and Santiago (time frame: October 1979 to March 1980; amount, \$6,800).
- . Grant to the Centro de Estudios de Poblacion, Buenos Aires for support to expand and revise work on the evaluation of Latin American and Caribbean censuses and household surveys, especially deficiencies which affect the analysis of the female labour force (time frame: January 1980 to July 1980; amount, \$9,500).
- . Assistance to the Comité Permanente Interamericano de Seguridad Sociales (CPISS) in the form of grants for: 1) an international technical meeting on Education and Communication in Family Planning, Mexico City (time frame: June 1979 to May 1980; expenditure in 1979, \$23,800; total support, \$23,800); and 2) extension and improvement of the Latin American Regional Programme on Population and Social Security Institutions (time frame: August 1977 to June 1980; total support, \$10,100).
- . Grant to the Comité de Investigacion Aplicada en Poblacion para la America Latina (ICARPAL), Bogota, Colombia, for support of the ICARP programme in Latin America (time frame: January 1980 to December 1980; amount, \$196,415).
- . Women in development. The Council has assisted in the co-ordination of two working groups on women's projects, one in Sao Paulo, Brazil and one in Montevideo, Uruguay, and in the documentation of the policy of the Government of Colombia on day care centres. In Sao Paulo, an initial working group of fifteen persons held discussions on urban services for women, with special emphasis on access to health services. In Montevideo, a working group will discuss and outline priority research on women in Uruguay. The project began in January 1980. Budget in 1980, \$5,000; 1981, \$64,000.
- . Assistance to the Centre for Latin American Studies in the form of a grant to study the effects of urban policy of women in Latin America (time frame: December 1978 to May 1980; expenditure in 1979, \$17,000; total support, \$18,500).
- . Assistance to the Latin American Social Science Council in the form of a grant for a programme of social research on population problems relevant to population policies in Latin America (PISPAL) (time frame: March 1973 to July 1980; expenditure in 1979, \$15,000; total support, \$80,000).

Latin America and the Caribbean

- . Assistance to the International Committee on Applied Research in Population for Latin America in the form of a grant for continued support to the Latin American ICARP Programme (time frame: July 1975 to August 1980; expenditure in 1979, \$155,135; total support, \$444,135).
- . Grant to the Asociacion Colombiana para el Estudio de la Poblacion (ACEP) to cover the increase in printing costs of the International Federation of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (FIGO) Manual (time frame: August 1979 to January 1980; amount, \$80,000).

The Rockefeller Foundation

- . Grant to Latin American Social Research Council towards the costs of a research programme on problems relevant to the formulation of national population policies in Latin America (1977 grant, \$250,000, to be terminated February 1981).
- . Grant to Program of Joint Studies on Latin American Economic Integration to conduct a research programme on demographic and economic determinants of the labour force participation in Latin America (1977 grant, \$300,000, terminates June 1980).
- . Grant to the University of Pennsylvania in support of a research and training programme for physicians and scientists from Latin America in reproductive biology and endocrinology (1979 grant, \$450,000, terminates December 1981).

World Education

- . Caribbean women and development. Grants from U.S. AID/Women in Development and the Carnegie Corporation to train staff members from at least 40 women's organizations in the English-speaking Caribbean in the skills they will need to help the women in their groups become self-reliant and raise their family incomes; to build the capacity of the Women and Development Unit of the University of the West Indies to provide such training; and to document and evaluate the approaches used. World Education is providing staff or consultants as trainers for five three-day regional training workshops and four ten-day subregional workshops, and monitoring the local groups as they undertake projects. Workshops held in Barbados, Saint Lucia, Jamaica, and Trinidad. World Education will conduct an ongoing evaluation of the programme and prepare a final report. Time frame: November 1978 through October 1981. Budget: \$61,151 from U.S. AID/WID and \$15,000 from the Carnegie Corporation.
- . Training programme for nutrition educators. Grant from PACT (Private Agencies Collaborating Together) to train 20 nutrition educators, who will train 500 fieldworkers to involve villagers in identifying and solving their nutritional problems; to help these trainers and fieldworkers to form four in-country working groups to hold training seminars and disseminate information about participatory nutrition education; to teach trainers and fieldworkers how to assess their programmes; to develop a simple learning material for use with non-readers; and to develop a model programme for village nutrition education that will be described in a training manual for fieldworkers. World Education, in collaboration with the Save the Children Federation and Meals for Millions, will form a six-member resource team of adult education and nutrition specialists. This team will hold two field-operational seminars for nutrition educators from Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras, and Mexico. (The nutrition educators will be invited from CARE, Caritas, Save the Children Federation, the Behrhorst Clinic, government agencies, etc.) Seminars will take place in Alamos, Sonora, Mexico, and perhaps in Guatemala or Honduras. Participants will form working groups to train educators and fieldworkers from their own agencies and countries. World Education will prepare the programme design; provide a key trainer experience in participatory education and help design the two seminars; design a needs assessment tool for nutrition fieldworkers; and prepare a training manual from the findings of the project. Time frame: October 1979 to February 1982. Budget: \$24,700 to World Education out of a total budget of \$141,000.

REGIONAL

MIDDLE EAST AND WESTERN ASIA

A major regional organization is the United Nations Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA)*, which through its Population Division gives particular attention to assisting Governments and regional institutions concerned with population issues in the formulation of their plans and programmes, to promoting demographic knowledge and the dissemination of such knowledge through mass media, and to providing technical advisory services to Government and regional institutions and substantive support to United Nations technical co-operation programmes in the field of population in this region. Recent research projects include: the collection and publication, in June 1976, of demographic socio-economic indicators in all ECWA countries, with work now in progress to estimate missing data and to undertake projections of selected variables; and a study, completed in March 1976, of the legal status of Moslem women from the pre-Islamic era to the present time. Member organizations within the United Nations system also have their own offices in the region, through which certain population assistance projects are carried out. In addition, several organizations function as regional institutions. For example, the League of Arab States**, the International Islamic Centre for Population Studies and Research at Al Azhar University (Cairo), and the Arab Centre for Information Studies on Population Development and Reconstruction are active in promoting the diffusion of information about population issues in the region.

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Assistance

- . The UNFPA is funding a number of regional projects in the Middle East and Western Asia, which are executed by the United Nations, ECWA, UNDP, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, UNICEF, the UNFPA itself, and by non-governmental organizations. These projects involve a variety of activities - assistance to continent-wide conferences and seminars; to regional institutions for research, training, communication, infrastructure and other programmes; to international institutions for special programmes, infrastructure, and other activities, etc. Regional projects being funded by the UNFPA in the Middle East and Western Asia area, by executing agency, are:

UNFPA/United Nations/Economic Commission for Western Asia

- . Regional adviser in population statistics for the Middle East (initiated in 1973). To provide advisory assistance to Government departments concerned with the collection of national statistics in the region, to assist them in carrying out demographic statistics, projects, vital statistics, sample surveys and other population statistics useful for economic and social planning and formulation of population policies. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$274,828; budgets: 1980, ECWA, \$74,250; 1981, ECWA, \$80,300.

*Members of ECWA are Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Palestine Liberation Organization.

**Members of the League of Arab States are the same countries as ECWA members, listed above, plus Algeria, Djibouti, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Somalia, Sudan, and Tunisia.

Middle East and
Western Asia

- . Regional demographic adviser for the Middle East (initiated in 1973). To assist the countries of the region in identifying population trends, problems and needs for economic and social planning. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$14,941; budgets: 1980, ECWA, \$91,350; 1981, ECWA, \$85,400.
 - . ECWA Population Bulletin (initiated in 1975). To provide information and raise the level of awareness and understanding of population problems among government officials, professionals, scientists and the general public in the various countries of the region (to include Arabic version). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$209,073; budgets: 1980, \$64,325; 1981, \$144,010.
 - . Regional adviser on social development aspects of population and family planning policies (initiated in 1974). To advise on the social welfare aspects of policies and programmes related to family planning and on the development of human resources for family planning programmes, to assist in the development of training programmes for social development programmes related to family planning, and to help in the preparation and implementation of projects. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$252,445.
 - . Infrastructure for ECWA population studies and programme section (1975). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,362,119; budgets: 1980, \$414,600; 1981, \$400,400.
 - . Population estimates and monitoring, World Population Plan of Action (initiated in 1977). To provide population estimates and projections for various countries in the region and to conduct monitoring reviews and appraisal of the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$43,423; budgets: 1980, \$78,145; 1981, \$70,520.
 - . Regional seminar on population and development (initiated in 1978). To assist ECWA in holding regional seminar; subjects will include consequences of population growth for development, rural development and urban growth, urbanization, migration, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$37,293.
 - . Second regional population conference of the Economic Commission for Western Asia (initiated in 1978). To assist ECWA in holding an inter-governmental regional meeting for the purpose of reviewing the formulation and implementation of population policies and programmes in the region; to review country activities in the population field; and to evaluate the degree of implementation of the World Population Plan of Action in the region. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$29,233.
 - . Assistance to Arab League Population Research and Study Unit (initiated in 1978). To assist Arab League Unit in promoting population research and studies in the Arab World through fellowship training programmes, conferences, and research studies on such matters as population trends and problems, existing training facilities, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: United Nations, \$38,563; UNICEF, \$7,552; budget: 1980, United Nations, \$97,437; UNICEF, \$30,448.
 - . Preparation and publication of an Arabic manual of population terminology (initiated in 1978). To develop an inventory of Arabic terms used in the population field, to conduct expert group meetings of the draft manual, and to disseminate copies of the final publication to interested institutions in the Arab World. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$93,150; budget: 1980, \$95,850.
- Regional preparation meeting for 1980 World Conference of the UN Decade for Women (initiated in 1979). To provide travel, per diem and printing costs in support of preparatory meeting for the World Conference of the UN Decade for Women. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$4,373; budget: 1980, \$7,827.

- . ECWA regional meetings and seminars (initiated in 1980). To provide support for four regional meetings and seminars to be held during the period 1980-83, namely: 1) Conference on International Migration with Special Reference to the Arab World, to be held in 1980 (budget, 1980: \$114,000; 1981, \$35,000); 2) Workshop on Demographic Estimates and Projections, to be held in 1980 (budget, 1981: \$40,850); 3) Seminar on Urban Primacy in the Arab World, to be held in 1982 (budget, 1982: \$91,350); 4) Seminar on the Utilization of Research Findings, to be held in 1983 (budget, 1983: \$93,300).
- . ECWA Publication and Clearinghouse (initiated in 1980). To provide support for Publication and Clearinghouse component of the ECWA Population Programme, in order to provide for the wider dissemination of ECWA population research results; the undertaking of selected researches by scholars in the region; the training of researchers and scholars as well as the identification of areas of research and sources of information. Other activities include the updating of the source book for research on population in the ECWA region and the expansion of the population reference centre. Budgets: 1980, \$85,375; 1981, \$121,950.

UNFPA

- . Arab regional media seminars (initiated in 1974). To assist the Regional Arab Centre for Information Studies on Population, Development and Reconstruction in its seminar programme for journalists and broadcasters to develop reporting skills regarding population and development. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$290,678; budget: 1980, \$24,858.
- . League of Arab States conference on population (initiated in 1974). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$89,109.
- . Arab publications programme (initiated in 1977). 1) Population survey of the Arab World being prepared and co-ordinated by the University of North Carolina; cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$42,284; 2) UNFPA programme of publications in the Arab language; cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$56,889; budget: 1980, \$93,000.
- . Scientific Organization for Cultural Studies on Arab Women (initiated in 1978). Grant to this newly-formed organization, the objectives of which are to develop the potentials and skills of women in the Arab world in order to enable them to play a bigger role and share in the Arab World's cultural, social and economic development. Budget: 1980, \$40,000.
- . Nursing education conference and seminar on community health needs and curriculum development (initiated in 1979). To provide travel, per diem and support costs for qualified nurses of the ECWA region to participate in a workshop/seminar designed to develop guidelines for nursing curriculae related to community health needs of the countries in the region. Budgets: 1980, \$21,245.

UNFPA/UNESCO

- . Sectoral family planning communication programme (initiated in 1974). The Unit continues, under request, to assist Governments in the development of communication policies/strategies in support of integrated population and development programmes; the main activities of the Unit concern training, improvement of training, production of motivational materials, development of communication literature and its dissemination, research in the same field and its applications. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$776,604; budgets: 1980, \$396,929; 1981, \$259,200.
- . Regional sectoral programme in population education in the Arab States (initiated in 1974). Continues to provide backstopping for ongoing projects (Tunisia), to assist governments in planning population education projects and in the development of national project requests in this area (Bahrain, Jordan, Morocco, Sudan Somalia); continues to organize regional seminars and study tours; supports and monitors sub-contracts for research, studies and

Middle East and Western Asia

population education materials development. In 1979, special emphasis was placed on programme diagnosis for population education and population dynamics in the countries which have not yet started effective activities in the fields mentioned. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$815,420; budgets: 1980, \$257,000; 1981, \$367,683.

- Integration of population/development programmes through broadcasting services (initiated in 1977). To assist Arab States Broadcasting Union (Tunis, Tunisia) in integration of population/development programmes through broadcasting services. Integration with overall broadcasting activities in the countries of the region, and other relevant programmes implemented by national and regional organizations dealing with broadcasting, planning, development, research and statistics subjects; provision of technical assistance advisory services for the initiation and co-ordination of development broadcasting activities at national and regional levels. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$100,970; budget: 1980, \$147,530.

UNFPA/ILO

- Labour and Population: Mediterranean and the Middle East (initiated in 1974). Among the immediate objectives are to contribute to the integration of population policy in development planning, to stimulate and support data collection, research and studies on the interrelationship between demographic and development variables (where appropriate, by socio-economic-demographic models) by national and regional institutions, to stimulate and support the institutionalization of population education and family welfare planning in industry and through co-operatives and rural development institutes, and to develop, guide and monitor national efforts for research, policy and action and, on request, to help to design, implement and evaluate country projects for ILO technical co-operation with UNFPA or other financial support. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$878,995; budgets: 1980, \$309,500; 1981, \$313,000.
- Towards planned migration in the Arab region (initiated in 1977). To study the likely volume and characteristics of the demand for labour in the OPEC countries of the Arab region during the next 15 years, as well as to undertake complementary studies for the labour supply in likely supplier countries during the same period, with a view to providing a solid foundation for the development of regional manpower policy in the Arab region, that seeks to minimize detrimental effects and to maximize beneficial effects to the potential supplier countries. Expected completion date: 1979. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$178,234; budget: 1980, ECWA, \$7,000.
- Establishment of a labour and population education/welfare unit in the Arab Bureau for Workers' Education of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions (ICATU) (initiated in 1977). To support the promotion of population concepts and acceptance of the optimal family norm among workers through educational and motivational action among trade unions in the Arab countries. Expected completion date: 1980. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$32,500; budget: 1980, \$24,500.

UNFPA/WHO

Integration of family planning activities into health services (initiated in 1970). To collaborate with interested countries of the Region in the planning, organization, management and evaluation of family planning programmes as part of the health services in the training of all categories of personnel and in upgrading of institutions for training and research in human reproduction and population dynamics. The project continues to promote integration of family planning activities into health services, especially with MCH services, and collaborates with interested countries in this regard. The teaching of MCH and family planning in basic professional training of physicians, nurses and allied health personnel is emphasized and encouraged through national and regional seminars and workshops on the subject, and provision of consultancy and fellowships support to interested countries and suitable institutions and individuals. Field training areas are

also encouraged to be established in support to this activity. Projects of MCH/family planning are helped to be established in interested countries through collaboration for project formulation and submission to UNFPA for obtaining funding support. More recently, countries are being encouraged to study their midwifery needs and problems, and to tap and improve the indigenous human resources of traditional birth attendants who are well accepted by communities and conduct a large majority of deliveries in most countries of the Region. The general progress of the project has been satisfactory. When the project started in 1970/1971, four countries of the Region had existing population control and family planning programmes. Until now, eight more countries requested and received WHO assistance; seven countries have established MCH/family planning projects. The teaching of MCH/family planning in basic professional training of health personnel, and the establishment of field training areas in its support and of community-oriented training in general has progressed to some extent, but still has a long way to go, but recent experience in the Sudan in training of teachers of MCH has been gratifying. The project collaborates with other related regional programmes and projects through concerned EMRO technical units (MCH, Health Manpower Development, Nursing, Health Statistics, and Expanded Programme of Immunization). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$503,416; budgets: 1980, \$418,500; 1981, \$647,700.

- . Strengthening of family planning at the country level (initiated in 1979). To promote effective family planning programmes at the country level within primary health care through advisory services and applied research. The project includes training of various categories of personnel in the technical educational and managerial aspects of family planning programmes, as well as promotion of health education to the public through publication of proceedings of various training seminars and the undertaking of various courses at the inter-country level. Budgets: 1980, \$417,500; 1981, \$524,000.
- . Intercountry (ECA) interregional (WHO) workshop on population, health and development (initiated in 1979). To provide support for a workshop, to be held in Tunis, which will bring together socio-economic planners, statisticians, demographers and public health administrators from Algeria, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia to exchange experience and develop a conceptual and practical framework for socio-economic development in their countries. Budgets: ECA, 1980, \$25,096; ECA, 1981, \$40,609.

Regional Middle East and Western Asia

- . Total UNFPA cumulative expenditures, Regional Middle East and Western Asia, through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing (including UNFPA Liaison Officer and Regional Representative): \$6,959,358; budgets: 1980, \$2,921,141; 1981, \$2,245,922; 1982, \$91,350; 1983, \$93,300 - grand total, \$12,311,071 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

Regional organization assistance

United Nations Economic Commission for Western Asia*

ECWA programmes and projects, primarily funded by UNFPA, and carried out by the Population Division, are:

- . Regional adviser in population statistics for the Middle East (initiated in 1973). To provide advisory assistance to Government departments concerned with the collection of national statistics in the region, to assist them in carrying out demographic statistics projects, vital statistics, sample surveys and other population statistics useful for economic and social planning and formulation of population policies.

*Submitted by ECWA.

Middle East and
Western Asia

- Regional demographic adviser for the Middle East (initiated in 1973). To assist the countries of the region in identifying population trends, problems and needs for economic and social planning.
- ECWA Population Bulletin (initiated in 1971). A scientific population journal the aims of which are to provide information and raise the level of awareness and understanding of population problems among government officials, professionals, scientists and the general public in the various countries of the region; published biannually in Arabic and English.
- Infrastructure for ECWA Population Division (initiated in 1975).
- Population estimates and monitoring, World Population Plan of Action (initiated in 1977). To provide population estimates and projections for various countries in the region and to conduct monitoring reviews and appraisal of the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action.
- An Arabic manual of terminology in the field of population studies (initiated in 1979). This project involves adaptation of the revised version of the United Nations Multilingual Demographic Dictionary to conditions in Arab countries and its translation into Arabic. The manual is scheduled for publication in 1981 and will serve both as a dictionary unifying the variety of demographic terms currently in use in the Arabic language and a training manual for Arabic-speaking students of demography.
- Bibliography of population and development literature relating to Arab countries or emanating from them. This bibliography contains 2200 references in English and French and 922 in Arabic covering the period 1960-1979. Both volumes were published in 1980.
- Census of Palestinian Arab People (initiated in 1979). To provide necessary data on the evolution of the Palestinians in the main countries of concentration (Jordan, Lebanon and Syria). A census expert has been recruited to follow-up on the various aspects of the project and to organize the meetings of the Preparatory Committees.
- Translation into Arabic and editing of a book by Birks and Sinclair on "Basic data on population, economy and international migration in Arab countries" (initiated in 1979). The book was published in 1980.
- Second Regional Population Conference of the Economic Commission for Western Asia (held in December 1979). The objectives were to assist ECWA in reviewing the formulation and implementation of population policies and programmes in the region; to review country activities in the population field; and to evaluate the degrees of implementation of the World Population Plan of Action in the region.
- Census training workshop for Arabic-speaking countries (held from 4 January-6 March 1980). The purpose was to train country census technicians to conduct censuses of their countries for the "1980 world population and housing census programme". The project was a contribution to the development of a cadre of qualified and experienced census takers in ECWA countries.
- The Population Situation in the ECWA Region (country profiles). These publications (one for each country) are designed for briefing purposes and as a starting point for country-specific population and development research. In addition to basic analysis of the situation relating to population, housing, education, health and population policies, they contain bibliographical and other information necessary for population research on countries of the region.

- . Sources for Research on Population and Development in the ECWA Region. This publication gives, for each ECWA country, an extensive listing of the population, housing, labour force, health and education contents of recent population censuses, socio-demographic surveys and national statistical abstracts, in addition to bibliographical, organizational and other information relevant for population and development research in the region. This extensive "sourcebook" is designed to assist researchers in determining availability of data, research and other information on population and development questions in this region and to locate the sources where they can be found.

Non-governmental organization assistance

Ford Foundation

- . Grant to the Population Council, New York for support of 1) a Population Council regional representative in Western Asia; grant, \$80,000; term: 8/77-7/79; extension grant in FY 1979 of \$90,000 for 24 months); 2) partial costs of technical assistance and administration of the Middle East Research Awards Program in Population (grant, \$30,000; term: 1/78-6/79).
- . Grant to The Population Council for support of a study entitled: "Labor Migration from Asia to the Middle East" (grant, \$14,806; term: 10/79-3/81).
- . Grants to individual researchers, 1) at University of Durham, for preparation of a book "Economic Development and Employment: The Arab Middle East in the 1970s" (grant in FY 1979 of \$3,500 for seven months); 2) at Economic Commission for Western Asia, to undertake research on "Some Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Palestinian Migration to the Gulf States" (grant in FY 1979 of \$6,400 for six months); at Massachusetts Institute of Technology to undertake research on "Population Movements in the Middle East: Analysis of Policy Issues" (grant in FY 1980 of \$45,920 for 24 months).

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . IPPF groups the countries of North Africa and the Middle East into one region, the dominating influence being the Islamic religion, culture and traditions. The Region was formed in 1970 with six member family planning associations; the number doubled in the following eight years and there are increasing contacts with non-member countries. The Regional Office is in Tunis. There is wide variation in the stages of development of FPA's, reflecting the diversity of government attitudes. Associations in the region continue to exert efforts to improve delivery of services to the population in different ways: Some FPAs maintain model clinics and in several countries offer family planning in co-operation with, or through, other agencies: local charitable associations (in Jordan, Lebanon and Egypt), women's unions (in Iraq, Jordan and Syria), government MCH/public health centres (Afghanistan, Iraq, Sudan) and international organizations services (Lebanon, Jordan, Yemen Arab Republic). All major cornerstones of IPPF's international programme - service delivery, training, information and education and integration - are accorded high priority and special efforts are being made to build up a strong cadre of well-placed and community-spirited volunteers. Education programmes for young people and literacy programmes have been launched and experience has been gained in different approaches in community-based contraceptive distribution programmes. Collaboration is sought with many other agencies active in the region, particularly UNFPA. The Regional Office provides technical assistance to the FPAs to produce their own materials and takes part in schemes to develop training curricula for the various skills required. Like other parts of the IPPF system, the region took a leadership role in developing non-governmental support for the International Year of the Child and encourage women's development projects and appropriate legislative reforms.

Middle East and
Western Asia

The Population Council

- . Population analysis techniques for planners in the Middle East. This project has two components: a number of training seminars and workshops to be organized in collaboration with planning organizations, statistical bureaus, and research institutions in the region; and the preparation of a manual on demographic analysis techniques for planners, to be published in Arabic, English and French (time frame: December 1978 to November 1981; expenditures through 1979, \$52,798; budget in 1980, \$75,103).
- . Population Council Associate for Arab West Asia. The Associate provides professional services to institutions and individuals in the Arab West Asia region, represents the Council, and provides programme consultation to the Ford Foundation. The Associate is based in Amman, Jordan and teaches part-time at the University of Jordan. The project began in September 1975. Expenditures through 1979, \$214,736; budget in 1980, \$65,663; 1981, \$63,000.
- . City population strategies. The purpose of this project is to develop a capacity for providing information and analysis to city planners and managers concerning the population prospects of cities and the demographic impact within cities of alternative urban development policies. A report entitled "City Population Issues and Strategies in the Middle East" was prepared. The report focused on the demographic aspects of rapid urbanization in several medium-sized cities in Egypt, Syria, and Turkey, and proposed a series of policy questions for further research. The project began in March 1977. Expenditures through 1979, \$28,808; budget in 1980, \$15,677; 1981, \$18,000.
- . Arab research and training. Under this project support was provided for research meetings, small research projects, and training courses in consultation with the Ford Foundation. Projects include a study group for Arab and Turkish researchers on the topic of "Intermediate Variables in Fertility Analysis" and assistance to the Syrian Central Bureau of Statistics (time frame: August 1977 to July 1979; amount, \$20,000).
- . Health and mortality. The purpose of this project is to create a research capacity in the region for the monitoring and analysis of health policy that pays particular attention to infancy and early childhood, and to bring that capacity to bear on public issues in the region. An intermediate objective is the formulation, and demonstration in selected field research projects, of an analytic framework that identifies the important causal mechanisms of health status and of mortality for infants and young children. The project began in January 1980; budget in 1980, \$23,000; 1981, \$20,000.
- . Agricultural labour and migration. The Council is assisting the Faculty of Economics and Rural Development of the University of Gezira in Wad Medani, Sudan, to develop its programme of postgraduate studies and research on agricultural labour and migration. The Council joined with the Faculty to appoint an economist specializing in this field. The original purpose for this project was a local concern about labour supply shortage. Attention is also being given to the family dynamics and material support problems of this economic group in the Sudan (time frame: January 1980 to December 1981; amount, \$27,966).
- . Assistance for a preparation of a report entitled "City Population Issues and Strategies in the Middle East", which focused on the demographic aspects of rapid urbanization in several medium-sized cities in Egypt, Syria and Turkey. Expenditure in 1979, \$10,808.
- . Middle East Research Awards (MEAWARDS). This is a regional programme of research awards that utilizes award funds from multiple donors, provides technical consultation to a network of MEAWARDS applicants and winners, and is administered by the Population Council's Cairo office with guidance from a regional advisory committee. Applications for awards are invited twice yearly on a broad range of topics related to development and population. An Advisory Committee consisting of five outstanding Middle Eastern scholars screens

applications and makes the selection of winners. MEAWARDS provides technical assistance to winners and arranges consultation among analysts and researchers on topics selected by MEAWARDS for special encouragement listing current MEAWARDS with Council funding fellows. The project began in January 1978. Expenditures through 1979, \$50,547; budget in 1980, \$137,133; 1981, \$162,000.

INTERREGIONAL*

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . The UNFPA is funding a number of interregional projects which are executed by the United Nations, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, UNICEF, other United Nations agencies, the UNFPA itself, and by non-governmental organizations. Interregional projects being funded by UNFPA, by executing agency, are:

UNFPA/United Nations

- . Assistance to the Cairo Demographic Centre (initiated in 1969). To conduct a Special Diploma Course of training cum research on demographic factors in educational planning in Arab countries. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,911,650; budgets: 1980, \$865,200; 1981, \$907,000; 1982, \$915,500; 1983, \$915,500.
- . Centre Demographique ONU-Roumanie, Bucharest (initiated in 1974). To provide support for demographic training and research for students from the French-speaking developing countries of the world. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,447,640; budgets: 1980, \$470,000; 1981, \$340,000.
- . Software for population census processing for smaller computers (initiated in 1976). To develop, either from original design or by building on whatever existing software can be acquired, the necessary initial software products and to document and disseminate these products to less developed countries for population census and related work. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$212,827; budgets: 1980, \$267,700; 1981, \$198,000.
- . Study on staffing and cost requirements for conducting population censuses (initiated in 1976). To develop guidelines on staffing and cost requirements in connexion with census planning and to circulate such guidelines to national census agencies and to international funding agencies. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$217,191; budgets: 1980, \$10,270; 1981, \$31,427.
- . Technical advisory services in demographic statistics (initiated in 1979). To provide technical backstopping to help developing countries in building up a cadre of experienced technicians responsible for population censuses, demographic surveys and civil registration services. Budgets: 1980, \$223,000; 1981, \$219,000.
- . Technical advisory service in population surveys within the national household survey capability programme (initiated in 1980). To provide advice and guidance to developing countries wishing information on planning and organizing surveys in such areas as sampling, cartography, questionnaire formulation, data processing and analysis, etc. Budgets: 1980, \$90,500; 1981, \$88,500.

*An interregional project is generally identified as one involving specific groups of countries in more than one region.

Interregional

- . Technical advisory service in statistical data processing (initiated in 1980). To provide for technical backstopping for the computer data processing component of censuses, demographic surveys, civil registration and vital statistics systems and related activities. Budgets: 1980, \$42,000; 1981, \$43,000.
- . Training in census/survey techniques (initiated in 1980). To train national staff to use computer capabilities. Budgets: 1980, \$45,000; 1981, \$45,000.
- . Programme of mortality studies - a joint United Nations/WHO project (initiated in 1980). To study mortality differentials between and among developing countries, their change over time and their causes and potential consequences. Budgets: 1980, \$260,250; 1981, \$230,800. (See also under UNFPA/WHO section.)
- . Collection of baseline socio-economic information on the Palestinian people (initiated in 1980). Through special censuses and sample surveys, to collect socio-economic data on the Palestinian people in the Middle East and Northern Africa. Budgets: 1980, \$150,400; 1981, \$187,000.

UNFPA

- . Population Research and Study Centre, Al Azhar University (initiated in 1972). To assist the Centre's objective of increasing Muslim awareness of the relevance of population dynamics to human well-being. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$749,431; budgets: 1980, \$210,700; 1981, \$199,700.
- . Study of multilateral bilateral funding (initiated in 1976). To develop guidelines and a work plan for UNFPA multi/bi funding operations. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$453,298.
- . Population publications and media service (initiated in 1975). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,181,584; budget: 1980, \$324,855.
- . Population Crisis Committee (initiated in 1974). To strengthen the capacity of the PCC to build understanding of population issues. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$882,500; budget: 1980, \$207,500.
- . International Review Group of Social Science Research on Population and Development (initiated in 1976). To assist this ad hoc body of six members, chosen on the basis of internationally recognized expertise in social demography, population and other social sciences fields, the job of which is to recommend directions for research and for resource allocation to research which would more effectively contribute to the development of public policy in population. (For additional information, see entry on this subject under The Population Council in the Global section). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$111,129.
- . Preparation and publication of population monographs (initiated in 1977). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$192,795; budget, 1980, \$104,000.
- . International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) Committee (initiated in 1976). To support the activities of two scientific committees: 1) Committee on Population Policies in Developing Countries, which since 1975 has been producing case studies for the purpose of providing tools for the design of population policies; and 2) Committee on Urbanization and Population Redistribution. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$904,000; budgets: 1980, \$271,700; 1981, \$262,000.
- . InterPress Service (initiated in 1978). To aid the IPS in maintaining and expanding its programme of population information and dissemination. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$169,000; budget: \$247,900.

Interregional

- . Training for the integration of family planning into maternal and child health services (initiated in 1978). To assist the New York Medical College's International Institute for Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning in conducting in-service training programmes for trainees from developing countries. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$247,512; budget: 1980, \$198,468.
- . Third European population seminar in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, September 1978 (initiated in 1978). To fund seminar for participants from European countries for study in-depth of a variety of structural changes occurring in Western and Eastern European countries as related to declining fertility, ageing of population, migration and urbanization. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$5,150.
- . Development of international maternity care monitoring: pre-project activities (initiated in 1978). To assist the International Federation of Family Health in developing a five-year programme on international maternity care monitoring, covering about 10 countries, and which will assist governments in the development of standardized service record systems to evaluate maternity care service at three levels: institutions, including teaching hospitals and district hospitals, peripheral maternity centres where services are provided primarily by trained midwives, and supervised services of traditional birth attendants. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$15,300; budget: 1980, \$30,600.
- . American Universities Field Staff: Programme on Third World Communication (initiated in 1979). To assist AUFS in expanding its in-depth investigations into aspects of the population situation, including migration, status of women, nutrition, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$37,500; budget: 1980, \$62,500.
- . Nordic Parliamentary Mission on population issues to Asia and Egypt (initiated in 1979). To provide funds for study tour of Egypt, India, and Thailand. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$75,300.
- . Critical training, management and leadership skills programme, University of Connecticut, Institute of Public Service (initiated in 1979). To assist the Institute in providing 16-week training programme on management and leadership skills for health, population/family planning, and social service personnel from developing countries. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$32,387.
- . International Alliance of Women follow-up projects on international and regional seminars on population questions (initiated in 1979). To assist IAW in working with affiliates to provide community development, better family living, responsible parenthood, and status of women projects in a number of developing countries. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$82,851; budget: 1980, \$63,654.
- . International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, General Conference, Manila, 1981 (initiated in 1979). To assist IUSSP in providing funding for participants from developing countries at its forthcoming conference. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$65,700; budgets: 1980, \$126,000; 1981, \$455,000.
- . Austrian Parliamentary study mission on population to Asia and Africa (initiated in 1979). To provide funds for study tour and fact-finding mission. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$33,000.
- . International Alliance of Women for international seminar on follow-up activities to regional seminars, held in Monrovia, Liberia in September 1979 (initiated in 1978). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$72,942.
- . Media and non-governmental activities (initiated in 1979). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$100,000; budget: 1980, \$100,000.

Interregional

- . Films on population and development activities (initiated in 1979). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$73,089; budget: 1980, \$64,569.
- . Inter-Press Service for special project on population information (initiated in 1979). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$33,406.
- . Harvard University, Center for Population Studies for pre-project activities in connexion with a comparative study on income distribution and fertility transition (initiated in 1979). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$46,700.
- . International Planned Parenthood Federation for support for JOICFP Integrated Health/Family Planning Project (initiated in 1979). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$850,000; budget: 1980, \$732,297.
- . Margaret Sanger Center for support of its International Student Program (initiated in 1980). Budgets: 1980, \$33,000; 1981, \$34,900.
- . Equity Policy Center of Washington, D.C. for International Symposium on Women and Their Health, held in Washington, D.C. in June 1980 (initiated in 1980). Budget: 1980, \$25,000.
- . Educational materials, training and technical assistance for Integrated Health/FP project of IPPF/JOICFP (initiated in 1980). Budget: 1980, \$267,209.
- . Consultant to prepare a Survey Report on Law and Population Activities in Africa, 1970-1989. Budget: 1980, \$5,200. Completed in September.

UNFPA/ILO

- . World Employment Programme - Research and action programme concerning population and employment (initiated in 1972). To establish and explain the relationship between, and mechanism of, population and employment and income change in the process of development and to contribute to relevant aspects of population policy formulation. Includes the BACHUE economic-demographic models which also provide the framework within which studies focusing on selected problematic areas are undertaken, e.g. the determinants of labour force participation, the economics of fertility reduction, effects of population and income on expenditure patterns, the effects of changes in employment and income distribution on migration. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$3,684,354; budget: 1980, \$49,191.
- . Training fellowships (initiated in 1971). Executing agencies: ILO/IILS. The objectives are to enable leadership groups in the organized sector to make a contribution to national debate and action in population questions and to impart specific task-oriented training to relevant professional groups. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$390,000.
- . Labour and population: Regional Middle East (initiated in 1976). For description see Middle East regional section.

UNFPA/WHO

(Submitted by WHO)

(See also section on WHO in "Global Programmes")

- . Technical support to country programmes.
 - a) Management support in family health (initiated in 1970). The project aims to co-operate with countries in strengthening the planning, implementation and evaluation of MCH/FP component of health care systems. Support is given through the Regional Offices to countries in such areas as training in management, including the organization and administration of resources. Appropriate materials for workshops on family health programme formu-

Interregional

lation and management have been prepared, and practical guidelines for the development of information systems of integrated MCH/FP programmes are being designed. The project is concerned with the development of health service research in family health, especially as part of primary health care. The staff of the project work in close collaboration with the WHO activities in country health programming, and other activities concerned with the appraisal of the health sector's contribution to national population and development programmes. They participate in inter-agency, and UNFPA needs assessment, formulation and evaluation missions. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,329,957.

b) Support to specific family planning aspects of health care systems, particularly in MCH (initiated in 1970). The project aims to: 1) promote the exchange of up-to-date information on technical and organizational aspects of family planning within comprehensive health care; 2) provide information on equipment, drugs and techniques for family planning care; 3) co-operate with countries in manpower development in comprehensive MCH care (including fertility management); and 4) participate in research aspects of MCH/FP, as related to the development of appropriate technologies in fertility management and human reproduction. Emphasis is given to training aspects (see Manpower Development project below) and to the development of special areas of priority to countries. Guidelines have been prepared on the service implications of the various methods of fertility regulation, including the IUDs, oral contraceptives, abortion and female sterilization. Currently, the project is concentrating on the reproductive health needs of adolescents, including service, educational and psychosocial aspects (see Research on Family Planning Care in Health Services project below). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,491,324.

c) Strengthening of health education as part of family health (initiated in 1970). The project aims to co-operate with countries in: 1) more systematic planning, implementation and evaluation of the health education aspects of family health programmes; and 2) concrete and realistic field-oriented intersectoral activities for education in family planning, family life education and population education within the context of rural development. The activities are carried out in close collaboration with other United Nations agencies and NGOs. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$366,613; budget: 1980, \$8,000.

d) Health demographic and statistical systems (initiated in 1971). A major aim of this project is to assist countries in the gradual development of an integrated national health information system as a basis for the rational planning and evaluation of family planning policies and programmes. To this effect, the project provides for specialized technical support to countries in setting up or improving the health demography data base and to act as a clearinghouse for the exchange of experiences concerning new data collection techniques. It includes the development and application of family health indicators, particularly regarding MCH/FP information used at peripheral levels of the health care system. Comparative studies of national information relating to family health are initiated so as to be able to: i) assess factors bearing on international comparability of basic vital and health statistics, and ii) monitor trends and differential performance for global consideration. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$648,479; budget: 1980, \$83,000.

e) Manpower development (initiated in 1970). Activities concerned with manpower development in the areas of family planning, human reproduction and population dynamics are considered part of overall efforts of the Organization to promote national self-reliance through strengthening national capabilities of training for all levels of health and other development workers. The main work is in support of country activities which aim at the development of comprehensive and integrated national systems of manpower development closely linked with national health systems, ensuring that sufficient numbers of workers are available and that training remains appropriate to the health needs and problems of the country and supports family and community self-reliance. The main emphasis at this stage is to improve the institutional capabilities for training workers at community level.

a) Teacher-training in comprehensive MCH care. The project aims to strengthen national self-reliance in meeting manpower needs for achieving total coverage of MCH/FP programmes within an integrated health care system and as part of primary health care. Support is given to systematic manpower and training planning, to the training of teachers, the strengthening of national institutions, and the co-ordination of national resources for training with the health care programmes. The emphasis of the programme is on country level activities, for the training of teachers of all levels of health and health-related workers, especially front-line, primary health care workers. International resources are utilized to develop and strengthen a core of training personnel within a country and national or regional training centres. The training activities cover managerial aspects (i.e., planning, organization and evaluation of training and health care programmes); health technology related to comprehensive MCH care, with an emphasis on technology appropriate to home or peripheral level care; and educational processes, including the development of curriculum based on a task analysis in the community according to local needs. The project contributes to the co-ordination of national training programmes with other ongoing family planning and health-related training activities, both at national and international levels; and to the co-ordination of external support. The project is a developmental one, which provides initial support, leading to continuation as country programmes. As required in specific regions, a national centre may in turn serve as a regional resource centre. The project also supports an interregional six-week course on comprehensive MCH care run in collaboration with the University of Singapore. The course is attended by teachers or administrators from different disciplines. It includes field work, and individualized instruction. The course is followed up by country level support. So far, approximately 37 countries have participated in the courses.

b) Teacher-training in midwifery education. The project aims to further develop modular curriculum for different levels of nursing/midwifery personnel, including family planning as an integral part of the curriculum; to train teachers in modular curriculum design and utilization through teacher-training workshops and the preparation of guidelines; and to promote the development of teaching packages for each module. An annotated bibliography of teacher-learning materials for schools of nursing and midwifery has been published and distributed. A series of workshops are held in the regions. Other educational materials are prepared, including a flow chart system for both training and patient management in obstetrics emergencies for auxiliary nurse-midwives and traditional birth attendants (TBAs).

c) Training of traditional birth attendants. The project aims to study different educational strategies and methods, to improve the training of TBAs. Activities include providing trainers of TBAs with a package which can be modified to suit local situations; modifying methods of instruction to be more appropriate to the educational level of TBAs; facilitating the more effective participation of the TBA in MCH and family planning care. Case studies, describing innovative training schemes as well as alternative roles of the TBA in MCH and family planning are being prepared.

d) Training in nutrition and family planning. Interregional courses are carried out in order to promote and develop means of integrating nutrition, family planning and MCH care, particularly for front-line workers, both auxiliaries and members of the community. The courses are designed for those responsible for the training of intermediate and front-line workers through national training institutes and centres.

e) Cumulative expenditures through 1979 for manpower development: \$2,526,993.

. Synthesis of knowledge and information exchange (initiated in 1971). Through the convening of technical meetings and publications of reports, the project serves an important function in terms of a) bringing to public attention issues of global relevance, highlighting the importance of certain areas, and creating awareness; and b) analysing and bringing to the fore, results of research, including innovative or alternative approaches to solving priority health problems. The subjects currently being analysed are those related to the

Interregional

promotion of family health as part of primary health care and rural development; for example, meetings are being held on Women and Family Health, and Rural Maternity Care. Publications are being prepared on results of ad hoc surveys on infant and childhood mortality of the comparative study of social and biological effects of perinatal mortality; of the study of the family life cycle; of the surveys of reproductive health in adolescence. In addition, guidelines on fertility regulation methods are being developed, to help programme administrators who require up-to-date, practical information for the selection and use of methods, and for the organization of services; guidelines are being written on abortion care, sterilization, oral contraceptives, and the IUD. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,007,743; budget: 1980, \$30,500.

The UNFPA-funded research activities are as follows:

. Epidemiological research on health aspects of family planning. The project aims at resolving the complex interrelationships that exists between reproductive patterns and health;

a) Illegal abortion. Studies on the health consequences and the health service cost of illegal abortion are underway in Malaysia, Nigeria, Turkey and Venezuela. These investigations, using a common protocol, are designed to test a simple methodology for estimating the consequences and costs of illegal abortion on the basis of hospital-based studies linked to community surveys. The field studies were completed at the end of 1977 and the analysis is to be completed in 1978.

b) Infertility. A Task Force on infertility was formed to deal with the problem on the prevalence, distribution and causes of infertility where it constitutes an important health problem, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. An overall research strategy has been developed and studies are currently being implemented according to this strategy in Nigeria, Sudan, and the United Republic of Cameroon. These studies include epidemiological studies and case-control studies in hospital settings.

c) Collaborative research in breast feeding, with particular reference to lactation and reproduction. The objectives of the programme in breast feeding are to support countries in i) epidemiological studies on patterns of breast feeding and infant feeding in general, and the identification of the factors influencing them; as well as to study the relationship between lactation, return of menstruation and ovulation; ii) to study the volume and composition of breast milk ingested by infants living in different ecological and socio-economic environments and to relate this to the growth and development of the infant; as well as to examine the relationship between changes in volume and composition of breast milk and use of hormonal contraception; iii) using the data gathered in these studies, to develop culture-specific action programmes designed to improve infant feeding practices, and as part of this, to explore new ways of promoting health education. The report of the first part of the collaborative study dealing with prevalence and duration of breast feeding in nine countries and covering 24,000 mother/child pairs, will be published in 1980. The study of volume and composition is underway in Nigeria, Zaire, Philippines, Guatemala, Hungary and Sweden and is scheduled to be completed in late 1980. Research/action programmes dealing with prevalence and duration of breast feeding, factors influencing them and ways of improving breast feeding practices are also underway in a number of Latin American and South East Asian countries that have requested support in this area. Similar projects are also being discussed with a number of countries in the African region.

d) Reproductive health needs in adolescence. The objectives of this research programme are: to determine in selected populations of adolescent girls, the prevailing patterns of physical maturation such as the relation between menstrual onset and the establishment of ovulatory cycles and the timing and outcome of adolescent pregnancies; to determine the possible influence of hormonal contraception on physiological maturation and on the timing of recurrence of ovulation after cessation of the hormonal contraception; to explore the relationship of major life events and stress factors of physiological maturation and, in particular, ovulation; to identify factors that have a major influence on the choice and

use of contraceptive methods by male and female adolescents. The results of the studies will assist in defining risk groups for pregnancy, as well as for harmful effects of contraception among teenagers. They will feed into the planned guidelines for contraceptive services to adolescents.

e) Cumulative expenditures through 1979 for epidemiological research on health aspects of family planning: \$1,674,305.

- . Operational research. To undertake research on operational aspects of family planning programmes, the system of services used to encourage and assist the practice of family planning in different social, economic, and cultural settings. Research therefore relates to many of the different components of the family planning system and aims at providing the planners and administrators with more detailed information on which to formulate policy and improve the efficiency of the programme. The priority areas for research activities include both behavioural science needs as well as those of management and administration:

a) Research in health education and behavioural sciences in family planning including: factors involved in the adoption of family planning services provided by health centres as perceived by the consumers; characteristics of adoption and diffusion of innovative practices for family planning in rural areas; influence of children upon the adoption by their family of health practices they have learned in school.

b) Studies on the risk approach for maternal and child health and family health care. The aim of the risk approach is to give special attention to those women and children in greatest need within a framework of improved health care for all. Levels of risk are determined in order to adapt the type and number of interventions by health workers, by families and by communities to these different levels. The approach thus involves maximum utilization and participation of existing community resources, including non-conventional resources such as teachers, traditional birth attendants and women's groups. The activities include defining the risk indicators and levels of risk through epidemiological studies and determining the degree of risk attached to each risk factor, and their eventual interaction. The development and testing of new strategies and the preparation of plans for national application of the most efficient and effective will be based on the findings of these studies. Risk factors in each community will determine the reorganization of maternal and child health/family planning care.

c) Cumulative expenditures through 1979 for operational research: \$995,040; budgets: 1980, \$506,000; 1981, \$387,900; 1982, \$341,900; 1983, \$183,700.

- . Research in health demography. Large-scale analytical studies have been undertaken or are being implemented to improve the understanding of complex interrelationships between health, population dynamics and socio-economic development, with particular attention to determinants and consequences of morbidity and mortality. New methods are under development to improve the collection, analysis and dissemination of the pertinent information, especially in the field of mortality, maternal and child health care, and family planning. Studies in this area are related on the one hand to trends and patterns in mortality (maternal, foetal, perinatal, postnatal, and infant), fertility (births, pregnancies, abortions), and other demographic and health variables, and on the other hand to relevant differentials (urban/rural residence, social status, and economic factors). A combined study of foetal, infant and early childhood mortality and fertility patterns was carried out in Afghanistan, Algeria, Sierra Leone and Sudan.
- . Infrastructure support. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$4,263,646; budgets: 1980, \$935,400; 1981, \$986,200.

The following are "regional Europe" projects, but are listed here because of their inter-regional nature.

Interregional

- . Training in family health and family planning (initiated in 1972). The aim of this project is to promote the teaching of family health/family planning, mainly through the organization of international courses on family health/family planning for personnel actively engaged in FH/FP activities in the European, African and Eastern Mediterranean Regions of WHO. The decentralization of the Course on FH/FP for multidisciplinary teams helped to promote family planning in the countries where it was conducted and ensured wider participation of the national authorities as well as a greater impact at the national level. Furthermore, this training was strengthened by the further development and distribution of relevant educational material in this field. The results of the Study on the Teaching of Family Planning at Medical, Nursing and Midwifery Schools in certain countries of the Region have been widely distributed. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$387,602.
- . Family health and family planning (initiated in 1972). The aim of this project is to provide specialized technical and educational advice for the planning and implementation of integrated family planning activities, including the application of some research findings to the development of adolescent fertility programmes, and strengthening the involvement of health personnel in family planning. Special attention is given to the development of national self-reliance in the area of education and training and systematic retraining in family health and family planning. The project also includes guidance for inter-country activities concerned with the education and training of multi-disciplinary groups in family health/family planning. A first attempt to gather specialists from developing countries of the WHO European Region was made through a meeting on the application of research findings to the development of adolescent fertility programmes in developing areas of the Region (Copenhagen, 28-29 April 1978), during which the situation regarding adolescent fertility in some of the developing countries of the Region was reviewed and recommendations were made concerning the need for further research and service programmes in developing areas. This project is focusing mainly on developing countries of the European Region. However, upon UNFPA request, assistance was provided to Eastern European countries for the preparation of project requests to UNFPA and, subsequently, for the implementation of approved programmes. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$572,506; budget: 1980, \$9,897.
- . Family health publications (initiated in 1977). To assist WHO in a number of studies, e.g., Summary of Results of the Ad-hoc Surveys on Infant and Childhood Mortality; Supplementary Report (Volume III) of the International Comparative Study on the Social and Biological Effects of Perinatal Mortality; Report of the Study of the Family Life Cycle; Report of the Studies on Family Formation and Health; Surveys of Reproductive Health in Adolescence; and Guidelines on Abortion Care. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$336,008; budget: 1980, \$60,500.
- . Study tour on MCH/family planning to the People's Republic of China (initiated in 1979). To support interregional study tour on MCH/FP, which took place in August 1979, participants of which included high-level personnel responsible for national MCH/FP programmes. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$46,793.
- . Interregional workshop on innovative programmes in maternal care (initiated in 1979). To support workshop, held in Tokyo in October 1979, the theme being the role of the midwife in the delivery of primary health care in rural areas of developing countries, with special attention to the importance of the midwife in the implementation of child health programmes. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$59,474.
- . Study tour on family planning programmes (initiated in 1979). To support study tour for Chinese participants, held in September-October 1979, to observe the family planning programmes in Japan, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$38,440.

Determinants and consequences of family health (initiated in 1979). To support study, as a basis for action programmes, which aims to define ways in which the family living in different settings can participate more actively in the overall health process and assume greater responsibility for its own care and promotion of its well-being. Paper on special topics were prepared and publication is in process for 1981. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$20,000.

- . Action-oriented research, development and training programme in nutrition (initiated in 1979). To support the development of research network and protocols relating to infant and maternal nutrition. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$137,344.
- . Support to the formulation and implementation of national family health care programmes (initiated in 1979). The main emphasis is on technical and managerial support at country level of national family health care programmes, particularly those UNFPA-funded programmes for which WHO is executing agency. Activities in support of country programmes fall into three main areas: i) participation in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of family health programmes; ii) the organization of inter-country meetings and workshops to promote the use of newly developed methods and approaches to the management of family health care programmes at the country level; and iii) the preparation and/or updating of guidelines on the use of different methods of fertility regulation and the development of methods and guidelines on the management and programming of family health care. The development of such guidelines by nationals actually involved in country programmes will serve to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the family health component of national health care systems. The project includes technical WHO staff who also participate in the development of the other WHO activities described here. Budgets: 1980, \$946,300; 1981, \$970,200.
- . Multinational study of women as providers of health care: changing perspectives (initiated in 1979). The objectives are to document on a worldwide basis the extent of women's role as health care providers and to identify and analyze selected policy issues related to changes in such role. A global profile is being prepared to determine and describe the participation of women in various national health systems, the size of this participation, trends and differentials, and, where possible, the causes underlying the variables. An international panel of experts will identify significant issues related to the changing status of women as providers of health care within the health system, in the community, and in the home. It is planned to have the profile available in 1981. Budgets: 1980, \$93,000; 1981, \$89,000; 1982, \$27,000.
- . Manpower development of family health (initiated in 1979). To undertake training in manpower planning for family health care workers at national, regional and local levels, since they are responsible for the utilization of trained workers; for educators in institutions engaged in training such personnel; for representatives of ministries and planning commissions involved in manpower development; and for representatives of professional associations. Since there is an overall lack of experienced manpower planners, facilitators in countries in which workshops will be held will be trained by way of inter-country and inter-regional workshops. All learning materials will be produced in Arabic, English, French, and Spanish. Budgets: 1980, \$63,000; 1981, \$83,000; 1982, \$69,000.
- . Development of MCH/FP information: use of data for management (initiated in 1979). The project seeks to develop simple records systems, which can simultaneously guide and teach, and to formulate simple instructions for the organization of health surveys, which will yield data on which the management of health services can be based. Budgets: 1980, \$78,000; 1981, \$116,000; 1982, \$120,000; 1983, \$120,000.
- . Research on health education and community participation (initiated in 1979). With the aim of determining how communities can achieve, using their own resources, high levels of maternal, child and family health, this activity will assess those characteristics of

Interregional

a particular community that will ultimately determine the appropriateness and utilization of MCH-related health care. It is intended to develop a simplified methodology for the diagnosis of community situations with a view to identifying a broad range of factors likely to affect the community's expectations and utilization of programmes designed, directly or indirectly, to improve the health and well-being of mothers and children. Countries will be selected where a community diagnosis approach can be used in conjunction with ongoing or planned maternal and child health and intersectoral programmes. The methodology will be evaluated for: i) its ability to identify needs, expectations, resources and constraints; ii) its ability to generate active community involvement; and iii) its value as a mechanism for encouraging collaboration between different sectors in the development and promotion of health care for mothers and children. Budgets: 1980, \$203,000; 1981, \$267,000; 1982, \$270,000; 1983, \$80,000.

- . Involvement and training of traditional birth attendants (TBAs) (initiated in 1979). The project aims to improve the impact and effectiveness of the TBAs in MCH and family planning care. Inter-regional and national workshops will be organized, designed to enable the participants to experience relevant adult education techniques, to critically select those techniques which apply in the face of prevailing cultural and practical criteria, and to identify the criteria for the selection and matching of the components of training programmes with appropriate techniques. Research activities include the application of the risk method approach in the training of traditional birth attendants; the development and utilization of evaluation instruments to measure the effectiveness of training and performance; a cross-cultural study of traditional birth attendants' beliefs and practices related to pregnancy, birth, and pregnancy avoidance. Budgets: 1980, \$105,000; 1981, \$146,000; 1982, \$115,000.
- . Training in nutrition in family health (initiated in 1979). It is becoming increasingly realized that nutrition activities within the health sector are most effective when well integrated within primary health care, particularly those most closely related to MCH and family planning care. UNFPA funds have been utilized since 1975 for activities to rationalize nutrition training. Consultations and workshops have been organized in India, Niger and Nigeria for participants from nearly 50 countries, to develop a model for training in nutrition of health workers and other workers at the community level; it is currently being field-tested. Budgets: 1980, \$54,000; 1981, \$29,000.
- . Teacher training in fertility management and MCH care (initiated in 1979). The main emphasis is on increasing national self-reliance concerning manpower needs. The approach is to focus on teachers and trainers for all categories of community-level health workers and to develop a community-based, problem-oriented training programme for these teachers, paying particular attention to MCH and family planning care within primary health care. The teacher trainees thus become involved in promoting a community's own participation in health care. At the national level, this activity includes the strengthening of a principal training institution with access to rural field areas, development or adaptation of learning materials, and courses and workshops. The curriculum is based on task analyses, developed at the local level by the trainees, along with key people in the community. At the same time, WHO supports countries to strengthen their national capabilities by training high level health workers from various disciplines at regional and inter-regional courses. Budgets: 1980, \$222,000; 1981, \$45,000; 1982, \$10,000.
- . Development of education-related methods for training in MCH/FP (initiated in 1979). The project involves research into three inter-related aspects of the development of training programmes for health workers and other community workers: i) present procedures for the selection of trainee health workers are being critically analyzed with a view to the development of alternative procedures; ii) the specification of tasks is part of a wider set of activities concerned with work studies as a general basis for construction of both curricula and management; iii) the development of more effective and efficient assessment procedures has led initially to a publication entitled "Assessing Health Workers' Perfor-

mance". New procedures for assessing specified tasks are being developed in co-operation with national institutions and will be made available after field testing. Budgets: 1980, \$130,000; 1981, \$116,000; 1982, \$63,000.

- . Reproductive health in adolescence: studies on bio-medical and psychosocial aspects and development of service and educational approaches (initiated in 1979). A series of collaborative base-line studies is under way on the growth and sexual maturation of girls and boys, and on the knowledge and use of contraceptives, together with country-specific studies on the outcome of pregnancy, the incidence of abortion, etc. Activities in connexion with adolescents are an important priority for the 1980s and cover service, education and research areas: i) data must be made available concerning adolescent physical growth and development as well as other relevant characteristics, ii) health and other development workers must be adequately trained to provide the type of help for adolescents which is responsive to their needs in the full sense of the word; iii) better family life education, counselling and family health care must be available for adolescents; iv) technologies (contraceptive) must be available which are safe, effective and acceptable for use during this critical period; and v) activities are needed in countries to promote the active participation of adolescents in programmes related to family planning and family health as part of primary health care, including those in the health system, in schools and informal educational programmes, and in other community development activities. In addition to the existing global task force on reproductive health in adolescence, special regional task forces are to be set up in WHO to deal with this programme, to promote, monitor and co-ordinate research, training and service aspects. An information exchange activity will be developed in co-operation with national centres. Budgets: 1980, \$225,000; 1981, \$230,000; 1982, \$175,000; 1983, \$45,000.
- . Development of appropriate technologies for perinatal care (initiated in 1979). Seed money was provided for an action-oriented research project to include: i) the development of methods and guidelines for the selection and adaptation of existing technologies to meet the particular health needs, resources and life styles of the populations in developing areas; ii) the identification and development of appropriate new technologies for implementation at home and at first line referral; and iii) the study of intervention measures for perinatal care, at the primary and other levels of the health care system. Budget: 1980, \$27,000.
- . Operational research on the integration and levels of family care (initiated in 1979). Following on the results of the risk approach studies (see below), the project will organize research with a view to developing methods for the systematic analysis of health care systems, in particular task/activity analysis, measures of integration, and combinations of tasks and priority activities at every level of the system to ensure the optimum degree of technical competence. Health services research studies will be carried out by national groups, with the involvement of the community as appropriate. Training of local research staff will be an important element of the project. Budgets: 1980, \$82,000; 1981, \$156,000; 1982, \$240,000; 1983, \$160,000.
- . Infant and young child nutrition: action approaches to the promotion of breastfeeding (initiated in 1979). This forms part of a larger WHO programme on the promotion of good infant and young child feeding practices. It aims at reversing adverse trends, particularly the decline in breastfeeding. The programme includes five main areas, namely: i) the encouragement of breastfeeding; ii) the promotion of appropriate weaning practices with the use of local food resources; iii) the strengthening of education, training and information; iv) the development of support for improved health and social status of women; and v) the development of appropriate marketing and distribution of breastmilk substitutes, including preparation of an international code of marketing. The interaction of lactation and reproduction, and breastfeeding and child spacing, forms an integral part of these areas. The UNFPA funds are used primarily for activities (i) and (iv). Educational and promotional activities are being devised to improve infant feeding practices and national and regional workshops are organized, both for high level policymakers and

Interregional

for health and health-related workers. In addition, educational materials have been developed, and activities to encourage the involvement of women's organizations at inter-regional and national levels. These activities are in part based on results of the WHO study on breastfeeding which was partially funded by UNFPA; the study included a survey of the prevalence and duration of breastfeeding and of the volume and composition of breast-milk. The project also is developing a simple tool for reporting on the prevalence of breastfeeding. Budgets: 1980, \$317,000; 1981, \$241,000.

- . Analysis of World Fertility Survey data (initiated in 1979). As part of a collaborative effort within the UN system for a comparative analysis, WHO is undertaking a study of World Fertility Survey data with regard to certain health aspects of fertility: i) contraceptive use, by method, by age and parity and by desire for more children; ii) mortality among infants and children under 5 years of age, by age and parity of the mother, birth interval and breastfeeding; iii) reproductive health of adolescents, including nuptiality, fertility and fertility regulation; iv) breastfeeding (by socio-economic differentials and by contraceptive use); and v) infertility and childlessness. These analyses will be carried out on one survey at a time, using data from the special modules in addition to the core data. Comparative analyses will be carried out on a regional basis, i.e., for Asia, the Americas, Arab countries, and Africa. Budgets: 1980, \$50,000; 1981, \$50,000; 1982, \$50,000.
- . The interrelationships between women and family health (initiated in 1979). The programme thus addresses issues related to i) the compatibility among women's roles in reproduction, production and development, and ii) the special health implications of these roles in terms of women's own health and that of the family as a whole. It focuses on the development of social measures to support women, and will involve a series of systematic reviews of country situations in which legislative or institutional forms of support are not viable and where traditional family systems are breaking down; it will include the participation of women's organizations at the grass-roots level. Informational materials are prepared in order to ensure a well balanced approach to the promotion of women, health and development. Budgets: 1980, \$67,500; 1981, \$195,000; 1982, \$130,000; 1983, \$142,500.
- . Monitoring of trends and differentials of maternal and child health (initiated in 1980). The objectives of this project are to evaluate recent trends in health improvement among women of reproductive age and in children (primarily under the age of five), and to organize research projects which will help to fill the gaps in present knowledge. The project will also have major policy implications for the formulation of health programmes. Budgets: 1980, \$137,200; 1981, \$207,200; 1982, \$198,200.
- . Programme of mortality studies: a joint United Nations/WHO project (initiated in 1980). To study mortality differentials among, as well as within developing countries, their change over time, and their causes and potential consequences. The study is designed so that knowledge gained from it can be used in the formulation of population and health policies in developing countries. It will also assist developing countries to establish self-sufficient statistical systems and the capability to carry out their own mortality studies in accordance with their differing health and mortality problems and priorities. Budgets: 1980, \$191,920; 1981, \$254,700; 1982, \$238,400; 1983, \$279,500. (See also under UNFPA/United Nations section.)
- . MCH/FP study tour to China for medical officers or health administrators from countries of WHO's four regions (initiated in 1980). Budget: 1981, \$54,000.

UNFPA/FAO

- . Population education, research and communication with FAO's activities in education, training, extension and other rural development programmes (initiated in 1976). To promote, develop and support national activities in the areas of population education and related research and communication within the framework of agricultural/rural development. The project has the following components: 1) advisory services; 2) training; 3) population education and communication materials; and 4) population/rural development documentation.

- Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$2,733,125; budgets: 1980, \$800,160; 1981, \$396,860.
- . Infrastructure support (initiated in 1972). To co-ordinate, backstop, develop and implement FAO's population programmes. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,427,758; budgets: 1980, \$752,227; 1981, \$495,060.
 - . Study on food and population (initiated in 1972). Tabulation and analysis of data on food and population relationships collected through surveys in a number of developing countries. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$108,313.
 - . Land resources for populations of the future (initiated in 1976). To compute the food producing capacity and hence the population supporting capacity of agro-ecological zones in the developing world and to compare these with data on existing and projected populations, so that critical areas, where land resources are insufficient to provide the food needs of their populations, may be identified. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$488,395; budget: 1980, \$224,000.
 - . Demographic impacts of agricultural development policies (initiated in 1977). To develop models on the impact of different systems of agricultural production and distribution of agricultural products; different levels of agricultural technology; and the effect of changes in production and levels of living through women's involvement in agricultural activities. [A survey has been undertaken in the Philippines (Xavier University) and Malaysia (University of Malaya) to evaluate the demographic impacts of agricultural development policies.] Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$122,980; budget: 1980, \$117,000.
 - . World and regional analysis of the effects of differing rates of population growth on food and agricultural development (initiated in 1976). To provide an analysis of the employment implications of different growth assumptions, and an analysis of effects of differing rates of population growth on food and agricultural development, in general. This project forms part of the FAO project entitled "Agriculture towards 2000", intended to analyze trends in agricultural supply and demand for agricultural commodities up to the year 2000; and to assess the input requirements of agriculture needed to ensure the achievement of an acceptable measure of agricultural development and improvements in food levels in developing countries. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$232,657; budget: 1980, \$44,930.
 - . Workshops, training, production of materials for agricultural ministries and similar institutions (initiated in 1978). To organize regional workshops to identify needs, target audiences, message format and media for population education materials to be produced for use by information sections and similar institutions within agricultural ministries, in reaching rural populations; to provide audio-visual aids technology training for national staff; and to assist in the production, testing and evaluation of audio-visual materials. The adaptability of population education filmstrips was tested among selected rural and urban audiences in Thailand and the Philippines. National staff from Thailand were trained (in Italy) in audio-visual technology in April 1979. Assistance was given to the third ASEAN Country Study Directors Workshop in Densapar, Indonesia in June 1979 to report and review the results of adaptation tests of printed and audio-visual materials in countries in the region. Workshops on the identification of films and audio-visual materials to be tested throughout ASEAN countries were held in Malaysia and Indonesia. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$289,975; budget: 1980, \$25,000.
 - . Population components in FAO's training activities for agricultural planners (initiated in 1977). To contribute to a better integration of population aspects in the identification and formulation of programmes and projects on rural/agricultural development through the training of intermediate-level government officials in charge of such responsibilities in

Interregional

their national planning systems; to assist national institutions in the improvement of their planning programmes dealing with the subject; to prepare teaching modules on population and rural development to be used in workshops and courses; to organize workshops on population and agricultural/rural planning for planners from Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia at Institut Agronomique Méditerranéen, Montpellier, France, held in March 1979. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$402,759; budgets: 1980, \$293,690; 1981, \$161,260.

- Identification of population-nutrition relationships and their incorporation into food and nutrition plans and programmes (initiated in 1978, operational in June 1979). The project consultant visited two of the four proposed countries, the Philippines and Tunisia, to assist in the definition of protocols for the analyses of existing data relative to the investigative aspect of the project. Kenya and Peru have been approached and formalized arrangements will ensue. Experience to date indicates that considerable information on population and nutrition variables which have never been analyzed exists in each of the selected countries. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$31,990; budget: 1980, \$98,100.
- Training in the production and use of low-cost media (initiated in 1979). To initiate training activities in the production and use as well as research in testing the adaptability and effectiveness of low-cost media for population communication especially in rural/agricultural development programmes. Budgets: 1980, \$133,000; \$45,000.

UNFPA/UNESCO

- Infrastructure support (initiated in 1972). Technical and administrative backstopping of population education and population communication projects. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$2,401,049; budgets: 1980, \$245,300; 1981, \$260,700.
- National and regional training seminars on statistical methods with special reference to analyzing and projecting school enrolment in relation to population growth and distribution (initiated in 1977). To train education statisticians and planners in developing countries in the use of methods adapted to the education/population problems encountered and the statistical data available in these countries. Four national and two regional seminars a year, preparation of training materials and quantitative studies on the implications of population growth and distribution for educational requirements. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$614,617; budgets: 1980, \$379,270; 1981, \$48,269; 1982, \$10,500.
- Handbook for teacher training in population education/family life/sex education (initiated in 1978). To produce a handbook (in English, Spanish, French and Arabic) for pre-service, in-service teacher training. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$55,644; budgets: 1980, \$333,182; 1981, \$241,000.
- Projects on national assessment of carrying capacity. The preparatory phase of this project (1979/80) was concerned with defining an approach to the assessment of carrying capacity -- a concept which provides a global framework for evaluating population and other development phenomena, in their interactions and as they contribute to a country's capacity for sustaining its citizens at satisfactory material and cultural levels of existence. This methodology developed is designed to assist participating country teams in a common effort aiming: 1) to determine a methodological framework for assessing the interactions between population, resources, environment and other factors, in relation both to economic development prospects and to fundamental social goals and values; 2) to investigate in this context the influence of socio-cultural factors and in particular to clarify the nature of social goals and values where these are not explicit; and 3) to encourage, in terms of the above, integrative approaches within government systems making possible the accommodation of development planning as conventionally understood with long-term, global assessments of development potential in relation to socio-cultural aspirations. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$3,200; budget: 1981, \$36,100.

Interregional

- . Interregional seminars on population education (initiated in 1979). To support population education seminars for population education staff and selected outside experts. Budget: 1980, \$25,000.
- . Technical and administrative backstopping of population education and communication projects (initiated in 1979). To support national population education and communication projects through activities at national, regional and global levels. Budgets: 1980, \$636,000; 1981, \$676,400.

UNFPA/UNICEF

- . Infrastructure support (initiated in 1973). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$393,088 budgets: 1980, \$101,300; 1981, \$95,600.

Interregional

- . Total cumulative expenditures, Interregional, through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing): \$71,965,732; budgets: 1980, \$14,712,542; 1981, \$10,597,676; 1982, \$2,973,500; 1983, \$1,901,200 - grand total, \$102,173,248 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

Bilateral assistance

Government of Belgium

- . Inter-University Programme in Demography. Collaborative project of UNFPA and the Belgian Agency for Overseas Development. Under the project and under the auspices of the Belgian National Science Foundation and with the collaboration of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and of Public Health and Family, the four Flemish universities in Belgium have founded a post-graduate programme in demography for students from developing and developed countries. Budget: 1980, \$133,333.

Non-governmental organization assistance

General Service Foundation

- . Grant of \$38,500 to the Preterm Institute to support research on abortion services in Latin America and Africa.

International Development Research Centre

- . International Review Group on Population and Development. A grant to enable El Colegio de Mexico to support the International Review Group in recommending directions for research and for resource allocation to research which would more effectively contribute to developing a rationale for the determination of public policy in population. Total grant: \$66,240 allocation up to 1979, \$64,000.
- . MEAWARDS. A grant to increase knowledge and research capacity on population and development issues in the Arab countries of the Middle East and North Africa and in Turkey. Total grant: \$135,000. (See Population Council entry in Middle East Regional Section).
- . Household/Demographic Behaviour. A grant for the Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (Bangladesh); Yongsei University (Republic of Korea); University of Dar-Es Salaam (United Republic of Tanzania); Davao Research and Planning Foundation (Davao City, Philippines); and ISEAS (Singapore) to enable these institutions to undertake research to increase the understanding of rural household organizations, adaptation of the household to social and technological change, and the implications of such adaptation for fertility and population growth. Total grant: \$280,000; allocations up to 1979, \$15,000; budget: 1980, \$93,000.

Interregional

International Federation for Family Health

- . Pre-project development of international maternity care monitoring. The purpose of this project is to assist ministries of health in co-operating with national family planning programmes of the third world in developing country project strategies for monitoring their maternity care. Through carefully designed systems, the Federation hopes to reduce maternal and perinatal mortality and morbidity, to improve maternal and child health and to encourage the acceptance of postpartum family planning counselling. If integrated with health service programmes, maternity care monitoring can become an effective management tool for assisting ministries of health and family welfare in formulating strategies and policies for the delivery of health services. The project is funded through a grant from UNFPA. Time frame: October 1979 to December 1980; amount, \$45,900.
- . Project development for universalizing "Health by the People" by the Year 2000. The long range objective of this project is to develop an infrastructure at the grass roots level through which a carefully designed universal comprehensive and integrated health programme would be made available to all rural and urban men, women and children of third world countries. One of the aims would be to improve the plight and role of women in developing countries who typically work harder and men and whose medical needs are met only after those of men and children. The project is funded through a grant from the United Church Board for World Ministries and National Council of churches. Time frame: January 1980 to December 1980; amount, \$6,900.

International Fertility Research Program (IFRP)

- . IFRP provided support for the collection, analysis and reporting of data on obstetric deliveries and spontaneous and induced abortion. The data collected will demonstrate the need for, and the effectiveness of, postpartum and post-abortion contraceptive service programmes and provide information about maternity care services in a number of developing countries. They will also assist in highlighting ways of securing the best possible use of limited resources available for maternal and child health care and the most appropriate provision of contraceptive resources.
- . Nonregional Pan-Islamic Conference on Motherhood. IFRP provided travel and per diem support for the keynote speaker, the IFRP regional co-ordinator and six IFRP contributors from Islamic countries to this conference which was held from 11-13 December in Cairo.

The Population Council

- . Grant to cover the Council's contribution to the administrative expenses of the preparatory phase of the University of Michigan's joint programme of population training for development planners (time frame: July 1979 to June 1981; amount, \$16,796).
- . Contracts to Cornell University and Columbia University to participate in a study to gather and analyze information in selected less developed countries that will permit a better understanding of the factors which influence infant feeding patterns, particularly in urban communities. Staff from The Population Council are also involved in this exercise. Contract period: September 1979 to August 1980; amounts: Cornell University, \$40,462; Columbia University, \$47,358.

University of North Carolina, Carolina Population Center

- . Population development planning subcontract with Research Triangle Institute. A five-year project under the auspices of the Department of State, U.S. AID, to encourage planners in the developing countries of Africa, Asia and the Middle East to make fuller and more effective use of population data in development planning. Short-term and long-term training in the area of population and development planning methodologies. The project is funded by U.S. AID. Time frame: November 1979 to October 1981; amount, \$16,451.

- . Study of interrelationships between infant mortality and fertility in Jordan and Sri Lanka. An attempt to gain further understanding of the interrelationships between infant mortality and fertility and to investigate whether infant mortality has an impact on subsequent birth intervals. The project is funded by U.S. AID. Time frame: October 1978 to June 1981; amount, \$113,207.

GLOBAL*

External assistance

Multilateral assistance

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

- . The UNFPA is funding a number of global projects which are executed by the United Nations, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, UNICEF, other United Nations agencies, the UNFPA itself, and by non-governmental organizations. Global projects being funded by UNFPA, by executing agency, are:

UNFPA/United Nations

- . Social Welfare Aspects of Family Planning: family planning in the context of integrated rural development (initiated in 1972, completed in December 1978). This project was carried out by the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs. As reported by the Centre, "during the period from June to December 1978, the project was mainly concerned with the preparation for the Interregional Technical Meeting held in Manila, Philippines from 2-11 October for the purpose of analyzing data made available through research tools, consultants' reports and documents on selected rural projects in order to develop policy and programme options for the integration of social welfare approaches in family planning programmes in rural areas. The findings and recommendations of this technical meeting were used as the basis of a final report of the Project on the Social Welfare Aspects of Family Planning which had been submitted for publication in early 1979". Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$586,353.
- . Block allocation for census experts (initiated in 1972). To permit immediate assignment of census experts to countries requesting assistance in population census. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$166,564; budget: 1980, \$175,825.
- . Technical support and monitoring of World Fertility Survey - Headquarters post (initiated in 1974) and Special Technical Adviser in London (initiated in 1976). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,364,200; budgets: 1980, \$376,291; 1981, \$395,695.
- . Expert group meeting on methods of measuring the impact of family planning (initiated in 1975). To explore effect of various government measures such as welfare, increased level of living and education upon individual decisions and behaviour with respect to reproduction. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$128,612; budget: 1980, \$3,200.
- . Block allocation for fellowships in population and population-related fields (initiated in 1976). A block allocation for fellowships has been supported by UNFPA since 1970. The current programme affords 18-20 fellowships to nationals from developing countries, thereby improving the ability of governments to design policies and implement programmes. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$459,917; budgets: 1980, \$280,039; 1981, \$103,078.

*A global project is generally identified as one which is not specifically limited to any country, region, or group of countries or regions.

- . Population Division infrastructure support (initiated in 1975). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$2,380,593; budgets: 1980, \$123,335; 1981, \$133,375.
- . Demographic transition and socio-economic development (initiated in 1976). To convene a meeting, in collaboration with the United Nations Population Division, on the subject of a demographic transition and socio-economic development. Funds are for travel, documentation, interpretation, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$40,109.
- . Demographic training programme at Moscow State University (initiated in 1977). Under this two-year project, the University is providing fellowships to English-speaking students from 17 developing countries for the first three-month courses in each of the two years. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$42,616; budget: 1980, \$115,184.
- . Mortality data for developing countries (initiated in 1977). To build on materials and data assembled and collected by OECD in regard to a study being prepared on recent levels and trends in mortality as well as a revised set of model life tables. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$38,250; budget: 1980, \$10,000.
- . Comparative analysis of World Fertility Survey data (initiated in 1977). To ensure full exploitation of WFS data through initiation of research studies and analysis to determine factors responsible for stability and change in reproductive behaviour, the obstacles to and the factors essential for fertility decline, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$211,845; budgets: 1980, \$232,265; 1981, \$261,055.
- . Publication: "Development Forum" (initiated in 1977). Executing agency: United Nations/Centre for Economic and Social Information. To aid CESI in publication of "Development Forum", which is published in English, Spanish, French, and German and which seeks to mobilize public opinion throughout the world in supporting international efforts for economic and social development. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$105,000.
- . Regional census training workshops (initiated in 1978). To assist ESCAP with the holding of four regional workshops to train senior technical staff responsible for the technical planning, co-ordination and direction of national census operators in the 1980 population and housing censuses. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$260,901; budget: 1980, \$191,100.
- . Preparation of a Feasibility Report on Building up a Worldwide Network for Population Information Storage and Retrieval (POPINS) (initiated in 1976). To continue exploratory studies concerning establishment of a worldwide population information system, as requested of the Secretary-General by ECOSOC resolution 2052 (LXII). The Government of France has also contributed funds for the project. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$56,145; budgets: 1980, \$0; 1981, \$106,355; 1982, \$109,255.
- . Publications of the United Nations Population Division (initiated in 1978). To assist Population Division in publication of a variety of publications (1979 Monitoring Report, Fourth Concise Report on World Population Situation, Review and Appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action, Recent Levels and Trends in Mortality, and New Model Life Tables for Demographic Analysis). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$272,190; budgets: 1980, \$239,500; 1981, \$150,000; 1982, \$150,000; 1983, \$150,000.
- . Meeting on Socio-Economic Determinants and Consequences of Mortality (initiated in 1978). To assist United Nations Population Division in international meeting, the major objective of which is to review the knowledge about differential mortality and to identify major gaps in the understanding of its socio-economic determinants and consequences. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$14,700; budget: 1980, \$1,200.
- . Workshop on Population Distribution Policies in Development Planning (initiated in 1978). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$150,514; budget: 1980, \$27,000.

Global

- . Joint UNFPA/UN Consultative Group on Population Development Modelling (initiated in 1978). To hold expert group meeting to survey work undertaken to date on the building of models on population and development. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$53,300; 1980, \$5,200.
- . Symposium on Population and Human Rights (initiated in 1978). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$119,850; budget: 1980, \$9,500.
- . Publication of Works on Population by Soviet Authors (initiated in 1979). To cover the costs for external translation into English of several articles on population published in the Soviet Union. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$600.
- . Desertification Unit, United Nations Environment Programme (initiated in 1979). To provide travel funds for UNFPA-supported senior sociologist responsible for those activities related to the population component of the Desertification Unit. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$48,000.
- . Manual on integration of population variables in development planning (initiated in 1979). To prepare manual on methods and techniques for integrating population factors into development planning, providing a range of technical methods for various planning needs, their theoretical background and illustrations of the use of such methods. Budgets: 1980, \$40,485; 1981, \$137,805; 1982, \$150,805; 1983, \$97,200.
- . Measurement and analysis of progress at the local level (initiated in 1979). To improve the supply of information on socio-economic progress in developing countries, with particular attention to the local community (village, small town, district in large towns) as a source of regular information and as a unit of analysis. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$51,692; budgets: 1980, \$50,000; 1981, \$50,000.
- . Socio-economic development and fertility decline (initiated in 1979). To investigate the consequences of social and economic change on demographic trends and especially the relationships between social and economic factors and fertility decline in developing countries that are experiencing a fertility decline. Budgets: 1981, \$101,250; 1982, \$177,660; 1983, \$187,590; 1984, \$160,070.
- . Interrelationships between population and development - joint UNFPA/UN Population Division study (initiated in 1979). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: United Nations, \$8,500; UNFPA, \$13,400; budget: 1980, United Nations, \$32,000; UNFPA, \$21,300.
- . Interrelations between demographic factors and socio-economic variables (initiated in 1979). To further knowledge on the relationship between population and development by collecting information on population and socio-economic variables by country; determining the relationship between variables at global and regional levels; determining the structure of the relationships; and determining the effects of population factors on development as well as the impact of development variables on demographic variables. Budgets: 1980, \$81,085; 1981, \$94,310.
- . Internal migration (initiated in 1979). To assist the United Nations Population Division in developing a research programme in the area of migration. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$5,200.
- . Support to the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women (initiated in 1979), held in July 1980. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: United Nations, \$11,750; budget: 1980, United Nations, \$161,360; UNFPA, \$20,000.
- . Assistance in the field of ageing (initiated in 1979). To support preparatory work (collection and analysis of data, regional workshops, etc.), in connection with the

organization of the World Assembly on Aging, to be convened in 1982. Budgets: 1980, United Nations, \$63,612; UNFPA, \$70,000; 1981, United Nations, \$58,134; UNFPA, \$74,200; 1982, United Nations, \$34,462; UNFPA, \$78,600.

- . Population projections (initiated in 1979). To assist the United Nations Population Division in efforts to improve population projection methodology. Budgets: 1980, \$105,650; 1981, \$153,885.
- . Studies in population policy relevant to development policy (initiated in 1979). To support the United Nations Population Division in determining through comparison of national experience the most effective means for implementation and evaluation of population policy and, at the same time, to study at the national level the interrelationships between the International Development Strategy for the 1980's and the population policies and programmes being undertaken. Budgets: 1980, \$76,800; 1981, \$80,530.
- . United Nations infrastructure support (initiated in 1979). Budgets: 1980, \$289,945; 1981, \$301,540.
- . Seminar on Women and the Media (initiated in 1979). To provide support to the United Nations Secretariat of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women for a joint United Nations/UNESCO Seminar on Women and the Media, held in New York, 20-23 May 1979. Budget: 1980, \$30,000.
- . Study on interrelations of population, resources, environment and development (initiated in 1980). To aid the Population Division in the preparation of materials and report to ECOSOC on ongoing and planned activities in regard to this research study. Budget: 1980, \$46,950.
- . Working group meetings for comparative analysis of WFS data (initiated in 1980). To provide support for the fourth meeting of the working group to review interim progress and discuss various technical problems in the comparative analysis of WFS data. Budgets: 1980, \$39,675; 1981, \$4,390.

UNFPA/Economic Commission for Europe

- . ECE work in connexion with the World Fertility Survey. Fertility and family planning in the ECE region. To undertake comparative analysis of WFS-type fertility surveys undertaken in the ECE region. Sixteen countries participate actively in the comparative project which aims at determining the causes of fertility decline, family planning and likely future trends in the region. Completion date: end 1982. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$266,515; budgets: 1980, \$238,500; 1982, \$258,000.

UNFPA

- . The Arab Vision (initiated in 1974). To produce a book of essays by Arab leaders and world thinkers on the role of Arab countries in population and development. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$24,000.
- . Population communications development programme (initiated in 1975). To create population communication support materials for various types of Fund-financed population programmes, with the ultimate goal of developing a general population communications support programme. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$817,517; budget: 1980, \$150,000.
- . Publication of the "Survey of Laws on Fertility Control" (initiated in 1973). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$28,437.

Global

- . UNFPA evaluation missions (initiated in 1975). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$565,899; budget: 1980, \$200,000.
- . Ad hoc technical meetings on population education (initiated in 1976). To convene meetings to review developments in the field of population education and to discuss guidelines for the support of such activities. Funds are for travel and per diem. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$485,596.
- . Guide to Sources of International Population Assistance (initiated in 1976). To provide for English, French, and Spanish versions of this Directory mandated by the World Population Plan of Action, issued every three years. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$79,000.
- . Annual Inventory of Population Projects in Developing Countries Around the World (initiated in 1977). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$71,300; budget: 1980, \$37,804.
- . UNFPA consultancies on programme monitoring (initiated in 1976). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$511,285; budget: 1980, \$210,000.
- . Research and training on cultural values and population policy (initiated in 1973). To fund a study being conducted in a number of countries as part of a global project of the Institute of Society, Ethics and the Life Sciences (ISELS) (see separate entry), to examine the role of cultural values in the formulation of population policies and to conduct research on the role of cultural values and social groups in the implementation of population programmes. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$377,179.
- . World Fertility Survey (initiated in 1973). (For individual country entries, see page references in Index under International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey.) Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$8,600,000; budgets: 1980, \$1,810,500; 1981, \$942,500.
- . International Committee on Applied Research in Population (ICARP) (initiated in 1973). General support to ICARP for its worldwide programmes of applied research in population and dissemination of the findings. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$903,728; budget: 1980, \$275,000.
- . International Committee on Management of Population Programmes (ICOMP) (initiated in 1973). General support to ICOMP's programme of consulting, research and training services to population programme managers, including a proposed pool of Regional Project Consultants. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$487,975; budget: 1980, \$120,000.
- . Worldwatch Institute (initiated in 1975). See list of publications in "Published sources of information" section. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$320,000; budgets: 1980, \$140,000; 1981, \$140,000.
- . Publication and Information Office of the Population Council (initiated in 1975). Support to this programme, geared to a specialized international professional audience, which includes the production and distribution of the journals "Studies in Family Planning", "Country profiles", and "Population and Development Review". Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$925,000; budget: 1980, \$300,000.
- . Population Council Comparative Research Programme (initiated in 1975). Grant for the evaluation and comparison of results achieved in each of the several MCH/FP pilot projects which the Population Council established to test a new programme model in this field. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$609,648; budget: 1980, \$315,177.

- . Special Programme in Human Reproduction (initiated in 1974). To provide financial assistance to the WHO Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$3,150,000; budgets: 1980, \$1,500,000; 1981, \$1,500,000; 1982, \$2,000,000.
- . CICRED: Preparation of a Thesaurus in Demography to help in building up an International Standard System for Information Storage and Retrieval in Demography (initiated in 1974). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$110,050.
- . CICRED: Publication of "Review of Population Reviews" (initiated in 1976). To assist CICRED with funds for English-language edition of its quarterly publication. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$162,600; budget: 1980, \$49,700.
- . CICRED: Country monographs (initiated in 1973). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$283,880.
- . CICRED: Demographic activities (initiated in 1973). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$159,901.
- . Publication of the "Annual Review of Population Law" (initiated in 1977). To finance the publication of an annual compendium on worldwide developments regarding population-related laws and legal reforms. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$56,424; budget: 1980, \$51,982.
- . Programme for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (initiated in 1977). To assist PIACT in meeting the need to adapt contraceptives to the individuals and programmes in which they are provided. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$732,900; budgets: 1980, \$239,450; 1981, \$189,700.
- . Missions for basic population programmes (initiated in 1977). To finance missions to undertake studies of basic population needs in UNFPA priority countries (17 missions were undertaken in 1980, bringing the total since 1977 to 58). (In 1977, the Government of Norway provided funds in the amount of \$852,000, in 1979, in the amount of \$1,663,000, and in 1980 in the amount of \$1,863,980 to the UNFPA for the creation of a trust fund to finance and facilitate the systematic development of and provide support for population basic needs programmes for priority countries and for projects in Jamaica, Peru and Sri Lanka (see individual country entries). Cumulative expenditures through 1979 for basic needs missions: \$1,696,469; budget: 1980, \$712,596.
- . POPTRAN development project (initiated in 1977). To assist the David Owen Centre for Population Growth Studies in a computer-assisted population dynamics training programme under the registered name of POPTRAN. This three-year project is intended to equip administrative, managerial and field personnel and others with practical skills needed to formulate and implement population policies and programmes. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$37,240.
- . Block allocation for non-governmental organizations (initiated in 1973). In 1979, these grants included: 1) NGO Liaison Service, New York, \$10,000; 2) NGO Liaison Service, Geneva, \$20,000; 3) Universite Catholique de Louvain, \$4,000; 4) World Alliance of YWCAs, \$10,000; 5) UNIS Student Conference, \$2,000; 6) International Year of the Child, \$10,000; 7) World Organization of the Scout Movement, \$8,000; 8) World Education, \$9,000; 9) Hebrew University of Jerusalem, \$3,800; 10) Global Perspectives in Education, \$10,000; 11) Church World Service, \$10,000. In 1980, these grants included: 1) NGO Liaison Service, Geneva, \$20,000; 2) NGO Liaison Service, New York, \$10,000; 3) International Catholic Child Bureau, \$10,000; 4) International Council of Voluntary Agencies, \$10,000; 5) NGO seminar on New International Economic Order, New York, \$5,000; 6) World Population Society, \$10,000; 7) Colloquium on

Global

Europe's Stake in the New International Economic Order, \$5,000; 8) Population Institute, \$15,000; 9) United Nations Division for Economic and Social Information, \$5,000; 10) NGO Forum at World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, Copenhagen, \$10,000. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$275,516.

- . Intercountry strategy (initiated in 1977). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$265,320; budget: 1980, \$150,000.
- . International Working Group of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (initiated in 1977). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$410,759; budgets: 1980, \$195,500; 1981, \$169,000.
- . Contraceptive procurement project (initiated in 1977). To establish block allocation for various types and quantities of contraceptives to meet specific contraceptive requirements of developing countries. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$164,402.
- . Population Policy Compendium, a joint publication of the United Nations Population Division and UNFPA (initiated in 1977). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: United Nations, \$74,432; UNFPA, \$118,500; budget: 1980, United Nations, \$17,600.
- . Operational Planning of Population Projects (initiated in 1977). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$540,813; budget: 1980, \$250,000.
- . David Owen Centre Projects (initiated in 1977). To provide support for population courses at University College, Cardiff. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$10,200; budget: 1980, \$20,400.
- . International Year of the Child Committee Sub-Working Group on "Responsible Parenthood" (initiated in 1977). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$10,000.
- . Survey and Meeting on Women and Development (initiated in 1978). To conduct survey of individuals who have been involved in the development or design of so-called "women's programmes" in order to share experiences and to discuss at a later meeting the "state of the art" on the relationship between women's status and development. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$10,000.
- . World Youth Congress on Food and Development (initiated in 1978). To assist this international group in holding of International Youth Congress on Food and related development problems (scheduled for Cairo in January 1979). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$33,520.
- . Support for the International Working Group of Parliamentarians Concerned with Population and Development (initiated in 1978). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$96,253.
- . Income Inequality and Fertility (initiated in 1978). Consultancy to help United Nations Population Division prepare proposal. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$3,000.
- . Consultation, Geneva (initiated in 1978). To provide for participation in Consultation on Population Assistance Co-ordination, held in Geneva on March 1979 for donor governments and international organizations. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$15,000.
- . Documentation on Population Trends and Prospects (initiated in 1979). To assist the Steering Committee of the International Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development to prepare and distribute background papers for the Conference. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$73,000.
- . International Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (initiated in 1979). To help defray expenses (interpreters, translators, conference facilities, etc.)

of International Conference held in Colombo, Sri Lanka in August-September 1979. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$446,000.

- . Population Issues Facts File (initiated in 1978). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: UNFPA, \$1,500; Echo Production, Inc., \$65,834; budget: 1980, UNFPA, \$2,800; Echo Production, Inc., \$44,208.
- . Centre for Population Activities for programmes of training of women as managers of family planning, health and development delivery systems (initiated in 1978). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$126,095; budget: 1980, \$46,520.
- . Society for International Development to undertake new programmes including the theme of population and to produce and disseminate population information (initiated in 1978). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$70,000; budget: 1980, \$64,000.
- . World Population Society International Population Conference (initiated in 1978). A supplementary grant to the World Population Society for the Fourth World Population Society International Population Conference, held in Manila from 24-28 October 1978, to allow representatives from an additional five developing countries to attend. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$149,587.
- . World Education to re-design kit, Workshop Ideas for Family Planning Education, widely used in Asia, for use in Latin America in Spanish version (initiated in 1978). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$38,970.
- . Population Crisis Committee/Draper Fund for support of general activities (initiated in 1978). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$20,000; budget: 1980, \$5,000.
- . Population Institute in support of its Folk Arts for Communication and Education programme for training of exponents of folk art in educating and motivating people for responsible parenthood and family planning concerns (initiated in 1978). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$25,000.
- . International Institute for Vital Registration in support of programme to improve civil registration systems (initiated in 1978). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$98,700; budgets: 1980, \$102,795; 1981, \$95,724.
- . International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey for further analysis of World Fertility Survey data (initiated in 1978). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$180,550.
- . Overseas Development Council for study on encouraging the development of child-oriented population strategies that would give more effective attention to reducing mortality, especially infant and child mortality (initiated in 1978). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$110,997; budget: 1980, \$126,097.
- . Ad hoc Technical Working Meeting on Human Organization and Population Problems (initiated in 1978). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$31,595.
- . Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences for study on interrelationship between environment and population (initiated in 1978). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$25,370.
- . Committee for International Cooperation in National Research in Demography (CICRED) in support of programme of general assistance to national population research centres (initiated in 1978). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$84,000.
- . Committee for International Cooperation in National Research in Demography (CICRED) in support of programme of co-operative research among national population research centres

Global

- (initiated in 1978). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: 90,600; budget: 1980, \$32,200.
- . International Council of Women to assist in sponsoring International Colloquium of Experts followed by a Seminar on Leadership Training for Rural Women (initiated in 1978). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$113,000.
 - . Population Council for purchase of moulds for the manufacture of inserters for Lippes Loops (initiated in 1978). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$35,000.
 - . A Technical Working Group Meeting on Planned Re-distribution (initiated in 1978). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$50,034.
 - . UNFPA/ICOMP Joint Project to Develop Case Studies on Integrated Family Planning (initiated in 1978). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$36,500.
 - . Case Studies of Determinants of Recent Fertility Decline (initiated in 1978). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$40,000; budget: 1980, \$45,000.
 - . Study on Women's Employment and Family Spacing Size (initiated in 1978). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$13,854.
 - . Columbia University Center for Population and Family Health for consultancy services in basic needs assessments, etc. (initiated in 1978). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$63,000; budget: 1980, \$195,000.
 - . Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine Department of International Community Health for fellowships for a teacher training course in family primary health care (initiated in 1978). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$28,524.
 - . Program for Applied Research on Fertility Regulation of Northwestern University for international workshop on intravaginal contraception: barriers, spermicides, and condoms (initiated in 1978). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$37,500.
 - . World Education for Reports Magazine No. 18 (initiated in 1978). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$19,160.
 - . Technical Paper on Urban Population Resettlement (initiated in 1978). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$5,000.
 - . Population Reference Bureau for adaptation, translation and dissemination of the "Population Handbook" (initiated in 1979). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$51,937; budget: 1980, \$28,063.
 - . Opera Pia Alessandrini for International Conference on Ageing held in Rome, September 1980 (initiated in 1979). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$70,500; budget: 1980, \$129,500.
 - . Monography on "World Laws on Voluntary Sterilization for Family Planning Purposes" (initiated in 1979). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$10,160.
 - . Data for development for international seminar on the organization and the use of data in public administration and its impact on economic and social development (initiated in 1979). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$20,000.
 - . International Union for the Scientific Study of Population for inclusion of population issues in Institut de la Vie's World Conference on Science in the Service of Life (initiated in 1979). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$122,028; budget: 1980, \$7,972.

- . Association for Voluntary Sterilization, International Project, for fourth International Conference on Voluntary Sterilization (initiated in 1979). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$107,000.
- . Wayne State University for Organizing Committee for International symposium on IUDs and bio-degradable delivery systems (initiated in 1979). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$26,400; budget: 1980, \$20,000.
- . Central American Institute of Business Administration (INCAE) for a comparative study in clinic performance for the family planning programmes in selected Latin American countries (initiated in 1979). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$55,980; budget: 1980, \$21,000.
- . Joint UNFPA/EWPI Technical Working Group Meeting (initiated in 1979). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$9,722.
- . Population Council for technical workshop on maternal and child health/family planning programme (initiated in 1979). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$91,949.
- . Technical Paper on Food and Population (initiated in 1979). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$4,750.
- . Study of the demographic impact of development projects (initiated in 1979). To assess the demographic impact of various development projects, such as rural electrification, etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$43,280; budget: 1980, \$59,910.
- . Shared support of the population session of the ACAST (United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development) colloquium, held in Vienna in August 1979 (initiated in 1979). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$15,000.
- . East/West Population Institute for joint EWPI/Nihon University study of population change and economic development in Asia (initiated in 1979). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$58,278; budget: 1980, \$109,654.
- . Margaret Sanger Center for family planning/MCH training manual for non-physicians (initiated in 1979). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$10,000.
- . Colombio University, Center for Population and Family Health, for one-volume encyclopaedia for the population field (initiated in 1979). Budget: 1980, \$72,187.
- . Population Concern for research and information activities of the British Parliamentary Group on Population (initiated in 1979). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$16,576; budgets: 1980, \$14,868; 1981, \$16,409.
- . Population Action Council for POPLINE and other population publications (initiated in 1979). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$42,529.
- . Nihon University, Tokyo, for joint UNFPA/Nihon University study on planned population redistribution - the Japanese Experience (initiated in 1979). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$59,594.
- . Housing analysis and co-ordination (initiated in 1979). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$70,000.
- . University of Lancaster for Directory on Psycho-social Aspects of Voluntary Sterilization (initiated in 1979). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$600.

Global

- . Program for Applied Research on Fertility Regulation for international workshop on research frontiers in fertility regulation, held in Mexico City in February 1980 (initiated in 1979). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$67,200.
- . Organizational Committee for World Congress of Sexology for travel expenses for participants from developing countries to the Congress, held in Mexico City in December 1979 (initiated in 1979). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$30,205.
- . The Population Council for case studies of 28 developing countries which have experienced substantial fertility declines in the decade 1965-75 (initiated in 1979). Budget: 1980, \$96,361.
- . Inter-Press Service for extension of South to South Communication Network (initiated in 1979). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$170,000.
- . University of Pittsburgh for study of the population implications of social welfare policies in Latin America (initiated in 1979). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$8,000.
- . World Population Society for handbook on community participation in population and family planning programmes, worldwide directory of populationists, and information activities (initiated in 1979). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$12,150; budget: 1980, \$53,950.
- . Centre for Population Activities for book of profiles on women managers in population, health and development programmes (initiated in 1979). Budget: 1980, \$49,690.
- . International Conference on Family Planning in the 1980's, co-sponsored by the International Planned Parenthood Federation and the Population Council (initiated in 1979). For information, see under The Population Council in Global Section. Budgets: 1980, \$181,780; 1981, \$68,220.
- . International Statistical Institute for support for travel and living expenses for three authors of papers related to the analysis of WFS data, presented at the ISI annual meeting in Manila, Philippines in December 1979 (initiated in 1979). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$4,300.
- . Jinko Mondai Kenkyu-kai (Institute of Population Problems, Japan) for comparative cultural analysis of fertility decision-making in selected Asian countries (initiated in 1979). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$17,300; budget: 1980, \$69,120.
- . Programme information system (initiated in 1979). To extract, collect, organize, abstract and disseminate programme information based on substantive final reports and publications generated by UNFPA projects (initiated in 1979). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$3,900; budget: 1980, \$39,000.
- . Preparatory activities for International Conference on Population and the Urban Future, held in Rome in September 1980 (initiated in 1979). Budget: 1980, \$201,000.
- . Population Institute for Population and Information Resource Service (initiated in 1980). Budget: 1980, \$15,000.
- . Nigeria fertility case study research (initiated in 1980). Budget: 1980, \$28,400.
- . University of Michigan Survey Research Center for fellowships for statisticians from developing countries to take part in sampling programme component of annual summer Institute in Survey Sampling Techniques (initiated in 1980). Budget: 1980, \$20,963.

- . Brandeis University for study on population implications of social welfare policies in Asian countries (initiated in 1980). Budget: 1980, \$15,974.
- . UNFPA/Nihon University/Hokkaido University Technical Meeting on transmigration (initiated in 1980). Budget: 1980, \$54,651.
- . UNFPA/Seoul National University/University of Malaya joint study on the relationship between service delivery systems and recipient for national family planning programme development (initiated in 1980). Budget: 1980, \$54,000.
- . Development of policies and guidelines (initiated in 1980). Budget: 1980, \$370,597.
- . Seminar on population in development (initiated in 1980). Budget: 1980, \$74,840.
- . International Statistical Institute for partial funding of World Fertility Survey Conference, held in London, England, 6-11 July 1980 (initiated in 1980). Budget: 1980, \$250,000.
- . ASEAN Parliamentarians Convention 1980 (initiated in 1980). Budget: 1980, \$55,000.
- . Policy research methodology manual (initiated in 1980). Budgets: 1980, \$23,386; 1981, \$36,886.
- . Comparative analysis of policy-relevant demographic factors in developing countries (initiated in 1980). Budget: 1980, \$44,000.
- . International Conference on Population and the Urban Future, convened in Rome, 1-4 September 1980, participants including mayors and city planners from 41 cities and national planning officials from the 31 countries where those cities are located (initiated in 1980). Budget: 1980, \$555,120.
- . Brandeis University for study on population and ageing (initiated in 1980). Budgets: 1980, \$37,923; 1981, \$36,922.
- . East-West Population Institute for seminar on population and development in Asia and the Pacific (initiated in 1980). Budget: 1980, \$23,120.

UNFPA/ILO

- . International Institute for Labour Studies (IILS) - population activities (initiated in 1972). To increase the objective study and consideration of population problems and their relation to development and social policy by key personnel in worker, employer, and government organizations, and to promote the study of these problems in the labour studies field in developing countries. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$467,891; budget: 1980, \$421.
- . Research programme on migration and employment (initiated in 1975). To develop simultaneously theoretical research and empirical case studies, to add to knowledge about the process of migration from which government planners can develop appropriate policies to deal with problems arising from and contributing to migration: to prepare a manual which would include, inter alia, model migration schedules, concepts and definitions; synthesis of inter-country studies, to evaluate migration policies etc. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,503,131; budget: 1980, \$527,763.
- . Research and demographic change and the role of women (initiated in 1978). To determine the implications for the activity pattern of women and for their social status, of current and foreseeable changes in demographic variables in different socio-economic-cultural aspects. to analyze ways in which changes in the participation of women in economic,

Global

social and cultural life lead to, and are consequences of, changes in marriage, fertility and migration patterns, to determine most effective policies in using demographic change as a means for raising the status of women, and to investigate the likely side-effects of major economic and labour policy measures on the activities and well-being of women. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$488,866; budgets: 1980, \$599,124; 1981, \$363,500.

- Population education programme of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) (initiated in 1977). To seek regular systematic inclusion of population as an important subject in all educational programmes conducted throughout the world under the auspices of or in collaboration with ICFTU. A one-week training course will be organized by the ICFTU in collaboration with the ILO Population and Labour Policies Branch and in conjunction with the ICFTU training course on educational methods. The number of participants in these two consecutive courses will be about 15. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$16,005; budget: 1980, \$1,670.
- Infrastructure support: To maintain and improve the technical capacity of the ILO in the population fields of ILO competence (a continuing project; this phase initiated in 1976). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,123,964; budgets: 1980, \$656,362; 1982, \$687,000
- Investigation of programme potential through work-related channels other than formal organized sectors (initiated in 1978). To examine the potential scope for population/family welfare education in various sectors and audiences such as small-scale industry urban informal sector, seasonal migrant workers, women workers, seamen and maritime workers, etc., and to devise a sectoral priority strategy for the implementation of an expanded ILO population/family welfare education programme. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$49,634; budget: 1980, \$30,624.
- A workshop on the role of children (initiated in 1979). To have papers prepared proposing major themes requiring research and policy action in the general field of child employment, identifying theoretical, conceptual and practical issues, and suggesting promising methodologies and approach to achieve concrete results. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$33,330; budget: 1980, \$6,670.
- Cross-cultural analysis of interactions between population and labour using the World Fertility Survey (initiated in 1979). To undertake a cross-national and cross-cultural analysis of the factors affecting female labour supply and in turn the affect of female labour supply on other factors, with particular reference to the demographic factors measured in the WFS, in order to improve the understanding of the relationship between labour supply, fertility and other demographic phenomena. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$10,000; budget: 1980, \$41,000.
- Labour and population programme development: training and development support (initiated in 1975, revised in 1979). To provide training to ILO population experts at all levels, to provide continuous development support service to those engaged in ILO Population and Labour Policies Programme, to enhance awareness and understanding of population issues among ILO staff and technical assistance personnel and emphasize the relevance of population issues in their particular sphere of interest. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$632,166; budgets: 1980, \$157,084; 1981, \$170,000.
- Population, employment and development planning: global conceptual design, technical back-up and related training to field programmes (initiated in 1979), broadened in 1980). To increase understanding of the interactions between population, employment and socio-economic development process, to help develop in specific countries the analytical base required for integrating population and employment issues into national development planning programme, and to contribute to the development of training programmes in population and socio-economic planning. Budgets: 1980, \$168,500; 1981, \$224,000.

- . Global conceptual design and technical back up for new approaches to family welfare education including IEC materials production (initiated in 1977, revised in 1979). To create self-sufficiency at the country level regarding designing, production and printing of educational materials and teaching aids on population education in the organized sector, and to spread family welfare education and service activities to all categories of workers, including those outside the formal organized sector. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$182,936; budgets: 1980, \$121,642; 1981, \$105,500.
- . Population, labour and poverty: research and action support (initiated in 1979). To undertake theoretical and empirical research on the interactions between population, labour and poverty, with special emphasis on policy issues, to supervise and co-ordinate ILO's research programme, to provide support to development of national economic-demographic planning models, and to undertake programme development for research in the population and labour field. The ultimate objective is to improve the knowledge base for planning techniques integrating population issues, employment and labour markets, and poverty reduction. Budgets: 1980, \$307,000; 1981, \$343,000.
- . Population mobility, employment and policy design: a programme of research and technical support (initiated in 1979). To examine aspects of the migration process, particularly short-term, seasonal and return migration; to devise guidelines for evaluating resettlement and land colonization schemes; and to assist governments in designing migration policies. Budgets: 1981, \$358,000; 1982, \$286,000; 1983, \$324,000.

UNFPA/FAO

- . Population dynamics in agricultural planning (initiated in 1976). To promote the collection of agro-demographic data for study of relationships between food consumption, nutrition and agricultural change and demographic factors, by means of demographic surveys; technical assistance to countries in design, execution and processing of surveys; and co-ordination of these surveys with demographic and fertility surveys. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$73,176.
- . Technical guidelines for statistics of agricultural population employment to deal with concepts, methods, and organization of an integrated system for the collection of population, population and employment statistics (initiated in 1976). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$63,851.
- . Comparative analysis of the effects of land tenure systems on population distribution (initiated in 1977). Support of research for, and the preparation of, a basic document for the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development to be held under FAO auspices in July 1979; four country case studies and a questionnaire to member states will provide the basis for the document. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$49,737.
- . Statistics on women's participation in agricultural production (initiated in 1977). To improve national statistical information on women in rural and agricultural development in order to provide a more solid statistical basis both in measuring and in planning for the role of women in development. Three modules on women's work in agriculture were developed and tested: 1) An Agricultural Labour Force Module; 2) An Agricultural Activity Module; and 3) A Time Use Module. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$55,358; budget: 1980, \$88,460.

UNFPA/UNESCO

- . Clearinghouse services (initiated in 1971). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$1,339,822; budget: 1980, \$2,693.
- . Block allocation for fellowships (initiated in 1972). To develop a scholarship programme for different categories of personnel in national population programmes, and for augmenting

Global

existing facilities for training abroad of prospective personnel for such programmes. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$241,360; budget: 1980, \$1,163.

- . International Study of the Conceptualization and Methodology of Population Education (ISCOMPE) and Co-ordinated Action Programme for the Advancement of Population Education (CAPAPE) (initiated in 1974). The ISCOMPE project has attempted to clarify the diversity of concepts and methodologies covered by the term "Population Education", through a careful analysis of the field and review of a number of crucial issues such as the relationships between school and out-of-school population education, the contribution of population education and other related educational fields such as sex, family life, environmental, development education, etc. The ISCOMPE report was published in early 1978 and is entitled, "Population Education: A Contemporary Concern". This project was followed up in late 1977 by the Co-ordinated Action Programme for the Advancement of Population Education (CAP/PE), an interregional project which includes, inter alia, various socio-cultural case studies aiming at the elaboration of population education curricula (population socialization); and studies on the Contribution of Population Education to Educational Renewal. Publications on these studies are scheduled for early 1980. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$873,456; budget: 1980, \$106,687.
- . Technical Documentation Series on Population Communication (initiated in 1974). To prepare a technical documentation series on population planning communication including such aspects as research, training, mass media, folk media and evaluation, for use by communicators at national and field levels. Publications issued: No. 1, Communication media, family planning and development; No. 2, Research in family planning communication; No. 3, research in population communication; No. 4, Evaluation research on family planning communication. Those foreseen for publication in 1980 are: No. 5, Population policies and family planning communication strategies in the Arab States Region, Vol. 1; No. 6, Population policies and family planning communication strategies in the Arab States Region, Vol. II; No. 7, Folk media and mass media in population communication; No. 8, The Chinese experience; No. 9, Population communication in the '80's. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$79,812; budget: 1980, \$90,021.
- . Population Communication Manuals (initiated in 1973). The publication of manuals to be used by population communication and education personnel on the following themes: Mass media in population and development; Evaluation of population communication programmes; Research in population communication; Integrated use of folk media and mass media in population communication. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$66,409; budget: 1980, \$28,456.
- . Under UNESCO's regular programme: Three other pilot projects are being carried out with the Institute of Mass Communication of the University of the Philippines, with the Centro Interamericano de Estudios Superiores de Comunicacion para America Latina (CIESPAL) and with the Mauritius Family Planning Association in collaboration with the University of Mauritius. Reports on these studies are to be published in the series Technical Documentation on Population Communication (see above). Studies on socio-cultural factors conditioning population related attitudes among out-of-school youth are underway with the Chinese Sociological Research Association and with the International Student and Youth Movement for the United Nations.
- . Training of working journalists for integration of knowledge about causes and consequences of population growth in their professional work (initiated in 1976). Intended to upgrade training institutions in various regions to ensure a regular supply of trained population and development oriented communicators to meet long-term needs of national programmes. To this end, adapting family planning training materials for training of journalists, and developing prototype courses and curriculum materials for use in the institute of mass communication, schools of journalism and regional communication centres. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$34,950; budget: 1980, \$2,800.

- . Inter-agency collaboration for integration of communication in population family planning projects (initiated in 1976). i) UNESCO/WHO/FAO/ILO and national counterparts in selected countries in Asia and Africa, involved in communication, health administration, nursing, midwifery, health education, home economics, nutrition and agricultural extension, are considering practical ways and means for more effective collaboration between national and international agencies in the communication and education support to the services designed to improve the quality of family life in Asian and African regions. ii) Collaboration with the International Federation for Home Economics for the organization of workshops for communicators and home economics in the Asia and Africa regions; collaboration courses in communication for social development with UNICEF and IPPF for the Africa region. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$241,636; budget: 1980, \$136,538.
- . Creation of features syndicates and audio-visual bank(s) for the generation and dissemination of features and programmes for and about women and population (initiated in 1976). To support and promote worldwide action aimed at the advancement of women with special reference to their right to determine fertility and their fuller involvement in political, social, economic and cultural life and in the development process. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$102,476; budget: 1980, \$305,635.
- . Analysis of past experience and future options for population/family planning communication (initiated in 1977). To review a decade of work (1969-78) in the fields of population/family planning communication and to outline alternatives and options for the 1980's. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$50,189; budget: 1980, \$16,261.
- . Comparative studies on education-fertility relationships (initiated in 1979). These consist of two projects, financed by UNFPA, concentrating on education and its effect on marriage, fertility and family planning, in order to determine the universality and variety of its effects as it operates in different cultures and at varying stages of development. Basic data are provided through the World Fertility Survey programme which has offered an excellent opportunity to utilize comparative international data from a substantial number of countries. The two projects are considered to all intents and purposes as a project with two parts, as follows: 1) internationally comparable cross-cultural analysis representing an overall contribution to socio-demographic knowledge; 2) analytical country reports of specific national scientific and policy concern, undertaken by national research institutes working in collaboration with UNESCO. Publication will include: i) an overall, internationally comparative analysis of some 10 countries; ii) seven reports to be issued in a series of monographs on selected countries reflecting major world regions (Costa Rica, Guyana, Indonesia, Kenya, Panama, Turkey, Mexico); iii) guidelines on policy implications of research in a rather less technical form. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$103,250; budget: 1980, \$161,650.
- . Temporary headquarters backstopping assistance for population education (initiated in 1979). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$11,728; budget: 1980, \$32,500.

UNFPA/UNICEF

- . International Year of the Child (initiated in 1977). Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$55,835; budget: 1980, \$4,165.
- . Purchasing and stockpiling of Copper T200 IUDs (initiated in 1978). Budget: 1980, \$190,000.

UNFPA/UNITAR

- . International survey of decision-makers and experts concerning the New International Economic Order (initiated in 1979). To sample worldwide public opinion (government leaders; business, industry and finance; university specialists; public opinion makers; unions; religious leaders, etc.) in 33 developed and developing countries on matters of development, trade, population and related other areas in the context of the NIEO. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$8,600; budget: 1980, \$35,400.

Global

- . Total cumulative expenditures, Global, through 1979 (all projects, completed, if any, and ongoing): \$55,606,888; budgets: 1980, \$16,257,748; 1981, \$7,651,963; 1982, \$2,986,782; 1983, \$758,790; 1984, \$160,070 - grand total, \$83,422,241 (all figures as of 30 June 1980).

World Health Organization

(Submitted by WHO)

- . The work of WHO, as the international co-ordinating authority in health, is of major concern in the field of population, particularly as it relates to variables of mortality, morbidity and fertility. The main goal of WHO is the attainment by all peoples of the world by the year 2000 of a level of health that will permit them to lead a socially and economically productive life.

Aspects of the World Population Plan of Action of particular relevance to WHO's programme of work include those sections on morbidity and mortality, human reproduction, family formation and the status of women, nutrition, communicable diseases, water supplies, maternal and child health/family planning, and socio-economic policies concerning investments in the health sector, data collection and analysis, research, and management, training, education and information.

The mandate of WHO, given to it by several assemblies since 1965, clearly outlines the Organization's work in population dynamics, human reproduction and family planning; in evaluating various approaches to the introduction and increased coverage of family planning within health care systems, especially maternal and child health; the strengthening of national self-reliance for training of health and health-related workers at all levels in subjects related to family planning, human reproduction and population dynamics; and the expansion of activities in research in all aspects of these subjects, including the development of methods of fertility regulation.

The current Sixth Programme of Work of the Organization, covering the period 1978-1983, gives the highest priority to the promotion of primary health care, of which family planning is one of its essential elements. It also strongly emphasizes the interrelationships between health and other social economic variables, of which population growth is one; and the promotion of social justice and equity in health with explicit attention focused on rural and under-privileged groups.

The major programme areas include: 1) development of comprehensive health services; 2) disease prevention and control; 3) promotion of environmental health; 4) health manpower development; and 5) promotion and development of biomedical and health services research.

Some of the most important activities, related to the population field, are:

- . Primary health care. Primary health care is an approach promoted by both WHO and UNICEF for achieving an acceptable level of health throughout the world. "Primary health care is essential care based on practical, scientifically sound and socially acceptable methods and technology made universally accessible to individuals and families in the community through their full participation and at a cost that the community and country can afford to maintain at every stage of their development in the spirit of self-reliance and self-determination. It forms an integral part both of the country's health system of which it is the central function and main focus of the overall social and economic development of the community. It is the first level of contact of individuals, the family and the community with the national health system, bringing health care as close as possible to where people live and work and constitutes the first element of a continuing health care process."^{1/}

^{1/}Quoted from the Report of the International Conference on Primary Health Care, Alma-Ata, USSR, 6-12 September 1978.

Primary health care addresses the main health problems in the community, providing promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services accordingly. Since these services reflect and evolve from the economic conditions and social values of the country and its communities, they will vary from country to country and community to community, and will include at least: promotion of proper nutrition and an adequate supply of safe water; basic sanitation; maternal and child care, including family planning; immunization against the major infectious diseases; prevention and control of locally endemic diseases; education concerning prevailing health problems and the methods of preventing and controlling them; and appropriate treatment for common diseases and injuries.

An important aspect of primary health care is full community participation in the planning, organization and management, which in turn will lead to community and individual self-reliance. Such participation is best mobilized through appropriate education which enables communities to deal with their real health problems in the most suitable ways. They will thus be in a better position to make rational decisions concerning primary health care and to ensure that the right kind of support is provided by the other levels of the national health system. These other levels have to be organized and strengthened so as to support primary health care with technical knowledge, training, guidance and supervision, logistic support, supplies, information, financing and referral facilities including institutions to which unsolved problems and individual patients can be referred.

Primary health care is likely to be most effective if it employs means that are understood by and acceptable to the community and applied by community health workers or families themselves at a cost the community and the country can afford.

Since primary health care is an integral part both of the country's health system and of overall economic and social development, it has to be co-ordinated on a national basis with the other levels of the health system as well as with other sectors that contribute to the country's total development strategy.

- Family health. Family health is one of the key programmes being developed as part of the primary health care approach. The major components of family health, related to MCH, family planning nutrition and health education, are priorities for all Member States, especially for developing countries. Greater emphasis is placed on the importance of improved coverage and efficiency of health care adapted to the local context and strategies, with full participation of individuals and families in their self-care as well as for the development of health services in their communities.

Since 1974 more and more countries are adopting policies which promote the integration of family planning within health care systems; this especially concerns its introduction and extension through MCH and through the maximum use of midwives, nurses, auxiliary health personnel and other community workers, as well as the involvement of school teachers, women's organizations, extension workers, and others working in development in the community. WHO works with over 90 countries in the planning, implementation (particularly in training) and evaluation of the family health components of national health programmes, with funding from the WHO Regular Budget and other sources such as UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF, among others.

Action-oriented health service research in MCH and family planning was indicated as a priority area by the WHO Advisory Council on Medical Research. The research on the risk approach to MCH and family planning care is the main activity in this regard (see under WHO Interregional projects). Special attention, furthermore, is being given to reproductive health in adolescence, including the three main programme areas - education, service and research aspects.

Another example of WHO's approach is in training for various categories of health and health related workers. The programme concretely reflects the move away from the training of teachers in irrelevant and distant environments or in technical subjects and with

Global

educational methods and materials which are not appropriate to the health needs and problems of the vast majority of the population of their country. The teachers rather are placed in the same situation as their students - that is, in the actual working situation. Technical co-operation with a country consists of a series of activities for the formulation and implementation of a training strategy, developed by a specially appointed national steering committee, and designed to suit the particular needs of the national programmes, using educational and instructional methods with stress on service management and appropriate technologies. Priority is placed on the training of teachers of community-based health workers, including traditional workers, such as the traditional birth attendant.

The following are projects in the field of maternal and child health funded by WHO regular budget or extra-regular funds (excluding UNFPA):

- . Prevention and management of common perinatal infections. The purpose of this project is to review existing knowledge on the aetiology, prevention, early detection and management of common infectious diseases specific to the perinatal period and childhood. To develop practical recommendations for formulation of intervention programmes including immunization and the implications for training of various categories of health workers particularly engaged in primary health care.
- . Health service manpower training in MCH care for MCH administrators and senior teachers of child health. The purpose of this project is to train senior MCH administrators from developing countries who are in key service positions as well as senior teachers of paediatric and child health who are engaged in training of all categories of health personnel including auxiliaries in MCH, with the objective of improving the effectiveness and efficiency of MCH care and strengthening of national teaching institutes.
- . Physical growth and psychosocial development of children. The purpose of this project is to promote the optimum physical growth and psychosocial development of children. To collect and synthesize data on important aspects of growth and development in children, including psychosocial aspects and factors influencing them, aiming at planning and developing strategies for timely intervention programmes for the health growth of children and the prevention of malnutrition.
- . Study on epidemiology, prevention and social implications of low birth weight. The aim of this project is to study the prevalence of low birth weight and its predisposing factors in various ecological settings, by use of unified protocols: a) the prevalence of low birth weight (pre-term and small-for-dates babies); b) the complex aetiological factors influencing poor outcome of pregnancy.
- . Operational study on perinatal and newborn care at primary and first referral levels. The purpose of this project is to develop collaborative studies in the most effective, economical and acceptable ways of providing simplified perinatal and neonatal care at first referral levels, in maternity homes or wards and hospitals, for a better balance of resource use at institutional and primary care levels.
- . Control of nutritional anaemias. The purpose of this project is to further develop and test under field conditions methods for the control of nutritional anaemias.
- . Epidemiology and prevention of hypertensive disorders of pregnancy. The purpose of this project is to study, in different ecological settings, especially in the developing countries, the epidemiology, prevalence and effectiveness of prevention of toxæmia of pregnancy, one of the main causes of maternal mortality in all parts of the world and one of the most important marginal factors of perinatal mortality.
- . Participation of women in health and development, with emphasis on rural development. Promotion of women's health and their participation in health care and in the total developmental effort.

- . Guidelines for health aspects of alternate approaches to day care for children. To carry out an inventory and assessment of the health needs and problems of pre-school children in various day care facilities and to develop recommendations for alternative approaches, inexpensive as well as suitable in given communities, in order to not only relieve working mothers but to promote healthy physical and psychosocial development of children.
- . Intersectoral programmes for youth. To collaborate at national and international levels with various organizations and agencies concerned with the health and social needs of youth, and determination of the role and contribution of youth in health and self-help.
- . Special Programme on Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction. The objectives of the Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction are to collaborate with Member States, with particular regard to the needs of developing countries, in devising appropriate technologies and service approaches for the provision of family planning care and treatment of infertility, and strengthening the resources for research in this field. The research aims to meet the expressed needs of Member States for technology for family planning and infertility care that is safer, more effective, and better adapted to the needs of their populations, and for new methods and service approaches that emphasize ease of provision through primary health care, simplicity of use and low cost.
- . The strategy of the Programme is based on collaboration between Member States, in planning and implementation, to attain objectives in the shortest time and at lower cost. This is achieved through networks of collaborating centres, of which over three-quarters are in developing countries, and Task Forces of scientists. In 1980, scientists from 85 countries, including 57 developing countries, were involved in the Programme which is closely co-ordinated with that of other agencies working in this field.

The Programme addresses itself to five main priority areas for research: safety and effectiveness of existing fertility regulating methods (FRMs); development of new FRMs; psychosocial factors and health service delivery; the health rationale for family planning; and infertility.

Another major objective of the Programme is co-operation with national authorities in building up self-reliance in developing countries for research on fertility regulation, through the strengthening of their institutions and through a research training effort that is now the largest in the field. The aim is to develop resources for national family planning programmes to carry out research, adapt technology, interpret advances made elsewhere, and permit the full contribution to the field of scientists from developing countries. This institution strengthening involves much more than technical and financial inputs by WHO: it is a "learning by doing" process in which the developing countries institutions are actively participating in and contributing to the international research effort.

The Programme has two other major objectives: co-ordination and dissemination of information. Besides bringing together in co-operation with Member States scientific resources to identify the most important problems and to promote collaborative efforts for their solution, the Programme fosters joint action and exchange of information with other agencies active in research in family planning. Underlying the above three objectives, and an activity in its own right, is the collection, synthesis and dissemination of information by the Programme to policymakers, programme administrators, service providers, scientists and the public.

The current donors to the Programme, which is entirely supported by voluntary contributions, are the Governments of Australia, Cuba, Denmark, Finland, India, Nigeria, Norway, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom and the UNFPA. Total 1980 income: approximately \$16,500,000. The Programme was also the Executing Agency for a UNFPA funded project in China (\$821,700).

Global

- . Nutrition surveillance and interventions. The crucial role played by malnutrition in undermining the health, especially among young children, is increasingly being realized. The extent and trends of malnutrition are being systematically studied in an increasing number of countries through national surveillance systems with the joint collaboration of FAO and WHO, UNICEF and the World Bank. Preventive and promotive interventions are being improved and implemented in many ways, such as promotion of breast feeding and appropriate weaning foods, new methods of reinforcing foods to compensate for lacking nutrients, and education in making better use of available food. Substantial progress in the fight against malnutrition will require the formulation of sound national food and nutrition policies and plans to ensure the production and distribution of nutritionally adequate types of foods. This also requires a concerted, multi-sectoral approach.

The WHO programme of nutrition has been reoriented based on a new strategy for the control of malnutrition by the health sector. The two main components are: to attack the problem initially in the most critical period of the life cycle, i.e. during the first years of life; and to do it with maximum utilization of local resources. An action-oriented research, development and training programme in nutrition has been initiated.

- . The Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI). The toll of death among the children in the developing world due to communicable diseases is very large and mainly preventable by existing, simple technology. The EPI is a worldwide programme aiming at obtaining complete immunization coverage of all children against the most common of these diseases, i.e., measles, diphtheria, polio, tetanus, and tuberculosis. The objective is to reach 100 per cent coverage of children by essential immunizations by the year 1990.
- . Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases. WHO has launched Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases. The Special Programme has two interdependent objectives: a) to develop improved tools for the control of tropical diseases, and b) to strengthen the relevant biomedical research capability in tropical countries. The Programme is based on an analysis carried out in consultation with numerous experts on 1) the six selected diseases (malaria, schistosomiasis, filariasis, trypanosomiasis, leprosy and leishmaniasis), current problems of their control and potential research approaches; 2) approaches to disease control that combine measures against several diseases - in the fields of epidemiology, biomedical research and biological control of vectors; 3) training and institution-strengthening; 4) socio-economic aspects; and 5) programme management.
- . Health statistics. The principal objective of WHO's health statistics programme is to co-operate with Member States in the development of adequate information support required for the management of their health services. The programme is carried out under four main areas: health statistical methodology, which provides a methodological basis for the health information functions of many of WHO's programmes; the dissemination of statistical information, which is concerned with the collection, consolidation and dissemination of international health statistics and demographic data in order to lay the statistical foundation for an appraisal of health trends, including their determinants and consequences; the development of health statistical services, including attention to the establishment of mechanisms or systems for effective utilization of information; and the international classification of diseases and nomenclature, which is the major central function of WHO under its Constitution. Collaboration with countries also includes the collection of morbidity and mortality statistics from reports made by lay, or non-medical, personnel. (See also the project on health demography and research, UNFPA/WHO interregional projects).
- . Country health programming. Under this umbrella title, WHO is developing and promoting a number of activities aimed at improving the management of health services, including health planning and evaluation. An important feature of the management methods being developed and adapted at country level is the linking up of planning and programming within the health sector with that of other development sectors. This also involves strengthening of

the national health information systems, e.g. by developing appropriate sample survey methods and better use of non-medical reporting systems.

- . The total Regular Budget of the World Health Organization for 1980/81 is \$427,290,000.
- . The total budget including other sources of funds for 1980/81 is \$779,336,400.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

- . UNICEF seeks to improve the situation of the nearly one billion poor children aged 0-15 in 110 developing countries. Its integrated basic services approach relies heavily on the participation of community residents in the planning, implementation and evaluation of programmes directed to health and nutrition, clean water and environmental sanitation, formal and non-formal education, food production and distribution, responsible parenthood and family planning, child disability and supporting services for women and children.
- . The population activities of UNICEF arise out of its concern for the health, welfare and development of children, and for their future participation as enlightened and productive citizens in the development of their countries. UNICEF's original mandate in the field of population, as approved by its Executive Board in 1967, was to provide assistance to family planning programmes as part of its support for basic health services and, in particular, maternal and child health care. In the years following the initial mandate, it became evident that although adequate maternal and child health care in the framework of the basic health services was essential for successful and humane family planning, the maternal and child health programme could not and should not carry the sole and complete responsibility for this complex task of reaching not only mothers but the entire family. Accordingly, UNICEF's mandate of assisting family planning strictly in the context of maternal and child health services was greatly expanded and the Executive Board agreed in 1970 that it was essential to include many other components, such as community mobilization, women's organizations, rural extension services, schools, the mass media, etc.
- . The 1974 World Population Plan of Action drawn up in Bucharest further added impetus to UNICEF's role in promoting responsible parenthood and family planning. UNICEF policy on assistance for responsible parenthood was re-emphasized. Family planning should not be approached as a separate activity or a separate programme but as a component of broad services helping children and their families. The idea of responsible parenthood, as well as the means for regulating the number and spacing of births, should be introduced in the context of positive social measures to improve the standard of living of families, to educate and enlighten parents and to protect children and prepare them for constructive participation in national development.
- . The broadening of UNICEF's involvement in responsible parenthood had an impact on working relations with UNFPA. An effort was made to arrive at a better complementarity between the two organizations involved. In support of a country programme, UNICEF and UNFPA would be working together in either one of the following forms: 1) joint programmes where both UNICEF and UNFPA provide resources in jointly assisted programmes; 2) mutually supportive programmes in which UNFPA provides an input to strengthen population activities in some of the sectors where UNICEF is already involved. It offers the possibility for UNICEF to accept UNFPA funds-in-trust to strengthen population activities; 3) reimbursable procurement programmes in which no UNICEF financial resources are involved and UNICEF simply undertakes to procure supplies for UNFPA in fields which are still within the broad interpretation of UNICEF's terms of reference.
- . The very nature of UNICEF, as defined in its basic service approach, can be viewed as directly or indirectly supportive of programmes promoting responsible parenthood and family

*Submitted by UNICEF.

Global

planning services, but activities in which UNICEF engages supportive of responsible parenthood and family planning are not always identified as such. Where UNICEF's budget statements specify "family planning" as a line item, this term refers only to projects funded by UNFPA through funds-in-trust and is shown under "child health" in UNICEF statistics. However other family planning related services are integrated in UNICEF's nutrition, education, maternal and child health programmes etc.

- Concrete programming procedures were strengthened in 1979 by the issuance of the document "Policy Guidelines on UNICEF's Assistance to Programmes in Responsible Parenthood and Family Planning". UNICEF's integrated basic services approach makes its population activities acceptable on a global basis whether governments favour fertility reduction or fertility enhancement. Since the wellbeing of children and their mothers forms the core of all UNICEF activities, governments are co-operative about pursuing the aim of reaching children at the poorest levels. Combined efforts have encouraged a variety of programmes, among them 1) educating girls and women for improved health, nutrition, responsible parenthood and family planning and general community improvement through greater participation in community social services programmes and 2) educating boys and men, as well as adolescent males and females, in improved family life, responsible parenthood and family planning. In 1979, the celebration in 166 countries of the International Year of the Child provided increased opportunities for promoting population-related interests. As the lead United Nations agency for IYC, UNICEF supported governments and non-governmental organizations throughout the world in the assessment of children's needs and in the formulation of concrete strategies and projects for meeting them. These included concerns encompassing responsible parenthood and family planning.
- During the 1980 UNICEF Executive Board Meeting, closer and increased co-operation with UNFPA was called for, with the aim of promoting responsible parenthood and providing assistance for family planning activities, since maternal and child health services were not comprehensive without family planning. The Executive Director stated that UNICEF was committed to moving forward in responsible parenthood. Field staff were alerted to give this important area more emphasis. Reimbursable procurement of supplies and equipment essential for effective family planning services remained an important part of UNICEF activities. The inclusion of a section in country profiles reporting on responsible parenthood and family planning activities, begun in 1980, would continue as part of UNICEF's monitoring system.

Bilateral assistance

U.S. Agency for International Development

- Fertility impact of different types of family planning programmes. To initiate and test the cost-effectiveness of family planning and basic health delivery systems that make services more fully available to rural and urban poor in developing countries, and to provide other operations research assistance in direct support of field programmes. This project provides funding and/or technical assistance for evaluating innovative service delivery systems in 19 countries. Project development is actively underway in additional countries. Studies focus on the cost-effectiveness of: varying prices of contraceptives; supply/logistics systems; types of community-level family planning services. All projects where this research is carried out are also providing services to households or villages. Projects in several countries have resulted in official policy changes on lessen constraints on availability of oral contraceptives. In about half of the sites this project has also pioneered in establishing the feasibility of community-based availability of oral rehydration therapy for prevention of infant deaths due to diarrhea (a leading cause of deaths). Several projects involve innovative community-based provision of wide-spectrum intestinal parasite treatment and hygiene education for improvement of nutritional status, as other simple, basic services. This project also supports technical assistance to U.S. AID and host countries by experienced public health experts from Columbia University and

The Johns Hopkins University Medical Schools. In FY 1981, major recipient countries will include Bangladesh, Bolivia, Colombia, Egypt, Guatemala, Haiti, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia. Major technical assistance and project support is anticipated for additional countries in sub-Saharan Africa. U.S. AID-funded elements of the project's activities will include: contraceptives and other basic health items; professional consultants; data collection; and health, nutrition, and logistics training. An intensive outside evaluation of the overall project is scheduled in FY 1981. Principal contractors are Colombia University, The Population Council, The Johns Hopkins University, and the Instituto de Centro America y Panama. The population component of this project in FY 1981 will amount to \$7,110,000.

- . Family planning/worldwide training fund project. This programme funds short-term and three months or less participant training in the United States for key population/family planning (P/FP) personnel from less-developed countries where no other U.S. AID financing resource exists. These funds have been useful in increasing understanding and professionalism among P/FP personnel in less-developed countries in the areas of demography, maternal/child health, population education and management of family planning-related programmes. These resources are made available to developing countries where there are no U.S. bilateral activities, where existing U.S. field missions have no other funds to finance U.S. training or where the host countries are unable to finance the training. Continuing post-training assessments of the participants indicate that their newly acquired knowledge and skills are being utilized and that they are very often assuming more responsible positions. In FY 1979, 145 participants from over 15 developing countries received training under this project. In FY 1981, funds will provide an estimated 750 weeks of training to reach 125 P/FP participants from 20-25 developing countries. The training programmes will concentrate on P/FP management, population, education and maternal/child health/family planning. Priority will be given to participants from the Africa region to receive training under this project. Various United States educational institutions act as principal contractors. Initial obligation, FY 1972; estimated final obligation, FY 1985; obligations through 30 September 1979, \$3,139,000; estimated FY 1980 obligation, \$900,000; proposed FY 1981 obligation, \$400,000; estimated total cost of project, \$6,150,000.
- . Family planning services (The Pathfinder Fund). To improve family planning information and services in geographic areas and to population groups not previously or adequately served by government or other donor family planning programmes. The Pathfinder Fund is a Boston-based, non-profit organization incorporated in 1957 to encourage and initiate family planning programmes worldwide, with emphasis in the LDCs. Pathfinder grants to LDC institutions average \$30-40,000 and are intended to foster the introduction and/or integration of family planning information and services into programmes and areas where they do not currently exist. Since U.S. AID support began in FY 1968, Pathfinder has conducted over 1,000 projects in 85 countries. At present, Pathfinder is supporting over 140 projects in 40 countries. Project emphases are on community-based contraceptive distribution programmes, voluntary sterilization training and services, and increased participation of women's groups in population activities. In FY 1979, Pathfinder began supporting activities that integrate family planning services into other development programmes that focus on women. Pathfinder grantees include governments as well as non-government, private institutions. A comprehensive evaluation conducted in November of 1978 reported favourably on Pathfinder's performance. In FY 1981, Pathfinder will support approximately 120 projects in 40 countries. Programme emphasis will be on community-based contraceptive distribution programmes (35 projects), training of paramedical personnel to provide family planning services (30 projects) improvement of delivery systems for clinic-

Global

based family planning services, including voluntary sterilization (25 projects), pharmaceutical personnel training (10 projects), projects to enhance the role of women as family planning programme managers and as active participants in integrated family planning/development programmes (10 projects); and conferences, seminars and workshops on population issues (10 projects). Programme concentration will continue in Latin America and South and West Asia and will expand in the Africa and Near East regions. An intensive evaluation was conducted in late 1980. Initial obligation, FY 1968; estimated final obligation, FY 1983; obligations through 30 September 1979, \$43,314,000; estimated FY 1980 obligation, \$7,000,000; proposed FY 1981 obligation, \$10,000,000; estimated total cost of project, \$76,000,000.

- . Accelerated delivery systems support. To support and promote planning, development and evaluation of affordable primary health care and family planning delivery systems in developing countries. This project incorporates into a single project, the health and family planning technical services which were previously furnished under separate contracts managed by separate offices within U.S. AID. In order to provide the best possible technical assistance to developing countries in design, implementation and evaluation of primary health care and family planning delivery projects, U.S. AID needs a focal point for collecting, analyzing and disseminating information, carrying out special studies on particular problems in design of delivery systems and identifying appropriate experts for quick response to field missions to solve problems in project design, evaluation and implementation. FY 1981 funding will support activities in three major areas: information collection and dissemination, special studies, and technical advisory services. Information will be collected from various sources throughout the year; four issues of a newsletter will be published; three conferences will be held with participants from U.S. and developing country governments, international organizations and private voluntary organizations, two technical workshops focusing on problems in health care delivery will be held, information on ongoing health and family planning projects will be added to the central data bank, and a year-end state of the art report will be produced. Two special studies on discrete problem areas in health delivery will be completed and resulting monographs published. About 2,000 person-days of expert advisory services will be provided for project planning, design, implementation and evaluation. Principal contractor is the American Public Health Association. The population component of this project in FY 1981 is expected to total \$800,000.
- . Grant to International Planned Parenthood Federation. To support the improvement and expansion of population/family planning programmes of the International Planned Parenthood Federation and its network of family planning associations and affiliates in less developed countries. IPPF affiliates are working to: 1) initiate services where no U.S. AID bilateral programmes are providing family planning; 2) develop quality delivery systems; 3) integrate family planning into existing service systems; 4) demonstrate the effectiveness of community-based distribution of contraceptives; and 5) broaden the education, information and service systems to assure that a wide range of appropriate methods and education approaches are available to meet family planning needs. Recent initiatives include voluntary sterilization, youth programmes, improved grassroots participation in policy and programming, and projects to improve the status of women. In FY 1981, major efforts will include: expanded community-based contraceptive distribution; information and education, especially for youth; medical and clinical activities; training; women's projects; innovative information and services delivery systems; project-related research; and dissemination of current medical and education information. Initial obligation, FY 1968; estimated final obligation, FY 1985; obligations through 30 September 1979, \$124,385,000; estimated FY 1980 obligation, \$7,800,000; proposed FY 1981 obligation, \$13,500,000; estimated total cost of project, \$211,890,000.
- . Programme for voluntary sterilization. To make high quality voluntary sterilization available as an integral part of LDC health and family planning programmes. The contractor agency is the International Project of the Association for Voluntary Sterilization.

Since 1972, IPAVS has responded to requests for assistance from more than 40 countries; has helped to develop nationwide training programmes in the Philippines, Thailand, Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Tunisia, Egypt, Bangladesh, Panama, Guatemala, El Salvador, Jamaica, Colombia and Honduras; has convened four large international conferences; has set up systems for equipment maintenance and repair in ten countries and has supported the development of 30 national associations and the formation of a World Federation of these associations. U.S. AID and the American Public Health Association evaluated the performance of IPAVS in 1976 and in the fall of 1979. Demand for voluntary sterilization services is increasing rapidly in the developing countries as safe, inexpensive techniques are introduced on an outpatient basis. In FY 1981, the project will encourage development of innovative projects and expand successful projects in 25 countries; provide major surgical equipment with provision for repair in at least 15 countries and support services in 35 countries; support information and education programmes as well as regional and national conferences; and encourage formation and strengthening of national associations including the World Federation. Initial obligation, FY 1972; estimated final obligation, FY 1985; obligations through 30 September 1979; \$29,098,000; estimated FY 1980 obligation, \$10,680,000; proposed FY 1981 obligation, \$14,000,000; estimated total cost of project, \$109,000,000.

- . Programmatic grant to the Population Council. To support the Population Council's programmes of technical information to the international population/family planning community and provide funds and technical assistance to institutions in developing countries for service delivery systems, research, evaluation, training and contraceptive marketing. The Population Council's fellowship programme has trained key researchers and government population programme administrators throughout the world. Council publications, with 13,500 active subscribers, have had a substantial impact through dissemination of current medical research and demographic trends. Institutional strengthening in Africa and Latin America has created centres of demographic and family planning evaluation expertise. The Council's activities have stimulated service delivery programmes in countries such as Colombia, Thailand, and Peru. The Council has provided training to many of the population leaders who now plan and administer programmes in over 70 developing countries. In FY 1981, major elements are expected to include rural community-based distribution activities; new and ongoing publications on population issues; training 25 professional and paramedics; examination of benefits of child spacing as a means of increasing demand for family planning services in tropical Africa; contraceptive development studies; a few small-scale projects to emphasize how women's status can be enhanced by family planning technical assistance to government ministries in North Africa, Peru and Indonesia; and workshops to education planning officials in Arabic-speaking countries. In addition, the Council will support research activities through the International Committee of Applied Research on Population to accelerate improvements in international family planning and population programmes. An evaluation is planned in early 1981. Initial obligation, FY 1978; estimated final obligation, FY 1983; obligations through 30 September 1979, \$3,143,000; estimated FY 1980 obligation, \$1,000,000; proposed FY 1981 obligation, \$1,200,000; estimated total cost of project, \$9,800,000.
- . Contraceptive retail sales. To increase the availability of contraceptives through existing commercial distribution systems in developing countries at prices the rural and urban poor can afford. This project supports the introduction of non-clinical contraceptive supplies into developing country commercial systems; subsidizes their cost to make them generally affordable; and reinforces their appeal via natural advertising campaigns. As a result, rural and urban poor populations are provided access to contraceptive products not otherwise available through overextended country health systems. To date, U.S. AID contractors have assisted in the establishment of contraceptive retail sales projects in Bangladesh, Jamaica, Nepal, Ghana, Mexico, and El Salvador. In FY 1980, the Jamaica programme will be expanded to other English-speaking countries in the Caribbean community; three additional projects will be initiated, possibly in the Dominican Republic, Nigeria and the Philippines; and new products, including vaginal foaming

Global

tablets and other health products, will be added to the current line of supplies (oral contraceptives and condoms) marketed under these projects. Intensive external evaluations of the Bangladesh, El Salvador, Nepal and Ghana projects were conducted in FY 1979. In FY 1981, the programme will support projects in approximately 11 countries, including major projects in five to seven countries and small grants in four to six countries. Of these projects, some are continuations (Caribbean community), others to be developed will come from Africa, Far East and Latin America. Principal contractors are Population Services International (Bangladesh and Mexico), Development Associates, Inc. (El Salvador), and Westinghouse Health Systems (Nepal, Ghana). Initial obligation, FY 1974; estimated final obligation, FY 1984; obligations through 30 September 1979, \$16,312,000; estimated 1980 obligation, \$6,800,000; proposed FY 1981 obligation, \$11,200,000; estimated total cost of project, \$66,000,000.

- . Population programme development and support. To improve programme development, project design and implementation of population/family planning programmes in developing countries, and to provide essential family planning resources which cannot be provided under other projects. This project provides a means of financing technical expertise and goods and services needed to develop and design projects, to improve the management and implementation of ongoing projects, and to provide supportive training, supplies, equipment and consultants for activities in population and family planning. To date, consultants have been provided to meet requests for technical assistance from more than 50 developing countries. Specific activities include the following: assessments of national family planning programmes; evaluations of logistics management and data on new acceptors, active users and commodity flows (service statistics); special training workshops for supply personnel to improve the efficiency and accountability of in-country commodity distribution systems; development of plans for family planning services through women's clinics; special training in operations research and other family planning activities; collection and assessment of data on adolescent fertility; provision of medical instruments and kits and field testing of new equipment; provision of commodities such as foaming tablets and Copper-Ts; the purchase and distribution of books, publications, and training materials; and the provision of other types of goods and services in support of population/family planning programmes. In FY 1981, the project will finance the cost of short-term consultants to work on project design, analysis of operational problems and recommendations for improvement, and special training programmes. Other resources, such as commodities, supplies, equipment, and consultants; services in support of population and family planning programmes will be provided on request from the field. Principal contractors or agencies are the Center for Disease Control, Department of Health and Human Services, Medical Services Consultants, Inc., and Experience, Inc. Other goods and services are procured from a large number of consulting and publishing firms through purchase orders and contracts. Initial obligation, FY 1968; estimated final obligation, continuing; obligations through 30 September 1979, \$5,509,000; estimated FY 1980 obligation, \$1,600,000; proposed FY 1981 obligation, \$1,600,000; estimated total cost of project, continuing.
- . Management and consultant services for evaluation. To improve the capability of LDCs to manage and evaluate family planning service programmes. This programme was initiated in February 1974. It provides technical assistance to LDCs through the Center for Disease Control of the Department of Health and Human Services to help LDCs improve their family planning programmes. Assistance is provided to requesting countries principally in evaluation of service statistics and acceptor data, logistics, commodity data and training workshops for supply personnel. Some 42 LDCs have been assisted in one or more of the following: data systems upgraded; national programmes evaluated; contraceptive surveys undertaken; surveillance reports developed, and training implemented in operation and research prevalence and/or other family planning programmes. The FY 1979 programme will continue to provide evaluative information on programmes, training, commodity, management and services in 20 countries in Latin America, the Near East and Africa. Assistance will also be provided to other countries which may request it. Initial

obligation, FY 1974; estimated final obligation, FY 1982; obligations through September 30, 1977, \$1,123,000 estimated; FY 1978 obligations, \$440,000; proposed FY 1979 obligations, \$700,000.

- . Contraceptive procurement. A central procurement project provides family planning programmes with a wide assortment of contraceptives and surgical equipment either through definite quantity contracts or term contracts without a quantity guarantee. Annual definite quantity of contracts provide about 120 million cycles of orals, 800 thousand Copper-T IUD's, and 300 million condoms of U.S. AID bilateral and grantee programmes. Term contracts provide an annual guaranteed price for other products such as contraceptive foam, medical kits, laparoscopy equipment and spare parts, and Lippes Loop IUD's. These contracts are maintained so that purchasing organizations can quickly procure quality products at equitable prices. In fiscal year 1980, U.S. AID purchased about \$35 million of contraceptives and surgical equipment to support developing country programmes.
- . 1980 round of censuses. To assist developing countries in the planning and implementation of their "1980" national censuses, that is, those censuses taking place between 1975 and 1984. This project assists developing countries undertaking censuses in the 1980 round to increase the accuracy and timeliness of data available through census data collection. By providing training and technical assistance in census-taking and census-processing techniques, this project increases the ability of countries to collect more accurate census data and to process the data more quickly. In 1979 two regional training workshops on census-taking techniques were held, one in Indonesia for Asian countries, and one in Sudan for African countries. Two workshops on census operations and techniques were held, one in Barbados for the Caribbean region and one in Mauritius for the African region. Both used the POPSTAN case study developed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. At three different workshops - at the East West Population Institute, in Bangkok and in Panama - a presentation was given of a computer programme for editing census returns. All these workshops were attended by participants from many developing countries in the region in which they were held. Assistance in computer software and data processing was provided to El Salvador, Thailand, United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia. A computer hardware feasibility survey was performed in the Sahel countries for the Sahel Institute in Mali. A conference of LDC authors responsible for writing reports on women using census data was held to identify and solve the special problems involved in writing these reports. An extensive evaluation, by a panel of outside experts, is planned for 1981. In FY 1981, four to six regional census training seminars will be organized and held. Short-term census consultants will be provided as requested by developing countries; special projects will be implemented to improve efficiency of developing country census tabulations on women; instructors will be provided to United Nations and other censuses; workshops and extensive evaluation will be implemented. Principal contractors or agencies are the U.S. Bureau of Census and Data Use and Access Laboratories. Initial obligation, FY 1978; estimated final obligation, FY 1982; obligations through 30 September 1979, \$2,763,000; estimated FY 1980 obligation, \$1,150,000; proposed FY 1981 obligation, \$1,000,000; estimated total cost of project, \$6,996,000.
- . Birth and death data collection. To gather, collect, analyze and report demographic data in order to measure birth and death trends in developing countries. This report assists developing countries with collecting, analyzing, and reporting demographic data by means of new demographic surveys or by adding demographic questions to ongoing household surveys. Such surveys are especially important for generating high quality birth and death data in countries which have inadequate vital registration systems. Additionally, this project strengthens local capabilities for collecting and analyzing survey data so that surveys will be repeated in the future with less need for external technical assistance. Therefore, responsibility for survey operations is located within governmental units authorized to collect and analyze data. Also, host country demographers, statisticians, and other technical personnel are involved in all aspects of survey operations. To date, survey projects have been initiated in Indonesia, Somalia, Mexico,

Global

Jordan, Bolivia, and Colombia. In FY 1981, this project will continue its survey programme to collect birth and death data by initiating surveys in two or three additional developing countries, and by continuing or completing fieldwork, data processing and data analysis, including written reports, for surveys begun in FY 1979 and FY 1980. There will be an evaluation of the project in 1981 conducted by American Public Health Association consultants. Principal contractor is the University of North Carolina. Initial obligation, FY 1978; estimated final obligation FY 1982; obligations through 30 September 1979, \$2,030,000; estimated FY 1980 obligation, \$1,000,000; proposed FY 1981 obligation, \$800,000; estimated total cost of project, \$5,600,000.

- . World Fertility Survey. To conduct sample surveys of fertility and family planning behaviour in approximately 40 developing countries. This project supports a worldwide programme by the International Statistical Institute for conducting fertility surveys in a large number of developing countries. The programme aims at producing high quality, nationally representative, internationally comparable data for use by host government planners, U.S. AID field missions, and scientists worldwide. The WFS is doing a great deal to improve the availability of demographic and family planning data in participating countries and will be used by host country governments for economic and social planning, as well as management and evaluation of family planning programmes. This project has: 1) provided data needed to describe recent fertility levels and family planning programme performance in participating developing countries and 2) developed host country capabilities for undertaking fertility studies. More than 40 developing countries are already participating in the World Fertility Survey, including Indonesia, Thailand, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Colombia, Haiti, Peru, Morocco, Kenya, Ghana, and United Republic of Cameroon. The project was reviewed in FY 1979 by the Research Advisory Committee which strongly supported the work and recommended three additional years funding by U.S. AID. In FY 1981, technical assistance will be provided towards completion of ongoing surveys in about 40 developing countries; first or second round surveys will be initiated in an additional six to ten developing countries. A substantial amount of effort also will be directed towards further national and cross-cultural analysis of WFS data already collected. WFS will conduct some of this analysis itself in collaboration with LDC scientists and will provide grants to outside research organizations for additional analyses. Initial obligation, FY 1972; estimated final obligation, 1984; obligations through 30 September 1979, \$16,515,000; estimated FY 1980 obligation, \$3,000,000; proposed FY 1981 obligation, \$4,100,000; estimated total cost of project, \$41,215,000.
- . Compilation and analysis of population data. To compile and analyze demographic data. This project is designed to provide indepth analysis and compilation of population data generated by ongoing projects such as the World Fertility Survey, Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, and Demographic Surveys. The principal contractors are the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the National Academy of Sciences and the Population Reference Bureau. Under this project, the Bureau of the Census maintains a comprehensive file of demographic data on LDCs and produces an average of 8-10 country demographic reports per year. The National Academy of Sciences establishes joint panels of demographic experts from LDCs and the United States to examine demographic data from all sources, including vital registration data and demographic analysis in selected countries. During 1978, country panels were formed on Thailand, Turkey, the Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Egypt and Tunisia. The National Academy of Sciences panel will issue recommendations on ways to improve the collection, timing and dissemination of demographic data through country reports based on panel work. By the end of the NAS contract in FY 1980, fifteen country studies will have been completed, along with regional reports and the development of new methodology for analyzing demographic data. The Population Reference Bureau has inaugurated a system for storing and retrieving demographic data and has issued tabular and graphic reports on the world demographic situation. In FY 1980, the programme will develop criteria for the analysis and evaluation of population data and prepare current demographic reports for 14 selected countries; publish reports on data collection activities; continue to assemble a broad section of published and unpublished reports on

fertility levels and trends; and updating the computerized system for storing, retrieving and updating demographic data. Special attention will be paid to demographic data of Thailand, India, the Philippines, Indonesia, Colombia, Brazil and Mexico. Some data will be compiled for all assisted countries. U.S. AID-financed inputs include personnel, support costs and indirect costs. Initial obligation, FY 1978; estimated final obligation, FY 1980; obligations through September 30, 1978, \$2,000,000; estimated FY 1979 obligations, \$1,700,000; proposed FY 1980 obligations, \$1,050,000; estimated total cost, \$4,750,000.

- . Demographic data for development. To assist developing country administrators and planners by strengthening the capabilities of developing countries for evaluating and analyzing demographic data. This project is designed to evaluate and analyze data generated by completed and ongoing data collection projects. In the 1970's and continuing into the 1980's, extensive efforts are being devoted to increase the amount of demographic data collected. As a result, the availability of data is increasing rapidly. Although the analysis and interpretation of these data have profoundly affected the thinking of the international community of population professionals, a substantial body of data remains to be analyzed and much more programme relevant information to be extracted. Under this project, developing country institutions and contractors will: a) compile available data sets, compare them and correct deficiencies to the extent possible; b) identify studies that need to be carried out; c) analyze the relationships among demographic and other variables both within countries and across countries; and d) design/modify computer software for processing and analyzing these data sets within the constraints of developing country resources. An intensive external evaluation is scheduled for FY 1983. In FY 1981, project activities during this period will include support for regional workshops on data processing and data analysis methods; provision of technical assistance for processing and/or analyzing demographic data; analyses of six to ten data sets from developing countries; and continued compilation and dissemination of demographic data. At least six developing countries, half of which are in Africa, are expected to receive assistance through this project. Included among the target countries are United Republic of Cameroon, Colombia, Ghana, Kenya, Philippines, Senegal, and Sudan. Initial obligation, FY 1980; estimated final obligation, FY 1984; estimated FY 1980 obligation, \$650,000; proposed FY 1981 obligation, \$1,500,000; estimated total cost of project, \$9,995,000.
- . Contraceptive prevalence studies. To survey the knowledge, availability, and use of contraceptives in developing countries that have active public and/or private sector family planning programmes, and to disseminate the data for use in family planning programme management and evaluation. This programme is designed to provide high-quality, timely survey data on family planning performance to host country officials and U.S. AID field missions; and to develop host country capabilities to undertake prevalence surveys on a regular basis. Since project activities began in October 1977, an experienced survey staff has been assembled; model survey documentation (including questionnaire) has been developed; surveys have been completed in Costa Rica, Mexico, Thailand, Colombia, Republic of Korea, Bangladesh, and Tunisia. Data from surveys already completed under this programme have been widely used by host government officials for family planning programme evaluation, planning, and management. An intensive project evaluation, conducted in November 1978 by an independent consultant, found that the project was proceeding fully according to plan, and that the quality of output was high. Due to substantial interest in this programme by host country governments and U.S. AID missions, this project has been extended to FY 1984 and expanded. In FY 1981, approximately 12 new or second round surveys will be conducted. Target countries for this project include Barbados, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, Honduras, Indonesia, Nicaragua, Mexico, Nepal, Peru, Jordan, and Thailand. Principal contractor is the Westinghouse Health Systems. Initial obligation, FY 1977; estimated final obligation, FY 1984; obligations through 30 September 1980, \$3,300,000; estimated FY 1980 obligations, \$1,400,000; proposed FY 1981 obligation, \$2,000,000; estimated total cost of project, \$12,000,000.

Global

- . Measurement of demographic change. To improve the reliability and timeliness of statistics produced by vital registration systems in selected developing countries. This project consists of regional conferences on vital statistics practices, training workshops for registration personnel, the development and application of innovative procedures and technology, short-term advisory assistance, and vital registration improvement (VISTIM) projects designed to demonstrate and implement more efficient procedures and technology. This project has conducted assessments of vital registration systems for Honduras, Peru, Jamaica, Mexico, Thailand, the Philippines, and Haiti and has sponsored conferences on vital statistics practices for Asian, Latin American, and Francophone African countries. Moreover, documentation for a training programme on vital registration practices and procedures has been completed; VISTIM projects have been initiated in Jamaica, Peru, and Thailand; and developmental work on VISTIM projects for Ecuador, Brazil and Indonesia has begun. Vital statistics reports have been published for Jamaica and for Peru as a direct result of this project. These reports represent the first such publication for Peru and the first report in about a decade for Jamaica. An intensive project evaluation conducted by American Public Health Association consultants in 1978, was strongly supportive of this project and recommended that it be continued. The project is now in its second phase and will be intensively evaluated toward the end of the project. In FY 1981, the National Center for Health Statistics, as the principal contractor, will: 1) organize and hold conferences on vital registration practices in Asia; 2) organize and conduct three technical seminars relating to the operation of vital registration systems; 3) provide technical advisors as requested by developing countries; 4) continue technical support for existing in-country VISTIM projects and 5) initiate three new VISTIM projects. Initial obligation, FY 1976; estimated final obligation, FY 1983; obligations through 30 September 1979, \$2,230,000; estimated FY 1980 obligation, \$700,000; proposed FY 1981 obligation, \$700,000; estimated total cost of project, \$6,330,000.
- . Family planning IEC (information, education, communication) field support. To develop effective information and education programmes in direct support of selected developing country family planning service delivery programmes. This project produces information and education materials aimed at the various audiences already knowledgeable but not practicing in developing countries. It provides country-specific assistance with: 1) marketing and audience surveys, 2) design and local production of IE materials responsive to U.S. AID mission and developing country programme needs or requests, 3) media campaigns to highlight the advantage of small families in the context of local cultural mores, 4) teaching use of contraceptives, 5) exchange and adaptation of IE methods and materials between countries, 6) pre-testing and evaluation of materials, methods and advertising campaigns and 7) measuring audience impact. Sub-contracts will be let in selected priority countries among professional advertising or similar groups to provide family planning organizations with communication assistance. The U.S. prime contractor(s) to be selected, will focus their efforts primarily upon reaching reproductive age audiences with population/family planning messages rather than policymakers and general public. They will assist at least 30 developing countries in strengthening their communication strategies to reach these target audiences and involving them in local family planning service delivery systems. FY 1981 funds will continue to be directed toward project implementation, mounting informational and educational campaigns to support country FP programmes, training service delivery personnel, designing IE materials, providing technical assistance and evaluating results. Initial obligation, FY 1981; estimated final obligation, FY 1985; estimated FY 1981 obligation, \$1,300,000; estimated total cost of project, \$11,000,000.
- . Paramedical, auxiliary family planning personnel training. To train paramedical, auxiliary and community (PAC) personnel to improve family planning delivery. This project includes: training of nurses and midwives in clinical FP; introduction of FP materials coupled with educational principles into nursing/midwifery curricula; training of LDC trainers to give instructions in the management of FP/health programmes; observation and training of senior LDC health programme managers and policymakers; and training

of traditional birth attendants, village health workers and community-based distribution workers. In FY 1979 three new contractors were selected, each to perform PAC training services in their respective geographical regions, namely, Development Associates (Latin America and the Caribbean), University of Hawaii (Asia), and the University of North Carolina (Near East, North and Sub-Saharan Africa). Emphasis will also be given to training indigenous rural health workers as was formerly performed by the International Confederation of Midwives. All training activities are modified and tailored to the specific needs of the countries within these three geographical regions. In FY 1981, continuing effort will be given to training LDC/PAC personnel so that they may staff LDC family planning programmes. Such in-service training programmes will reach approximately 9,000 PAC personnel through direct assistance and another 18,000 indirectly through continuing training activities established as a direct result. FP teaching materials and training aids for nurses, midwives, community outreach workers, auxiliary workers and other relevant FP personnel will be developed and communicated to LDC institutions and staff. Approximately 175 conferences, seminars and observation trips for all levels of FP health personnel, including FP managers and policymakers will also be arranged. Initial obligation, FY 1978; estimated final obligation, FY 1983; obligations through 30 September 1979, \$9,340,000; estimated FY 1980 obligation, \$7,263,000; proposed FY 1981 obligation, \$8,450,000; estimated total cost of project, \$39,535,000.

- . Population information programme. To provide regular reports and special information materials on selected population topics. Prior to 1972, family planning experts lacked easy access to research in contraceptive technology and authoritative information on new modes of delivering FP services. This project has produced scientific, technical, and general information that has become a highly creditable source of guidance around the world for FP programme administrative and medical decisions, paramedical training, and projections of population problems in many developing countries. From its computerized data base and original research sources the project has published some 225 Population Reports in five languages. These have dealt with oral contraceptives, intrauterine devices, barrier methods, rhythm and periodic abstinence, FP programmes, male and female sterilization, law and policy, prostaglandins, injectables and implants, special topic monographs, and issues in world health, e.g., hazards of tobacco smoking to maternal and child health. The POPINFORM data base has been merged gradually into the National Library of Medicine information network, and project relationships overseas have expanded with the first of a series of Co-operating Country Organizations (CCOs). The programme continually seeks to increase linkages to other FP information sources and developing countries. Mass media have been serviced more intensively with press releases, Population Reports, and other project materials which provide reliable and timely bases for articles, broadcasts, telecasts, etc. An intensive external project evaluation was initiated in the fall of 1980. In FY 1981, the project aims to publish a minimum of 224 pages of Population Reports in English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Arabic editions; continue to feed information into the composite computerized data base at the National Library of Medicine; and maintain an international mailing system of up to 90,000 names/addresses. The principal contractor is The Johns Hopkins University. Initial obligation, FY 1978; estimated final obligation, FY 1983; obligations through 20 February 1980, \$4,631,000; estimated FY 1980 obligation, \$1,730,000; proposed FY 1981 obligation, \$2,200,000; estimated total cost of project, \$11,146,000.

- . Strengthening international population communications and training. To strengthen information, education and communication components of public and private family planning programmes in developing countries. This project improves the IEC leadership and performance of developing country population and family planning programmes by providing: technical assistance; U.S. and overseas IEC training, instructional publications for IEC leaders and operating organizations; degree-level training. It fosters co-operation among agencies engaged in P/FP IEC activities. Since 1977, project assistance has been given to countries in Africa, Latin America, Near East and Asia through technical assistance consultations in-country and regional training workshops. Annual nine-week workshops also provide population IEC training on campus at the University of Chicago.

Global

The summer 1981 session marks the 19th year of these workshops. The year-round degree programme has the capacity to enroll up to 25 participants to upgrade teaching staffs of LDC training institutions each academic year. Eight thousand copies of a quarterly IEC newsletter, printed in three languages, are mailed to P/FP institutions in 125 countries annually. An in-depth evaluation completed in April 1979, by a team including two LDC experts recommended project continuation beyond 1982 and called for more in-country workshops. During FY 1980 the training segment of the project involved 229 participants from 32 countries (6 Asian, 3 Near Eastern and North African, 6 African and 17 Latin American and Caribbean countries). In FY 1981, this project will continue to provide: technical assistance to LDC operations; training to local IEC personnel to identify communication factors which inhibit family planning; and design programmes to overcome these barriers. It will assist in faculty development and co-operative professional IEC teaching in educational institutions in several countries such as Bangladesh, Philippines and Thailand; publish multi-language IEC training monographs and foster closer co-operation and co-ordination among donor agencies. The principal contractor is the University of Chicago. Initial obligation, FY 1977; estimated final obligation, FY 1981; obligations through 30 September 1980, \$2,159,923; proposed 1981 obligation, \$800,000; estimated total cost of project, \$2,960,000.

- . Training for family planning managers. To train family planning manager/instructors and provide technical assistance on training to selected institutions in developing countries. Because need exists for a well-formulated training programme to impart the management skills, instructional methodology and attitudinal perspective required by FP persons who themselves are managers or instructors of FP programmes, a three to five year training effort is planned to institutionalize the aforementioned concepts and practices in selected developing countries. It is expected most FP programme managers and supervisors of selected developing countries will have participated in this specialized activity and will have available to them developed/tested training materials. The most recent contractor, the Center for Population Activities of Washington, D.C., through training efforts, had developed cadres of FP managers. Many of these administrators now occupy key positions in their home countries and will be called upon to serve as instructors and resource persons in planning and conducting in-country training workshops. Through FY 1979, five workshops reaching over 100 participants from Nepal, Mauritius and Zambia were conducted. Three U.S.-based workshops have also been held. In FY 1980, six workshops were held: two for Nepal, two for Mauritius, and one each for Liberia and Zambia. Additionally two U.S.-based workshops were held to train FP officials from over 14 developing countries. In FY 1981, a new competitive contract is scheduled to be bid on and awarded in FY 1981 and technical assistance to selected developing countries will continue. The instructors training manual will continue to be revised and adapted to suit interregional and in-country situations. Initial obligation, FY 1977; estimated final obligation, FY 1981; obligations through 30 September 1979, \$1,050,000; estimated FY 1980 obligation, \$500,000; proposed FY 1981 obligation, \$500,000; estimated total cost of project, \$2,050,000.
- . Physicians post-graduate training in reproductive health. To train developing country physicians and nurses in reproductive health. Since 1973, The Johns Hopkins Program for International Education in Gynecology and Obstetrics (JHPIEGO) has trained physicians from developing country medical schools and teaching hospitals in the broad field of reproductive health. Since 1976, medical administrators and nursing faculty have also been included. JHPIEGO training was originally U.S.-based but it now increasingly takes place in developing countries where sufficient numbers of JHPIEGO-trained physicians have become available. JHPIEGO courses deal with maternal and infant care, high risk pregnancy, infertility, contraception, cancer screening, voluntary sterilization and the use and care of special instruments, such as laparoscopes. Formal JHPIEGO training programmes are ongoing in Thailand, Sudan, Somalia, Pakistan, Tunisia, Colombia, Philippines, Egypt, Brazil, Nigeria, Turkey and Kenya. Programmes also have been officially approved and are ready to start in Morocco and India. The Tunisian programme alone trains physicians from

more than twelve Francophone countries of Africa. All JHPIEGO trainees who qualify are supplied with appropriate surgical equipment. An on-going programme of equipment maintenance is also provided. JHPIEGO trainees come from more than 80 countries and JHPIEGO-trained faculty members are now teaching in more than 385 developing country medical schools, and an extended management audit was completed in 1979 and an outside evaluation will be conducted in calendar 1980. In FY 1981, JHPIEGO reproductive health training in Baltimore will be confined to special fields such as endoscopy, infertility, reversal procedures and programme administration. Most JHPIEGO training will be in the developing countries. New national training programmes are in the planning stage for Indonesia, Burma, United Republic of Tanzania and Papua New Guinea. JHPIEGO support to these programmes include teaching materials, consultants, tuition, special surgical equipment and help in repair and maintenance. By the end of 1981, JHPIEGO will have compiled requests for physician training and for needed equipment from representatives of most qualifying medical schools in the developing world. Initial obligation, FY 1973; estimated final obligation, FY 1982; obligations through 30 September 1979, \$26,918,000; estimated FY 1980 obligation, \$8,100,000; proposed FY 1981 obligation, \$8,700,000; estimated total cost of project, \$51,799,000.

- . Fertility impact of development and women's opportunities. To respond to Section 104(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act; to promote opportunities for women; to examine how improved opportunities affect fertility, employment, and roles within the family; to promote more effective population policies; and to help U.S. AID missions and developing countries build motivation for smaller families. Under the Section 104(d) U.S. AID must a) consider the fertility impact of development and b) use appropriate development programmes and projects to build motivation for smaller families. Moreover, U.S. AID seeks to improve women's opportunities. Improving women's opportunities helps to lower birth rates. Family planning, in turn, helps enable women to take advantage of new social and economic opportunities. This project builds on: 1) education, maternal and child health, and family income to influence fertility in developing countries, and directs attention to the policy implications of country-specific research findings on the determinants of fertility. Such findings will be available to policymakers in developing countries and incorporated into U.S. AID projects. One sub-project, focused on Asia, helps clarify policy implications of fertility determinants research, assists missions to incorporate population concerns into rural development and education programmes among others, and disseminates information via publications and small conferences. 2) Another sub-project examines the interrelationships between improved opportunities for women, fertility, and child welfare to help missions and developing country policymakers design projects to provide new opportunities for women, encourage smaller families, and promote child health. In 1979, U.S. AID began a field-oriented programme that explores the relationship between expanding work-related opportunities for women and reduced fertility. A number of papers that highlight what is known about the links between social and economic conditions and fertility behaviour were also commissioned. In FY 1981, U.S. AID will continue funding policy-oriented and country-specific analyses on the links between development and fertility. This project will fund studies by developing country and U.S. scholars. The findings will be published and disseminated; seminars and conferences will be held to discuss results with academics and policymakers in developing countries and the U.S. Other activities will assist AID missions to develop and implement pilot projects that encourage interest in smaller families. Principal contractors or agencies are the Population Council, Harvard University, Rand Corporation, Yale University Growth Center, the Pathfinder Fund, Centre for Population Activities, University of Pennsylvania, and others to be selected. The population component of this project for FY 1981 is expected to total, \$600,000.
- . Family planning assistance through home economics. To incorporate population and family planning knowledge and practice into home economics programmes in selected developing countries. Many developing countries have outreach networks of home economists and extension workers having regular contact with urban and rural poor families. This activity

Global

utilizes outreach facilities to provide P/FP information, education, and services to urban and rural poor. From 1972 through 1980, the American Home Economics Association (AHEA) has worked with home economists and home economics system in a number of developing countries providing leadership training programmes, regional workshops, multi-language training materials, etc. In FY 1981, the project will focus support on home economics programmes in rural outreach, school and college systems in 23 countries with P/FP information and education. Assistance will include curriculum changes, adaptation, translation, and utilization of teaching materials; 10-14 in-country and 1-3 regional workshops; 14 in-country advisory committees, training centres and programme co-ordinators; strengthening of programme evaluation. Adolescent fertility research and training activities will be increased. For an additional 18 secondary countries, AHEA will give only leadership training, teaching materials and preliminary programme help. The principal contractor is the American Home Economics Association. Initial obligation, FY 1978; estimated final obligation, FY 1982; obligations through 30 September 1979, \$1,198,000; estimated FY 1980 obligation, \$500,000; proposed FY 1981 obligation, \$800,000; estimated total cost of project, \$3,664,000.

- . International Fertility Research Program. To develop and test new and modified fertility regulation technologies and to disseminate information on their safety, effectiveness, and acceptability. This project, for which the contractor agency is the International Fertility Research Program, Inc., 1) conducts comparative clinical trials on safety and efficacy of various fertility control methods under local conditions using local clinicians; 2) trains overseas clinicians in fertility control techniques and aids their data collection activities; 3) collects, analyzes and disseminates test data findings on fertility control; 4) establishes national fertility research programmes; 5) provides limited equipment and supplies to insure continued availability of new contraceptive technology; and 6) assesses impact of fertility control modalities and delivery systems. Clinical trials of new and improved means of fertility control have been carried out at more than 200 centres in nearly 50 countries, primarily in Asia and Latin America. This project has documented the comparative safety, efficacy and acceptability, in different settings, of methods such as minilap and laparoscopic sterilization, postpartum IUDs and various barrier contraceptives. Several national fertility research programmes have been established with the capability to conduct their own research studies (e.g., Bangladesh, Colombia, India, Indonesia and Sudan). Project activities have included support of the International Journal of Gynaecology and Obstetrics and the first worldwide maternity care monitoring study (over 250,000 cases). In FY 1981, the programme of worldwide field testing and analysis of new fertility control methods will be strengthened. Other priorities include: the establishment of national fertility research programmes, training and commodity support, epidemiologic studies of fertility control technologies. An intensive evaluation is planned during FY 1981. Initial obligation, FY 1971; estimated final obligation, FY 1983; obligations through 30 September 1979, \$26,367,000; estimated FY 1980 obligation, \$4,800,000; proposed FY 1981 obligation, \$5,800,000; estimated total cost of project, \$46,746,000.
- . Family Planning International Assistance programme. To initiate family planning programmes through existing social welfare, church, youth and women's organizations in the developing countries. Family Planning International Assistance (FPIA) was organized in 1971 as the international assistance division of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America. In selecting and funding developing country programmes, FPIA stresses innovative, cost-effective, low technology programmes which have a good chance of continuing after the end of FPIA support. FPIA support is directed primarily to non-governmental institutions, and is designed to encourage integration of family planning into other activities such as maternal/child health and/or women's, church and youth programmes, and activities sponsored by grassroots organizations. To date, FPIA has supported over 300 projects in 40 countries and is currently funding 95 projects in 33 countries. Approximately 3,000,000 family planning acceptors have been served by these projects. An in-depth evaluation of FPIA's programme is scheduled for early 1981. In FY 1981, FPIA will support approximately 120

projects in 34 countries. Programme emphasis will be on establishment of community-based distribution programmes (40 projects); increased participation of and impact on women (15 projects) and adolescents (15 projects); and expanded use of para-professional and village-level people as family planning agents (45 projects). Initial obligation, FY 1971; estimated final obligation, FY 1983; obligations through 30 September 1979, \$74,071,000; estimated FY 1980 obligation, \$16,230,000; proposed FY 1981 obligation, \$20,000,000; estimated total cost of project, \$140,000,000.

- . Simplified techniques of fertility control. To test and develop simplified and safer fertility control techniques and aid in the transfer of this technology to developing countries. This research programme was established to develop and maintain a clinical unit for testing improved clinical contraceptive techniques which are safer and more practical. A clinical unit has been developed which attracts patients from varying socio-economic backgrounds. The clinic is essentially self-supporting through patient fees and third party coverage. All findings useful in clinical settings have been published in national and international journals, allowing physicians in the field to modify techniques so that safety will be increased and side effects decreased. This highly sophisticated clinical unit has assured increasing quality of education for family planning clinicians through: a) direct teaching contact, b) carefully outlined protocols, c) information dissemination to developing country institutions and d) development of a data bank for reference on clinical practices of family planning. This in turn has led the contractor, The Johns Hopkins University, to pursue further, under separate funding, the cause of specific clinical problems as they arose. In FY 1981, the programme will pursue a number of Research Advisory Committee-approved studies. It is expected that these highly technical studies lead to optimal equipment selection for field programmes, perfection of sterilization techniques, new methods of chemical contraception, and assessment of the action of the drugs as contraceptives as well as their action on other parts of the body. Initial obligation, FY 1972; estimated final obligation, FY 1984; obligations through 30 September 1979, \$4,961,000; estimated FY 1980 obligation, \$510,000; proposed FY 1981 obligation, \$650,000; estimated total cost of project, \$8,283,000.
- . Program for Applied Research on Fertility Regulation. To develop new and improved methods of fertility control especially appropriate for use in developing countries. The Program for Applied Research on Fertility Regulation of Northwestern University, provides scientific, technical and financial assistance to United States and foreign institutions for small, applied research projects to develop safe, effective, and acceptable methods of fertility regulation. Project activities have been undertaken in the following areas: male and female sterilization techniques, drugs which inhibit female ovulation, new delivery systems for contraceptives, other methodological improvements, and scientific workshops. Studies have been carried out in Jamaica, Republic of Korea, Iran, Egypt, Guatemala and others. As of FY 1979, more than 90 research or pilot projects have been implemented. Eight workshops have been held. In FY 1981, the programme will continue to support applied research for fertility regulation and workshops. There will be increased emphasis on study and collaborative clinical research in developing countries with development of a small, highly research-oriented clinical network. In addition, a research commentary will be issued regularly to disseminate findings. One or two workshops will be conducted, 20 or more studies funded, and small highly specific research meetings on single topics may be held. Initial obligation, FY 1972; estimated final obligation, FY 1983; obligations through 30 September 1979, \$7,675,000; estimated FY 1980 obligation, \$1,500,000; proposed FY 1981 obligation, \$1,500,000; estimated total cost of project, \$16,175,000.
- . United Nations Fund for Population Activities. To enable the UNFPA to co-ordinate family planning and programming, promote awareness of population problems, and extend multilateral assistance to developing countries to help them deal with their population problems. Initial obligation, FY 1968; continuing project; obligations through September 30, 1980, \$236,571,000; estimated FY 1981 obligations, \$32,000,000; proposed FY 1982 obligations, \$35,000,000.

Global

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control, Bureau of Epidemiology, Family Planning Evaluation Division

- The Center for Disease Control serves as the focal point with the U.S. Government's Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for the control and prevention of infectious, vector-borne, dental and other preventable diseases and conditions, occupational health and safety problems, and certain environmentally induced health problems. The Center also provides leadership to nationwide programmes of health education and clinical laboratory improvement. The objectives of the Family Planning Evaluation Division are 1) to reduce morbidity and eliminate mortality associated with contraceptive use, including sterilization procedures; 2) to eliminate mortality and control morbidity due to abortion; and 3) to prevent unplanned pregnancy. The Family Planning Evaluation Division comprises three functioning branches, and a statistical support branch, each of which contributes toward the realization of the above objectives. The Division's current programme areas and interests are: 1) international programme evaluation (contraceptive prevalence surveys, logistics and contraceptive distribution systems, evaluation of family planning record systems, community-based distribution programmes, patient flow analysis, and safety of fertility control and human reproduction); 2) studies of morbidity associated with oral contraceptives, the IUD, and sterilization procedures, and 3) abortion surveillance and abortion death investigation in the United States. The Rockefeller Foundation supports two health professionals each year at CDC for training in the epidemiology of family planning and human reproduction. Consultation is also provided to other international organizations on family planning evaluation for costs of travel and per diem. The geographic focus of the Division is worldwide, as well as the United States itself. Budgeted assistance for international population activities for FY 1980 was \$830,000, which was funded by the U.S. AID Office of Population. The Rockefeller Foundation allocated \$270,000 for three years for training.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Office of Health Policy, Research, and Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics

- Methods of Demographic Projection Analysis. This 6½ years research project (February 1973 to September 30, 1979) carried out at the American University in Cairo, sought to study the theoretical impact that demographic factors have on other variables. The objective was not to study Egyptian data, nor that of any other specific country, but to design methods and models which could be used universally and applied to published data. More specifically, the project had several defined goals: 1) to design computer methods and programmes for the computation of a wide variety of demographic rates as tools for analysing data; 2) to develop demographic models for the macro-simulation of populations allowing for the possible linking of the demographic model to one or more modular additions representing various aspects of socio-economic-cultural conditions; 3) to use these methods to test the theoretical relationships between the factors included in the analysis and models. Monetary allocation: under P.L. 480 funding: total for project, \$686,166; cumulative through 1978, \$686,166; budget: 1977, \$164,258; 1978, \$0; 1979, \$0; 1980, \$0.

Federal Republic of Germany

- In 1979, the Federal Republic of Germany contributed \$12,455,386 million to UNFPA (plus \$2.4 million to IPPF), and in 1980 it provided \$16,415,689 (plus \$3.0 million for IPPF).

Government of Japan

- In addition to its bilateral assistance programme through the Japan International Co-operation Agency, the Government of Japan also channels resources through multilateral agencies such as the UNFPA and IPPF. In 1979, the Government's contribution to UNFPA totaled \$12,800,000, in addition to \$6,500,000 for IPPF and \$200,000 for IGCC. In 1980, the Government's contributions to UNFPA totaled \$15,670,000 plus \$7.8 million estimated for IPPF and IGCC.

Government of Netherlands

- . The Netherlands has gradually phased out its bilateral assistance programmes and concentrated its aid effort in the population field on channelling its resources through multilateral agencies such as the UNFPA and IPPF. In 1979, the Government's contribution to UNFPA totaled \$12,396,645, in addition to \$1,377,405 for IPPF. In 1980, the Government's contribution to UNFPA totaled \$13,809,307, plus \$1.5 million for IPPF.

Government of Norway

- . In addition to its bilateral assistance programmes, the Government of Norway also channels resources through multilateral agencies such as the UNFPA, WHO, IPPF, IUSSP and ICOMP.
- . In 1979 and 1980 the following contributions were transferred to multilateral population and family planning programmes: 1) UNFPA: \$12,127,148 (1979); \$13,333,333 (1980); 2) WHO Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction: \$2,549,000 (1979); \$2,600,000 (1980); 3) IPPF: \$3,725,000 (1979); \$3,800,000 (1980); 4) IUSSP: \$58,800 (1979); \$60,000 (1980); 5) ICOMP: \$49,000 (1979); \$50,000 (1980).
- . In late 1977, the Government of Norway and the UNFPA concluded a multi/bi agreement under which a main trust fund has been created to support population basic needs assessment missions, country basic needs programmes and other population programmes and projects as agreed. In 1979, the Government of Norway contributed \$1,663,000; and in 1980 the amount of \$1,800,000 to this fund.

Swedish International Development Authority

- . Grants to a variety of organizations for their global programmes, such as the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), agreement in force for fiscal years 1978/79-1980/81; total commitment approximately \$23 million; disbursement 1978/79: \$6.9 million; estimated disbursement 1979/80: \$7.8 million. World Council of Churches (WCC); cumulative disbursements through 1978/79: \$5.1 million; estimated disbursement 1979/80: \$1.3 million.
- . Other organizations presently receiving support: International Catholic Child Bureau (ICCB); International Committee on the Management of Population Programmes (ICOMP); International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP); International Association of Schools of Social Work (IASSW).
- . In addition, Sweden contributes to the activities of UNFPA (for 1979, \$9,836,066) and to the WHO Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction (for 1979, \$6.9 million); in 1980, \$10,765,550 to UNFPA.

Canadian International Development Agency

- . Assistance to multilateral population and family planning programmes in 1979/80: 1) UNFPA, 1979, \$6,914,174; 1980, \$5,983,344; 2) World Bank (See Bangladesh and Thailand entries); 3) IPPF, \$2.5 million.
- . Disbursements on grants made to Canadian non-governmental organizations were as follows (in C\$): 1) Planned Parenthood Federation of Canada: \$59,655 this represents 50 per cent of the cost of the projects carried out in the countries identified below. 2) World Vision of Canada: \$10,800 for project in Bangladesh; 3) Foster Parents Plan of Canada: \$36,000 disbursed for project in El Salvador with \$4,000 forward commitment; 4) Mennonite Central Committee: \$45,000 for project in Bangladesh. This project will be continued beyond 1978-79 with CIDA assistance. Total CIDA contributions to NGOs: \$151,455. (See individual country entries for project descriptions.)
- . Disbursements on grants made to Canadian non-governmental organizations as follows (in C\$): 1) Planned Parenthood Federation of Canada: Total cost of project is \$134,888 of which

Global

CIDA has committed \$59,655 for projects carried out in the countries identified below: Kenya (\$14,000), Lesotho (\$8,675), Mauritius (\$2,500), Bangladesh (\$6,000), India (\$19,190), Indonesia (\$8,625), Malaysia (\$2,500), Pakistan (\$17,180), Philippines (\$2,850), Ecuador (\$6,150), Mexico (\$11,755), Paraguay (\$19,600). As of July 30, 1980, CIDA had disbursed its entire commitment. 2) World Vision of Canada. Champara Family Planning project in Bangladesh representing a total cost of \$83,070 to which CIDA committed \$32,600 and disbursed \$21,800 as of June 30, 1980. 3) Foster Parents Plan of Canada to assist training 22 paramedics to disseminate family planning information and identify health problems in El Salvador total cost \$134,888; CIDA commitment \$40,000 of which \$36,000 was expended as of June 30, 1980. 4) Mennonite Central Committee: Total cost of a family planning project in Bangladesh amounting to \$584,230; CIDA commitment of \$424,922 approved in January 1980 of which \$184,192 had been disbursed as of June 30, 1980; 5) International Federation for Family Life Promotion: Total cost (1979) of \$54,000 for training programmes in Sierra Leone, Liberia, Upper Volta, and Senegal (see individual country entries under IFFLP).

Danish International Development Agency

- . Assistance to multilateral population and family planning programmes such as the UNFPA, IPPF, WHO Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction, IUSSP, etc. Contributions in 1980: UNFPA, \$5.415 million; IPPF, \$1.135 million; WHO Special Programme, \$908,100; IUSSP, \$18,400.

British Overseas Development Administration

- . Annual grant to UNFPA since 1968. Cumulative expenditure 1968 through 1979: \$32.7 million. 1980, \$4.5 million.
- . Annual grant to IPPF since 1967. Cumulative expenditure 1967 through 1979: \$21.75 million. Expenditure: 1980, \$4.2 million.
- . Annual grant to WHO Special Programme on Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction since 1976. Cumulative expenditure 1976 through 1979: \$6.75 million. Expenditure 1980, \$3.2 million.
- . Support to Institutions:
 - 1) Annual grant to the Centre for Population Studies, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine since 1974. The grant is used to support the overseas section of the Centre. Activities include an MSc in Medical Demography, research, short specialized courses, and advisory visits overseas. Expenditure: 1976, \$110,000; 1977, \$131,000; 1978, \$59,500; 1979, \$231,000.
 - 2) Annual grant to the David Owen Centre for Population Growth Studies, University College Cardiff since 1974. The Centre runs an interdisciplinary postgraduate diploma course in population growth studies and is introducing specialized short courses. ODA's contribution supports the technical information services of the Centre and beginning in 1980 for up to five years, the salary of a demographer. Expenditure: 1976, \$13,000; 1977, \$21,000; 1978, \$29,000; 1979, \$17,000.
 - 3) The Population Bureau was established in 1968 within ODA. Its functions are to provide advisory services to the Administration and to undertake visits to developing countries which seek assistance, to help identify and build up population projects. Expenditure: 1976, \$71,500; 1977, \$85,500; 1978, \$90,000; 1979, \$93,500.
 - 4) Joint Funding Scheme. A number of small non-governmental organization population projects are 100 per cent funded under this scheme - nine in 1979 (see individual country entries: Haiti, Indonesia, Mexico, El Salvador, India, Kenya, Bangladesh, and Africa regional section). In addition, ODA supports on a 50/50 basis a number of Mother and Child Health programmes run by non-governmental organizations in developing countries, many of which include family planning services and advice.

. Population Research Projects:

1) Assistance with computer processing and analysis of Solomon Islands birth notification data. London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. Duration of research 1974 to 1979. Total grant: \$7,000. Maternity histories collected at the time of registration of current births have been collected and analyzed for the period 1966 to 1975. From these data techniques were developed to derive conventional demographic indices of fertility and childhood mortality. Data has also been used to monitor the progress of the malaria eradication programme. Expenditure: 1977, \$1,500; 1978, \$3,000; 1979, \$2,500.

2) Study of the relationship between oral contraceptives and blood clotting in Singapore women. University of Singapore. Duration of research 1974 to 1980. Total grant: \$193,000. Several articles have been published on the results to date. Expenditure: 1977, \$39,500; 1978, \$59,500; 1979, \$62,000.

3) Study of the metabolic effects of oral contraceptives in women of various ethnic groups residing in the United Kingdom. St. Mary's Hospital. Duration of project 1977-1980. Support has subsequently been extended to 1981. Total grant: \$196,000. Expenditure: 1977, \$32,500; 1978, \$28,000; 1979, \$37,000.

4) Fertility decline in Sri Lanka since World War II; its extent, nature and causes. Population Investigation Committee, London School of Economics. Duration of research 1977-79. Total grant: \$4,000. Using data from 1946, 1953, 1963 and 1971 censuses, together with registration data, the research was designed to: i) chart the course of the fertility decline and investigate its relationship with rising age at marriage or declining marital fertility; ii) examine official work on the completeness of birth registration to see whether their conclusions seem justified. The first study in 1953 estimated under-registration at 12 per cent and the second study in 1967 at 2 per cent; iii) assuming there has been a substantial improvement in the completeness of registration the conclusions reached in i) will be reconsidered; iv) repeat i) and investigate how changes in marriage and/or fertility may have been related to ethnic composition, literacy, sex ratio among those of marriageable age, and post-war declines in mortality. The findings are soon to be published. Expenditure: 1977, \$500; 1978, \$3,500.

5) Determination of causative factors in the rapid fertility decline in the Chiang Mai region of Thailand. Chiang Mai University. Duration of research 1977 to 1981. Total grant, \$79,000. The research aims to document the fertility decline in Chiang Mai and to examine and explain the impact of family planning programmes and other intermediate variables on changing fertility levels in the province. Expenditure: 1977, \$7,500; 1978, \$8,000; 1979, \$42,500.

6) Construction, validation and application of a new pictorial method for assessing and reporting attitudes to children and family size in developing countries. University College Cardiff. Duration of research 1978 to 1980. Total grant: \$13,500. Field trials of the method have been undertaken in Sri Lanka. Expenditure 1978, \$5,500; 1979, \$4,500.

7) POPTRAN - computer assisted population dynamics training programme. David Owen Centre for Population Growth Studies, University College Cardiff. Duration of research 1978-1981. Total grant: \$81,000. UNFPA has provided funds to purchase a computer and other hardware for this project (1978, \$33,240). The project is designed to develop and extend the capability of the POPTRAN training system. The programmes to be developed are intended to equip administrative, managerial and field personnel as well as planners and policy-makers with practical skills needed to formulate and implement population policies and programmes. They are also intended to provide trainees with an understanding of population dynamics and the interrelationships between demographic, economic and social variables. Expenditure: 1978, \$13,500; 1979, \$32,000.

8) Case, Culture and Fertility in Karnataka, India. Edinburgh University. Duration of research 1979-81. Total grant: \$53,500. (See India). Expenditure: 1979, \$7,000.

Global

9) Study of the relationship between maternal nutritional status and infant birthweight and of the effect of infant birthweight on infant morbidity and mortality. Papua New Guinea Institute of Medical Research. Duration of research 1979 to 1982. Total grant: \$58,500. (See Papua New Guinea). Expenditure, 1979, \$5,500.

10) Developing contraceptive support materials for specific target audiences. PIACT. Duration of project 1979 to 1981. Total grant: \$340,000. The purpose is to provide culturally appropriate printed materials explaining the proper use and other relevant information on a range of contraceptive products and methods. Materials will be produced and tested for contraceptive users, potential acceptors, and community personnel in Bangladesh, Indonesia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand. Specific objectives are to i) design, produce, field test, and evaluate printed materials; ii) incorporate these materials into training activities for each target group; iii) test the level of information among groups who have access to the materials and to compare with their counterparts who do not have access to such materials; iv) study the effects of providing support materials on contraceptive continuation rates. Expenditure: 1979, \$44,500.

Conferences and meetings.

1) Conference on African Medical Demography organized by the British Society for Population Studies. A grant of \$7,000 was provided towards the costs of the meeting and funding for participants.

2) Seminar on the Analysis of Maternity Histories - 1980. Jointly organized by IUSSP/WFS/ and the Centre for Population Studies, LSHTM. ODA's grant (\$11,000) to IUSSP was used to fund participants from developing countries.

3) World Fertility Survey Conference 1980. ODA provided a grant (\$85,000) to WFS towards the cost of this Conference and to fund participants from developing countries.

Other Governments

Many Governments, both developed and developing, provide population assistance through their contributions to a variety of multilateral agencies, the UNFPA, IPPF, WHO Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction, International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, etc. For example, in 1980 the Government of Switzerland contributed \$1.8 million to the UNFPA; the Government of Belgium, \$1.1 million to the UNFPA; the Government of Australia, \$839,684; the Government of New Zealand, \$340,200; the Government of Finland, \$330,033. Many developing countries also contribute to the UNFPA. For a complete list of contributors to the UNFPA, see the UNFPA Annual Report. For information on contributors to other agencies, see their annual reports.

Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation with Developing Countries (SAREC)

Within the framework of Swedish development co-operation, SAREC is responsible for research co-operation and advises the Government and the Swedish International Development Authority on matters related to research. The objectives of SAREC are to strengthen the developing countries' capacity for research, facilitate their access to research results and to increase Swedish support to development research in general. These objectives have been translated into five main programmes: 1) building research capacity on the national level in developing countries; 2) promoting co-operation between research institutes in developing and developed countries; 3) supporting international research for development; 4) strengthening development research in Sweden; and 5) promoting research co-operation between developing countries. A substantial part of the funds in this last programme have been directed to co-operative projects and institutions in the field of social science. Examples include support to the Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa (CODESRIA); to the Latin American Council of Social Sciences (CLACSO); to Social Research on Population Problems Relating to Population Policy in Latin America (PISPAL); and to the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP). Support has also been given to the newly established Association of African Women for Research and Development (AAWORD). The largest single SAREC project is the support to the special WHO

Special Programme for Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction.
(Contribution: 1980, \$7,198,560; commitment: 1981, \$7,198,560).

Non-governmental organization assistance

American Home Economics Association

- . International family planning project. This project of the American Home Economics Association (AHEA) is funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development and has as its goal the reduction of fertility through a programme of information, education and communication. The mission of the AHEA project is to assist developing country home economics educational systems, both formal and non-formal, to integrate family planning and population information into their work.

AHEA received a three-year grant, commencing October 1978 to September 1981, for the continuation of the project, "Family Planning Through Home Economics." In response to regional workshops held in 1978-79 emphasizing research and evaluation the AHEA project sponsored a research panel of third world home economists entitled, "The Economic and Social Impact of Integrating Family Planning and Population Education in Home Economics Programs in Third World Countries" as part of the official programme for the XIVth IFHE Congress, Manila, Philippines. The AHEA project brought 33 participants from Africa, Asia and Latin America/Caribbean to Los Banos, Philippines for a one-week Pre-Congress Workshop emphasizing programme management, research, evaluation and adolescent fertility. It further sponsored a worldwide exhibit at the Congress of international, national, regional and local community educational resources and materials on home economics, family planning and population education.

AHEA project activities include: consultation visits, country surveys, in-country workshops and seminars, in-depth training fellowships, publications, research/pilot projects, an international committee of key home economists in developing countries as contacts, advisors, and leaders for ongoing activities of the Project, and co-operation with such international agencies as the International Federation for Home Economics, FAO, UNESCO, the International Planned Parenthood Federation, etc. Countries that have participated in the Project during the last 18-month period include: Bolivia, Brasil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, United Republic of Cameroon, and United Republic of Tanzania.

- . Educational materials. AHEA international family planning project has published, as part of its continuing education and in-depth training programmes, several prototype curriculum modules for family planning/population education. The Project's resource materials include the "Sourcebook for Teachers" and "Working with Villagers", a training kit for fieldworkers. The "Working with Villagers" kit was field-tested in Thailand, and material tested in Sierra Leone. Current emphasis is on adaptation of the materials for specific country needs. The "Working with Villagers" kit has been translated and is available in Spanish, French, and Arabic. The "LINK", a quarterly newsletter, is available upon request. A brochure describing the Project focus, "Integrated Home Economics Programs: An International Force for Families", is available.

Association for Voluntary Sterilization, International Project

- . Initially an organization of U.S. citizens concerned with promoting voluntary sterilization as an effective method of fertility control in the United States, the Association for Voluntary Sterilization (AVS), began its international programme in 1972 to stimulate and support voluntary sterilization activities throughout the developing world. The International Project of AVS (IPAVS) offers grants to help medical and health groups in develop-

Global

ing countries in their efforts to provide voluntary sterilization services. It also supports medical training programmes, professional and public education programmes, provides technical assistance, and stimulates the formation of national associations for voluntary sterilization. Through June 1980, IPAVS supported a cumulative total of 375 programmes in 48 countries. (See individual country listings under Association for Voluntary Sterilization, International Project, for Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Jordan, Republic of Korea, Lebanon, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Saint Lucia, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, and Turkey, and the regional listings in the "Asia and the Pacific" section, "Africa" section and "Middle East" Section.) Grant recipients included government and voluntary agencies, associations, hospitals and clinics. In addition, by June 30, 1980 special donations of equipment had been made in 14 countries; 410 small grants had been provided for equipment, travel, and educational purposes in 69 countries (28 of which are countries where IPAVS had not yet funded a programme); and 44 grants had been awarded for support of conference programmes and funding of international speakers, involving 24 countries (5 of which were countries in which IPAVS had not yet funded any other programme or small grant award). The small grants and conference awards are not included in the country programme listings.

Association for Population/Family Planning Libraries and Information Centers - International

- APLIC - International, founded in 1968, is dedicated to futhering the development of effective documentation and information services for the field of population/family planning. Its programmes aim at strengthening professional contacts among population documentalists, librarians and information and communications specialists; promoting the worldwide exchange of population information; developing an international co-operative network of population information centres; and providing continuing education to encourage professional development.
- During the period January 1, 1979-June 30, 1980, APLIC engaged in two major international activities. Follow-up work was completed on the November 1978 Institute for Population/Information Services Specialists held in Bangkok (known as Bangkok II). Bangkok II was a joint project of APLIC with ESCAP and the IPPF. Funding for the Institute was provided by a grant from the UNFPA. A compilation of papers presented by country participants at the Institute was prepared and will be published in late 1980.
- The second international activity was the publication of a Spanish translation of the Carolina Population Center Thesaurus. This project was undertaken by APLIC's Latin American associates, the Interamerican Association of Population Information Centers (AICIP). This activity was made possible by a grant to APLIC from the Tinker Foundation.
- During this period, APLIC began full-scale operation of its Duplicate Book Program (DUPS) which makes duplicate publications of contributing libraries available to libraries of Third World countries free of charge and to libraries in developed countries at a modest charge to cover postage.
- A number of publications were produced by APLIC in 1979/80. These included: National Population Censuses 1945-1976: Some Holding Libraries by Doreen S. Goyer; Guide to Population/Family Planning Information Sources, Judith Wilkinson, ed.; Tools for Population Information Indexing and Abstracting Services by Patricia Shipman and Carann Turner; 1979 Proceedings, "The Impact of Population Information: Implications for the 1980's."

Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers

- . A contract between U.S. AID and Battelle provides for the analysis and evaluation of population policies and dynamics. Its specific objective, as stated in the contract, is to assist selected less developed countries in considering the impact of population dynamics on their own development and to design, implement or improve population policies which will contribute to development goals of these countries; to identify and examine in nine less developed countries a) those researchable policy and social barriers which restrict the availability of contraceptives and surgical means of family planning as well as b) those factors which may impinge, for example, upon the status of women, age at marriage and first conception, and other determinants of fertility which fall potentially under the influence of government action. Under this contract, U.S. AID and Battelle formed the Population and Development Policy Program (PDP) to carry out the work. Countries involved in work carried out by PDP are: Peru, Guatemala, Ecuador, Honduras, Haiti, El Salvador, Colombia, Egypt, Jordan, Tunisia, Brazil, Philippines, Nepal, Nigeria, Sudan, Pakistan, and Chile. Time frame: 3 June 1977-31 July 1981. Funding amount: \$3,587,243. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$2,234,670; budgets: 1980, \$904,600; 1981, \$447,963. A second phase of the Battelle PDP Program was contracted with U.S. AID for the period June 23, 1980-February 28, 1983. Total contract amount is \$3,956,491, of which \$1,354,600 have been budgeted for the first contract year. Activities as of November 1980 have included Nepal, the Sudan, and Peru; an eventual involvement in seven additional countries is foreseen over the life of the project.

Brown University, Population Studies and Training Center

- . Grant from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development for research on the biometrics of human fertility. The project includes: 1) collaboration with the Cholera Research Laboratory, Dacca, Bangladesh, in the mathematical investigation of three contraceptive strategies; 2) evaluation of temporary separations as a determinant of marital fertility; and 3) assessment of sex pre-selection by selective abortion. In all three projects, one or more probability models are developed and applied. Grant: \$29,600 for the period 9/1/79-8/31/80.
- . Grant from the National Science Foundation for preparation of a treatise applying the "family-building" approach to human fertility and its regulation. This approach is distinguished by three features: 1) reproductive careers of couples as the ultimate object of study; 2) probability models as the primary tool of investigation; and 3) the concept that human fertility is most immediately determined by a short list of "intermediate factors" through which other factors, social and economic, must act to affect fertility indirectly. Family-building histories (number and timing of pregnancies and births in entire reproductive histories) are seen as the product of an interaction between fecundity, nuptiality, spacing and family size preferences, and family planning practices. The primary focus is on control of family size and birth spacing. Grant: \$48,050 for the period 9/1/79-8/31/81.

Center of Concern

- . The Center of Concern is an independent interdisciplinary team engaged in social analysis, policy advocacy and public education around questions of social justice with particular emphasis on international dimensions. Publications issued during 1979-80 include "Reaching for Justice: The Women's Movement", which treats population issues in the context of "a global movement"; and a collection of articles entitled "The Women's Movement; A Call to Justice", which includes an article on "Women, Development and Population: The Progress of Integration".

The Centre for Population Activities

- . CEPPA is a private, non-profit organization incorporated in Washington, D.C. in 1975 to improve management of LDC Family Planning, health and development effort through training. For additional information, contact CEPPA, Suite 202, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Global

- . In addition to fourteen workshops conducted between January 1, 1979 and June 30, 1980 in select LDCs, CEPPA has carried out three 5 week "Women in Management" programmes, a 6 week "Training of Family Planning Managers" workshop, and a 3 day conference on "Integrating Oral Rehydration Therapy into Community Action Programs" in Washington, D.C. Each of these Washington based programmes was attended by participants from Africa, Asia and Latin America.
- . The three "Women in Management" workshops represented the third, fourth and fifth WIM programmes offered by CEPPA in Washington. In general, each of these workshops serves several objectives. To begin with, the WIM workshop provides participants with an opportunity to consider the deleterious effect of social dependence and individual powerlessness of women on national development efforts. This is followed by consideration of ways in which women can be more fully integrated into development plans and efforts. In the process, individual participants develop their own project proposals, many of which are subsequently funded. Similarly, a second objective of WIM workshops is to identify particular problems facing women managers and then to provide them with basic training in management and supervision. A further description of each of the Washington based programmes is provided below.
- . Women in Management III Workshop: 39 women from 18 countries attended the WIM-3 programme from May 7-June 8, 1979. Funding for the workshop was provided through fellowships to participants from U.S. AID, The Pathfinder Fund, UNFPA, FPIA, and Development Associates.
- . Management Problems of Family Planning Programs Workshop: 26 participants from 12 countries attended CEPPA's twelfth annual U.S. based workshop on "Management Problems of FP Programs" from June 18-July 27, 1979. The purpose of this workshop was to introduce mid and upper level FP/MCH administrators to basic managerial and supervisory skills relevant to their programmes and to review international trends and developments in family planning. The workshop was funded by the U.S. AID.
- . Women in Management IV Workshop: 39 women from 22 countries attended CEPPA's fourth WIM workshop from September 17-October 19, 1979. Funding for the programme was provided by U.S. AID, The Pathfinder Fund, FPIA and the UNFPA.
- . Oral Rehydration Conference: From March 19-21 CEPPA conducted a three day conference designed to exchange information about the value of ORT as a health and development strategy, and to explore possible public and private channels for expanding its availability. The conference was made possible by a grant from the U.S. AID, Office of Health.
- . Women in Management V Workshop: 36 women from 19 countries participated in CEPPA's fifth WIM programme conducted from May 5-June 6, 1980. Sponsors for the workshop included: U.S. AID, The Pathfinder Fund, UNFPA, The Asia Foundation, and the Government of Malaysia.

Church World Service, Family Life and Population Programme

- . Partial travel assistance for five participants from Indonesia, Mexico, and El Salvador to attend the Second International Symposium on Human Sexuality held in Sao Paulo, Brazil, in the Fall of 1979.

Columbia University, Center for Population and Family Health

- . The Center provides a broad range of assistance, both domestic and international, which includes social science research and which focuses on adolescent sexuality, fertility, pregnancy and contraceptive practice; an academic programme as a Division of the School of Public Health offering degree programmes at both the masters and doctoral level; and an international programme of technical assistance and applied operations research. Over

half of the Center's budget and a major proportion of senior professional staff time are devoted to the international programmes of technical assistance and applied research. Most of the staff members involved in these activities have lived and worked for extended periods of time in developing countries. Staff members have been involved in a number of other population-related activities abroad, including demographic studies, population policy planning and implementation, and the delivery of family planning and health services. (See also separate entries in Brazil, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Sri Lanka, and Thailand sections and in the Africa regional section.)

- . Infant nutrition project. The Center is participating in a consortium with Cornell University and The Population Council on a study of trends and determinants of infant feeding practices, especially breast feeding, in developing countries. This study includes an analysis of the role of the health infrastructure, marketing of infant formulas, and technical assistance for programme and policy development.

Committee for International Cooperation in National Research in Demography

(CICRED - Comité international de coopération dans les recherches nationales en démographie)

- . The primary objective of CICRED is the co-ordination of research in population matters among national research centres. Projects carried out during the reporting period were funded, at least in part, by UNFPA.
- . National Monographs on Past, Present and Future Population Trends in 56 Countries. Allocation, 1973: \$303,380; expenditures, 1979: \$975; first half of 1980: \$470.
- . Review of Population Reviews. Published quarterly in English, French and Spanish. The UNFPA grant is used for the preparation of the manuscript, its printing in English and Spanish and dispatching costs. The printing of the French text is paid by the French Government. Allocation, 1979: \$117,200; first half of 1980: nil; expenditures, 1979: \$113,012; first half of 1980: \$20,771.
- . Technical Contribution to National Population Centres. This project includes such topics as: management of the Population Multilingual Thesaurus and activities related to population information storage and retrieval; Directory of Population Research Centres; publication of the CICRED Bulletin; collaboration in international scientific activities; meeting of national population institutions; meeting of the CICRED Bureau; functioning of the Secretariat. Allocation in 1979: \$84,000 (plus \$49,200 transferred from Review of Population Reviews and \$7,500 transferred from Inter-centre Co-operative Research); first half of 1980: nil; expenses in 1979: \$68,774; first half of 1980: \$21,732.
- . Inter-centre Co-operative Research. The aim of this project is to organise, on a given subject, co-operative research amongst national demographic research centres. Four subjects have been retained: 1) infant and child mortality in the Third World; 2) demography of the family; 3) integration of population variables in the socio-economic planning process; and 4) problems of assessing causes and impacts of international migration upon Third World development. Allocation in 1979: \$90,600; first half of 1980: nil; expenditures in 1979: \$53,440; first half of 1980: \$12,626.

Ford Foundation

- . Grants to Ford Foundation, New York, for 1) consultation and study in family planning and population communications including small grants and consultants for population communications worldwide (grant, \$300,000; term: 10/78-9/80); 2) expenses of a co-ordinating committee and secretariat for the Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT) (grant, \$176,000; term: 7/78-12/80).
- . Grant to Institute of Advanced Studies of Administration, Venezuela to support the publishing and distribution of "Population and Social Development Management: A Challenge for Management Schools" (grant, \$17,808; term: 9/78-8/79).

Global

- . Grants to International Committee on the Management of Population Programmes (ICOMP), Philippines, for 1) the development of research, training and consulting capability in population programme management (grant, \$225,000; term: 4/77-3/80); 2) support for additional participants at its Fifth Annual Conference (grant, \$25,000; term: 6/78-7/79).
- . Grant to University of Rochester, Rochester, New York for evaluation of current research on Systemic Contraceptive Drugs: Including International Comparisons of Marketed Products (grant, \$4,000; term: 8/78-8/79).
- . Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT). (See separate entry.) For support of activities of a Co-ordinating Committee and Secretariat, grant, \$470,500; term: 1/78-12/80.
- . Grant to Board of Regents, University of Texas, for research and training in reproductive physiology (including support for students from developing countries) (grant in FY 1979 of \$9,000 for 36 months).
- . Grant to Council on International Organizations of Medical Sciences, Geneva, for partial support to develop guidelines for ethical review of research involving human subjects (grant in FY 1979 of \$25,000 for 30 months).
- . Grant to individual researcher, Temple University, to undertake research on "Disease and Fertility in the Third World" (grant in FY 1979 of \$12,051 for 24 months).
- . Grant to Kansas University, Endowment Association, for support of research training in reproductive biology (including support for students from developing countries) (grant in FY 1979 of \$40,000 for 36 months).
- . Grant to Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York for support of research and training directed toward contraceptive development (including support for students from developing countries) (grant in FY 1979 of \$42,000 for 24 months).
- . Grants to The Population Council, New York, for 1) general support (extension grant in FY 1979 of \$1,000,000 for 12 months); 2) support of a Contraceptive Leads Program (extension grant in FY 1979 of \$700,000 for 12 months).
- . Grant to Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology, Seattle, Washington, for support of activities of a Co-ordinating Committee and Secretariat (grant, in FY 1979 of \$106,500 for 24 months).
- . Grant to Regents of the University of Michigan in support of a postdoctoral training in reproductive science (including support for students from developing countries) (grant in FY 1979 of \$92,000 for 36 months).
- . Grant to Washington University, in support of research and training directed toward contraceptive development (including support for students from developing countries) (grant in FY 1979 of \$60,000 for 36 months).
- . Grant to International Committee on the Management of Population Programs, Selangor, Malaysia for support for case studies to assess contributions of management assistance to family planning programmes (grant, \$25,000; terms: 10/79-12/80).
- . Grant to Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology, Seattle, Washington, for support of activities of a Co-ordinating Committee and Secretariat (grant: \$375,000; term: 10/79-9/81).
- . Grant to The Population Council, New York for 1) general support (grant: \$1,000,000; term: 10/79-9/80); 2) support of a Contraceptive Leads Program (grant: \$700,000; term: 10/79-9/80).

- . Grant to Society for the Study of Reproduction (SSR), Champaign, Illinois, for support of SSR Symposium "Endocrine Signaling in Reproduction" (grant: \$9,680; term: 10/79-9/80).
- . Grant to Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, for support for research on "The Marriage Squeeze in Developing Countries" (grant: \$17,642; term: 10/79-12/80).
- . Grant to individual researcher to undertake research on International Relations Issues including those of Migrant Workers and Race Relations in the Third World (grant: \$15,000; term: 10/79-9/80).

The Futures Group

- . The Futures Group is presently working on a five-year project entitled RAPID (Resources for the Awareness of Population in Development), which is funded by the Office of Population of the Agency for International Development. RAPID is designed to promote awareness among policymakers in developing countries of the relationship between population growth and socioeconomic development. RAPID is a five-year, \$4 million project. The contract was initiated on September 30, 1977 and will end on December 31, 1982.

For each country analyzed, a series of presentations are given to planners at all levels. These presentations employ a simple interactive computer model, slides, and colour displays on a television screen, to highlight the importance of population growth to the country's ability to achieve its national development goals. The analysis may include the effects of population growth on employment, job creation, investment, industry, agriculture, national resources, nutrition, health education, and the family. These topics are presented and discussed in a manner which promotes the consideration by policymakers of the effects and implications of alternative demographic futures. Presentation papers contain a written version of the issues and analysis presented.

RAPID analyses have been completed or are in process for the following countries: Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Costa Rica, Egypt, Ghana, Guyana, Honduras, Haiti, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Rwanda, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire, and Zambia.

The Futures Groups has engaged in a three-year (September 1980-July 1983) Cooperative Agreement with the U.S. Agency for International Development to provide technical assistance and funding for a Worldwide Contraceptive Retail Sales Project (CRS). The specific purposes of the Cooperative Agreement are to provide assistance for the initiation of small CRS projects, the introduction of new products in CRS programmes, to support programmes to increase the effectiveness of existing product marketing, to improve information sharing among CRS programmes through newsletters and conferences, and to promote the CRS concept to the larger family planning community through conferences and journals. \$1.3 million is available for grant activities.

General Service Foundation

- . Grant of \$20,000 to the Association for Voluntary Sterilization, to support the training of physicians in sterilization techniques and to provide them with the necessary equipment. The project, begun in 1980, supports clinics in developing countries. The grant will finance two-thirds of the project's first year of services.
- . Grants to the Population Crisis Committee: 1) \$140,000 for their Special Projects Fund, the purpose of which is to locate those projects in developing countries where a relatively small amount of private funding has a high pay-off in assisting people in attaining a small family norm; 2) \$79,000 to support work on menstrual regulation and early pregnancy termination within the context of family planning clinics in developing countries.

Global

Georgetown University, The Joseph and Rose Kennedy Institute of Ethics, Center for Population Research

- **Compilation and Analysis of Population Data.** The objective of this subcontract to a Population Reference Bureau project funded by U.S. AID (see U.S. AID above) is to assemble data on population and family planning from a variety of U.S. AID-sponsored projects as well as other sources, and to create and maintain both on-line and off-line computer files in a way that would facilitate access to and utilization of these data by the U.S. AID Office of Population and other users in the Agency, and for reports specified in the Population Reference Bureau project. On-line population data files that are available at present include: age specific fertility rates; contraceptive prevalence data; marital status data; vital statistics data; female age specific population data (this file will be expanded to include males when the new United Nations' medium variant estimates and projection tape arrives); various work files derived from published World Fertility Survey reports. In addition to the above, an increasing number of off-line files are maintained on computer tapes. Initial obligation FY 1979, \$73,979; FY 1980, \$93,147; FY 1981, \$99,739.

Institut National d'Etudes Demographiques

- Founded in 1945, the Institut conducts research and other studies on the population of France as well as other countries and regions throughout the world, including studies relating to fertility, mortality, migration, urbanization, etc. Studies recently completed or ongoing include, for example, 1) a study of the evolution and objectives of India's population policy, 2) a study of infant mortality in Algeria, 3) a study of the history of the population in Afghanistan, Iran and Turkey since the beginning of the century, 4) a study of demographic policies in Asia; and 5) a study of migration patterns in Mali. In addition, the Institut has contributed to the preparation of questionnaires and tabulation plans for population censuses in Malaysia and the Philippines. (For additional country entries, see under Martinique and Guadeloupe.)

International Center for Training in Population and Family Health

- The International Center for Training in Population and Family Health (INCENPFH) assists agencies, institutions and individuals to develop and improve skills through training, consultancy and technical assistance.

The Center brings together professionals with vast international experience and expertise in Program Development, Management, Demography, Population Education and Training which is appropriate to meet the needs of programme initiatives shared both by public and private organizations worldwide. Services are available to individual country programmes and to persons on observation tours within the United States.

The training component of the Center offers experiences to participants from many countries of the world and provides training upon request within host countries. The objective for training is to improve dramatically the delivery of service in areas of general health, nutrition, population and reproductive health. Training is based on principles of adult education and is designed to facilitate informal, supportive and self-directed learning and skills development. Currently training is available in Development Communication, Management and Administration, Programme Development/Evaluation, Training of Trainers and Adolescent Fertility Management. Special seminars in Adolescent Fertility Management, of month-long duration, are offered twice a year (June and September). Tuition, per participant, is \$1,500. Since the Center does not offer scholarships or financial assistance, all expenses must be borne by individual participants or their sponsoring organizations.

For organizations requiring consultancy or technical assistance the Center is available to provide these services. With more than a decade of international involvement, the multinational staff's expertise allows the Center to match experiences with local situations for effective problem-solving and programme development as well as matching solutions to problems within specific cultural contexts.

International Clearinghouse on Adolescent Fertility, Center for Population Options

- . The Center for Population Options is a new organization, but its projects have been working effectively for years. Until recently, the projects and staff of the Center were part of the Population Institute. In 1980, the Center became an independent organization to concentrate on projects related to adolescent childbearing. The Center is a national organization which talks to teenagers about sexual responsibility through channels that reach teenagers: rock music radio stations, prime-time television programmes and youth centers where teenagers gather and participate. The Center is actively sharing effective techniques and experiences with family planning groups in other countries through the International Clearinghouse on Adolescent Fertility, which circulates up-to-date information about materials, projects, research, events and funding to developing countries. The Clearinghouse also gives specialized help to programme staff who are beginning or expanding family planning projects for adolescents.

International Committee on Applied Research in Population (ICARP)

- . ICARP was formed in 1972 by concerned researchers, programme administrators and The Population Council to provide a way to accelerate the application of family planning and fertility reduction research findings to action programmes, through the creation of a viable process for identification and investigation of promising leads, and through the rapid dissemination of research findings. Two regional ICARP committees have been set up in Latin America and in Asia, each with autonomy to select proposals for funding, and each substantially reflecting the needs and priorities of its constituency of developing countries. A liaison office, which is located at The Population Council, provides technical and administrative backstopping to the two regional committees and publishes the ICARP Bulletin. Population Council grants to ICARP are listed under the Latin America and Asia headings, and each sub-grants given by ICARP is listed, separately, by country.
- . Contract to the Department of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Physiology, University of Texas to prepare a background paper describing potential new and improved birth technologies that are likely to become available between 1980 and 2000. Contract period: December 1979 to May 1980; amount, \$12,500.
- . Contract to the Programme for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT) to prepare a 25-40 page paper addressing the following question: How important will production and distribution capabilities be in influencing the development and availability of new birth planning technologies over the course of the next decade? Contract period: December 1979 to May 1980; amount, \$2,000.

International Committee on the Management of Population Programme (ICOMP)

- . ICOMP aims to contribute to the solution of population problems by improving population programme management. Among its activities for promoting the development and application of management skills and sound management practices in population and family planning programmes are support of research, training and consultancy services to developing countries, and support of the International Development Assistance Project (IDAP). General support during the period under consideration is being provided by the following donors: UNFPA (1979: \$140,736; 1980: \$120,000), Ford Foundation (1979: \$75,000; 1980: \$75,000), Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) (1979: \$50,000; 1980: \$50,000), Department for International Economic and Social Development, Norway (NORAD) (1979: \$50,000; 1980: \$50,000), and the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation (1980: \$50,000).
- . Seventh Annual Conference of Population Programme Managers and Management Experts on "Management Issues in Population Distribution" held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil from August 6-8, 1980.
- . Under its Institutional Development Assistance Project, ICOMP promoted population management research at the Asian Institute of Management (AIM), Manila Philippines; and Indian

Global

Institute of Management (IIM), Ahmedabad, India; the Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad, India; the Instituto de Estudios Superiores de Administracion (IESA) (Population and Social Development Management Centre), Caracas, Venezuela; and the Centre for Management Research Institute of Business Administration, University of Dacca, Bangladesh. The projects of these five institutes were focused on programme operations, commercial distribution of contraceptives, community mobilization and integration of family planning with development, field administration and supervision. The individual projects have different termination dates. Cumulative expenditures through 1979: \$154,160; 1980: \$76,646.

- Case studies on Integration of Family Planning with Rural Development were initiated in September 1979. Funded by UNFPA, this project involves case studies on Thailand, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Bangladesh, Colombia, Kenya, Indonesia and Egypt. Terminated in December 1979. Budget \$36,500.
- Two regional conferences of programme managers and researchers were held to identify country and regional priorities and concrete projects in population management research, training and consulting. These were in Manila, Philippines on November 12-13, 1979 and in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic on January 15-17, 1980.
- A five-day intensive regional training seminar on the administration of Population and Social Development Programmes was held in Managua on December 10-15, 1979, for Central and Latin American operating programme personnel. A total of 19 participants from Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua attended the course held in the campus of the Instituto Centroamericano de Administracion de Empresas, Nicaragua.
- A six-country survey of population programmes was undertaken in April/May 1979 covering Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras and Panama.

International Council of Women

- Colloquium of experts was held from 18-20 February 1979 in Manila, Philippines. The colloquium was meant to be a preparatory meeting of experts, the results of which were to be used for the benefit of the International Seminar for Rural Women (Manila, 22-28 February 1979). The objectives of the colloquium were: 1) to find ways and means for more successful and rapid rural development; and 2) to promote better co-ordination in utilizing resources locally, regionally, and internationally. In attendance were 91 participants representing 12 United Nations organizations, 37 non-governmental organizations, 4 inter-governmental organizations, and 10 countries.
- International Seminar on Leadership Training for Rural Women in Socio-economic Development. The general objectives of the Seminar, held from 22-28 February 1979, were to reaffirm the awareness of the needs and to improve the status of rural women through leadership training, especially those in the third world. The specific objectives were: 1) to encourage and assist rural women to participate in activities aimed at the improvement of their social and economic development; 2) to provide a forum in which rural women can share their problems, identify their needs and find relevant solutions that will promote their active participation in national development; 3) to help rural women accept the challenge of leadership in their own communities. The Seminar, attended by 335 participants from 70 countries, was sponsored by the International Council of Women, the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women and the Civic Assembly of the Philippines, affiliated with ICW. Recommendations were issued. The Colloquium and Seminar were financed by UNFPA, and the Governments of Australia, Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, Luxembourg, New Zealand, the Philippines, and Thailand.
- World Conference of Women Leaders, held from 4-7 June 1979 in Israel, had as its theme "Whither society? Has the struggle for increased women's participation been indicated and how will it change society in the future?" The Conference urged people, governments

and the mass media to act immediately on matters of women's rights and concerns. Organized by the Council of Women's Organizations in Israel, which is affiliated to ICW, the Conference was attended by 200 delegates and 100 observers from 54 countries representing all continents and both developing and developed countries.

- . ICW Seminar for the International Year of the Child was held in Nairobi, Kenya, 6-7 August 1979, for participants from developed and developing countries, on the theme: "Today's Child - The World's Future". Discussions took place on: 1) the needs and problems of children today, 2) changing relationships between adults and children, and 3) resources to satisfy children's needs. A session was devoted to a Youth Panel organized by the National Council of Women of Kenya with a discussion on: "What do we want for our children in the world of the future". Financed by ICW and UNICEF. Budget: \$20,000.
- . ICW Triennial Conference on the theme: "Communication between nations and between people" with three sub-themes: 1) communication: generation to generation, 2) communication: person to person, and 3) communication: nation to nation, was held 8-17 August 1979 for 250 participants from 35 developing and developed countries. Plans of work for the next triennial (1979-1982) were adopted. Financed by ICW and the National Council of Women of Kenya.

International Development Research Centre

- . ICOMP/IDAP. A grant to the International Committee on the Management of Population Programmes (ICOMP), Makati, Philippines, to enable it to support the Institutional Development Assistance Project (IDAP), to enable four institutions (Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad; Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad; Asian Institute of Management, Makati, Philippines; and the Institute of Graduate Studies in Administration, Caracas, Venezuela to undertake research on improving management and family planning programmes. Duration: 1½ years. Total grant: \$100,000; allocations up to 1979, \$95,000; budget in 1980, \$5,000; expended, N/A; projected, \$5,000.
- . ICARP - Phase III. A grant to the Population Council, New York, to continue support of the International Committee for Applied Research in Population (ICARP) in identifying and pursuing action research projects in population and family planning in developing countries. Duration: 3 years. Total grant: \$287,500; allocations up to 1979, \$144,000; budget in 1980, \$143,500; expended, \$48,000; projected, \$95,000.
- . Contraceptive research. A grant to enable the Population Council to support the International Committee for Contraceptive Research (ICCR) in continuing its research activities in contraceptive development. Duration: 45 months. Total grant, \$1,725,000; allocations up to 1979, \$575,000; budget in 1980, \$575,000; expended, \$575,000; projected, N/A; balance due after 1980, \$575,000.
- . Survey response bias. A grant to enable the International Statistical Institute to assess the response bias in the data collected by the World Fertility Surveys in Lesotho, Peru, Turkey, and the Dominican Republic, to compare the findings and develop a technique to correct the response bias in the surveys. Total grant: \$140,000; allocations up to 1979, \$45,000; budget, 1980, \$35,000.

International Federation for Family Health

- . The International Federation for Family Health was organized in 1977 in Bangkok by a group of leaders from the developing world. National member organizations of the Federation have important responsibilities for the delivery and evaluation of family health services. Associate member organizations provide technical and financial support to national members. The considerable talent and resources of Federation members are dedicated to the design and implementation of innovative approaches to improve family health, whether in new technology of treatment and prevention or new delivery and evaluation systems for health

Global

services. A subgrant was awarded to the Federation by the International Fertility Research Program.

International Federation for Family Life Promotion

- . Founded in August 1974 by delegates from 13 countries at a meeting in Washington, D.C., IFFLP is a non-profit, international organization which assists national groups or associations primarily involved in the promotion of family life education with special attention to the promotion of natural family planning approaches.
- . The IFFLP conducts natural family planning training programmes in a number of African countries. See individual country entries for Congo, Gambia, Liberia, Mauritius, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Cameroon, and Zambia.
- . In addition, during the 1979/80 period, IFFLP consultants undertook additional brief site visits to the following African countries: Gabon, Central African Republic, Sudan, Madagascar, Egypt, Nigeria, and Reunion.
- . Financial assistance is primarily from the Canadian International Development Agency and the British Overseas Development Administration.

International Fertility Research Program (IFRP)

- . The IFRP is a nonprofit organization dedicated to improving the quality of life for women, children and their families. Headquartered at Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, the organization is governed by a Board of Directors, comprising of professionals from both developing and developed countries, and is staffed with clinicians, scientists and other professionals who represent several nationalities. Since 1971, the IFRP has provided essential support and training to those whose need for family planning and improved maternal and child health care is greatest. Its staff works with an international team of highly competent collaborators to make realistic fertility regulation choices available to all groups of people, but most especially, to people in the developing world. The IFRP has received donations from, and conducts contract work for, several agencies. Research is conducted in the following areas: IUDs, systemics, male and female sterilizations, barrier contraceptives, maternity care monitoring, menstrual regulation and pregnancy termination. These research activities have been expanded to include infant mortality, reproductive age and mortality, evaluation of long-term users of depo-provera in Indonesia and Thailand, study of the toxicology and teratology of quinacrine hydrochloride and evaluation of the association between negative health outcomes and contraceptive use. The IFRP maintains a close relationship with investigators around the world in order to successfully conduct clinical trials in research areas. Its scientific staff has increased its efforts to utilize data in the IFRP computer data bank to answer research questions that demand more complex analysis. Training is provided in research methodology, organizational management, data processing and analyses. When required, the IFRP provides host country physicians with clinical training needed to implement new contraceptive technology and has sponsored conferences and workshops focusing on fertility control. The IFRP is expanding its collaborative activities with other research organizations such as Johns Hopkins University, Emory University and Kaiser Research Foundation Institute, and has provided initial support to the International Federation for Family Health.

International Geographical Union, Commission on Population Geography

- . The Commission during 1979-80 organized an international symposium on "Development and population redistribution in South Asia" in Karachi, Pakistan, during 3-10 January 1980. It was attended by 27 participants from eight countries, mostly of South Asia. The Proceedings are available from the Commission Chairman and a volume is in preparation. The Commission also held another symposium on "Population Redistribution in Asia and the Pacific" in Nagoya, Japan during 27-30 August 1980, and it was attended by over 30 participants. The Proceedings are available from Professor L. A. Kosinski, Department of

of Geography, University of Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, and a selection of papers is to be published in the journal "Population Geography". The volume on the Zaria symposium held in 1978 is to be published in early 1981 under the title "Population Redistribution in Africa" by Heinemann Educational Publications, London.

International Institute for Vital Registration and Statistics (IIVRS)

- . The International Institute for Vital Registration and Statistics is a private, international, professional organization, dedicated to the development and improvement of civil registers of birth, death, marriage and divorce, especially in developing countries, and in promoting the use of these official registers as a source of continuous, current and reliable vital statistics. The Institute has consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. In addition to its Secretariat, the Institute as of 1 October 1980 is composed primarily of an association of some 219 officials from 119 countries, each of whom has high-level national responsibilities in civil registration of vital events and/or vital statistics. The aim of the Institute is to provide these ex officio national Associates with an international, professional forum where administrative and technical problems in registration and vital statistics may be aired and expertise exchanged. The network of Associates also provides a channel for promoting greater awareness of the value of nationally certified vital records and vital statistics that can be derived from them for implementing economic and social programmes. The Institute publishes and distributes an annual "Directory of Associates"; the "Chronicle" (a periodic newsletter); and "Technical Papers". (See also Latin America Regional Section.)

International Planned Parenthood Federation

- . IPPF differs from other multilateral agencies in two distinct characteristics: It is a Federation of 95 autonomous Family Planning Associations (FPAs), working at the country level; and it draws its leadership and strength from a multinational and multidisciplinary corps of volunteers.
- . In 1979, IPPF distributed 13 different types of contraceptives, to a total of nearly 12.7 million cycles. More than 33.5 million condoms of three different types were distributed around the world. Other totals were 558,400 doses of the long-acting injectable Depo-Provera, 377,600 foam tablets, 55,350 cans of three different types of foam, 32,068 tubes of three different types of contraceptive jelly, 675,200 of four different types of intra-uterine devices, and 3,822 diaphragms.

In addition to contraceptives IPPF is also the major source of assistance to FPAs in procuring equipment for their clinical, office, audio visual and transport needs. \$2 million out of the supplies budget of \$6 million was spent on these supporting services.

- . IPPF also supplies contraceptives and equipment to government programmes.
- . In 1979 IPPF service delivery systems reached nearly five million acceptors, an increase of 21 per cent over the previous year. If this figure is added to the numbers of clients motivated by FPAs to seek services from government or private sources and to the number of clients served by the 22 non-grant-receiving FPAs, it can be estimated that IPPF's worldwide programmes account for more than 10 million family planning acceptors.
- . The upward trend in new acceptors is closely linked to the expansion of community-based and non-clinical delivery systems. Forty-four grant receiving Associations are engaged in at least one and usually more than one of the several different forms of non-clinical distribution of condoms and oral contraceptives; these accounted for 36 per cent of all new acceptors in 1979.
- . Overall, male and female sterilizations made up two per cent and twelve per cent respectively of all new clinic acceptors. In the Western Hemisphere Region alone FPAs were responsible for 71,000 female and 2,000 male sterilizations.

Global

- . Many innovative experiments were made to inform, educate and serve people untouched by conventional services. These included women's projects, the involvement of teachers, traditional healers and a variety of unofficial community leaders, as well as the wider use of already existing sales and distribution outlets.
- . Women's development projects (PPWD) showed a striking increase in 1979, with a growing tendency for FPAs to initiate their own projects in addition to taking over those started earlier through IPPF's special programme. Many of these projects now completed have yielded valuable insight into the dynamics of change at the grass roots level. The study of laws relating to women's development is gaining more attention. At the end of 1979, 66 PPWD projects were operating, 47 of them run by FPAs.
- . In 1979 FPAs were undertaking more monitoring and evaluation; field trials and social science research projects also showed a definite rise - from 32 in 1978 to 55 in 1979.
- . In the future the allocation of IPPF's financial resources will reflect a more deliberate shift of emphasis from countries of relative prosperity towards the poorest people in the poorest countries. Well established FPAs will be encouraged to develop self reliance within their own countries. According to the new criteria assembled by IPPF for this purpose, African countries will continue to command the highest priorities together with some countries of Asia and Latin America.
- . Religious barriers to family planning are under constant review. IPPF initiated series of dialogues with Roman Catholic theologians in its Western Hemisphere region in order to identify areas of agreement which are often obscured by the opposing views on contraceptive methods. Another regional initiative of special importance was the first conference on Islam and Family Planning held in Africa south of the Sahara, in Banjul in October 1979.
- . Through its relations with the World Health Organization, the Center for Disease Control at Atlanta, the International Committee on Contraceptive Research (USA) and the Medical Research Council (UK), and with the guidance of its own International Medical Advisory Panel (IMAP), IPPF regularly reviews and re-assesses the experiences with different types of contraceptives. The IPPF leaflet "About the Pill", which summarises current knowledge on oral contraceptives was distributed in 150,000 copies. The meeting of IMAP in October 1980 concluded that there was no justification for a change in the policy under which Depo-Provera is distributed to FPAs on request. The IPPF has begun an international study on the safety and acceptability of contraceptives.
- . Family planning education is combined with functional literacy courses, vocational training, income-generating activities, child care facilities, co-operatives, military training, industrial welfare, teacher training and youth programmes. One of the most remarkable successes has been the combination of family planning with parasite control under the inspiration of the Japanese Organization for International Co-operation in Family Planning (JOICFP). By 1980 such integrated projects were under way in 12 Asian and Latin American countries.
- . Sex education has been introduced in the school systems of several Latin American countries as a direct result of IPPF and FPA efforts. In Africa youth programmes, including family life education and community participation are becoming an important feature of IEC programmes.
- . IPPF collaboration with the Commonwealth Secretariat in the review of the abortion laws has had positive results in many Caribbean countries where new laws are expected to come into effect.
- . IPPF took an active part in the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women in Copenhagen, July 14-30 1980 participating in the official deliberations and through a series of four workshops in the NGO forum.

International Population Institute (IPI)

- . IPI provides technical assistance to developed and developing countries and organizations to help solve population problems such as high fertility, population growth and international and internal migration. Programme interests include population policy development, family planning programme evaluation, improved population measurement techniques and evaluation of international assistance programmes. A major focus is on research for testing commonsense hypotheses in population and family planning effectiveness. Activities have included various consultancy services to several population organizations in which evaluative positive papers have been prepared; a keynote paper entitled "Population Growth Rates in LDCs" was given at an annual meeting of the Food and Population Fund (Philadelphia March 1980); a report entitled "La Fecundidad en los Paises Menos Desarrollados: Va Disminuyendo? Evaluacion Analitica de Fuentes de Datos y Asistencia a los Programas de Poblacion" by Joseph A. Cavanaugh ("Estadistica," Journal of the Inter-American Statistical Institute, Vol. XXXIV, No. 122, June 1980) was also prepared.

International Projects Assistance Services (IPAS)

- . IPAS' objective is to spread safe abortion technology in developing countries for the purposes of reducing the incidence of septic abortion, and providing the fullest range of family planning services that allows for rapid reduction of population growth rate. IPAS loan fund has made available \$620,000 in six years in loans and grants for the establishment of 23 clinics in 14 countries providing surgical family planning and a broad range of contraceptive services. Total grants and loans from funds supplied by donors and recycled loan monies for the period of January 1979 to June 1980 amounts to \$101,000. Direct mail programmes are designed to identify abortion providers who require equipment and training in the safest and most appropriate methods. To date over 2,000 doctors in four countries (Bangladesh, Mexico, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka) have been identified as requesting our assistance. Training programmes are designed to produce family planning practitioners equipped to provide the broadest range of contraceptive services, including surgical methods. Funds for identification, training and equipping of doctors for the period of January 1979 to June 1980 total \$95,000. (See also separate IPAS entries in the Bangladesh, Chile, El Salvador, India, Philippines, and Latin American and the Caribbean sections.)

International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey

- . The ISI is conducting a World Fertility Survey. Fertility surveys in developing countries aim at providing scientific information, enabling participating countries to describe/interpret their populations' fertility, increasing national capabilities for fertility and other demographic research, and making analytical comparisons of fertility and factors affecting it in different countries and regions of the world. Funding for the surveys are primarily from U.S. AID and UNFPA; the British Overseas Development Administration is partially funding surveys in Sudan, Yemen, and Kenya; France is funding the fertility surveys in Guadeloupe and Martinique. In addition, the Canadian International Development Research Centre is financing Response Errors Projects in four countries - Lesotho, Peru, Turkey and Burma (see IDRC entry in global section). The ISI/WFS has also conducted pilot surveys in several countries to test core questionnaires and other materials in connection with the World Fertility Survey. For individual country entries, see ISI/WFS entry in index.

International Union for the Scientific Study of Population

The International Union for the Scientific Study of Population conducted several study projects through its Scientific Committees and Working Groups.

- . Committee on Factors Affecting Mortality and Length of Life. This Committee co-operated with the United Nations, WHO, ILO, CICRED, OECD, the World Bank, International Review Group and several Mexican agencies in organizing the Seminar on "Socio-Economic Determinants

Global

- and Consequences of Mortality" in Mexico City from 19 to 25 June 1979. The Committee also organized a Seminar on the "Biological and Social Aspects of Mortality" which took place in Vi Terme (near Rome) in Italy from 13 to 16 May 1980. Plans for a Seminar on "Methodology and Data Collection in Mortality Studies" are well advanced. This seminar will be held in Dakar (Senegal) from 7 to 10 July 1981. A fourth seminar to be organized by the Committee will be held approximately in late 1982 and will deal with the topic "Social Policy, Health and Mortality, and Mortality Prospects". Allocations: 1979: \$36,800; 1980 (estimated): \$54,000.
- . Committee for the Analysis of Family Planning Programmes. This Committee formed the nucleus of the Second United Nations Expert Group Meeting on "Methods of Measuring the Impact of Family Planning Programs on Fertility" held in Geneva from 19 to 20 March 1979. It supplied background and conference papers to the Proceedings. At the conclusion of the United Nations Meeting, the Committee adopted a work plan centered around four topics: 1) analysis of cross-method variance in evaluation; 2) methods of utilizing survey data, including the World Fertility Survey to improve evaluation of family planning programmes; 3) continued study of empirical uniformities in acceptance continuation and prevalence; 4) review of data base for evaluating family planning programmes and related analysis. These plans culminated in the preparation of a seminar on "The Use of Surveys for the Analysis of Family Planning Programmes" which took place in Bogota (Colombia) from 28 to 31 October 1980 in collaboration with the "Corporacion Centro Regional de Poblacion - CCRP". The Committee was represented at a WHO meeting of agencies conducting on supporting research on the service and psychological aspects of family planning, held in Geneva on September 8-9, 1980. The Committee plans to organize a seminar on WFS data which will be held tentatively in September 1981, in Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia). Allocations: 1979, \$114,600; 1980 (estimated), \$112,830.
 - . Committee on Studies for Population Policies in Developing Countries. This Committee was scheduled to hold a seminar on Studies on Determinants of Fertility Behaviour for Population Policies Aiming at Reducing Fertility in Developing Countries, from 1 to 8 December 1980, in Colombo (Sri Lanka). This seminar, co-sponsored by the Marga Institute (Sri Lanka), was to include five country case studies (Egypt, El Salvador, Nigeria, Sri Lanka and Zaire) as well as a theoretical framework and research programme model, an overview and several international comparisons. Allocations: 1979, \$211,735; 1980, \$143,660.
 - . Committee on Interaction between Demographic Variables and Income Distribution. Plans for 1981 include: a) Seminar on "Interrelationship between Demographic Factors and Income Distribution: Problems of Measurement, Description and Interpretation" to be held on 5-8 January 1981, in Ahmedabad (India), co-sponsored by the Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research; and b) Seminar on "Individuals and Families and Income Distribution", to be taken place in Honolulu (Hawaii) from 6 to 9 April 1981, co-sponsored by the East-West Population Institute. Allocations: 1979, \$29,150; 1980 (estimated), \$122,330.
 - . Committee on Comparative Analysis of Fertility. This Committee has organized three seminars: a) "Nuptiality and Fertility", 8-11 January 1979, Bruges, Belgium; b) "Analysis of Maternity Histories", 9-11 April 1980, London, United Kingdom; c) "Determinants of Fertility Trends: Major Theories and New Directions of Research", Bad Homburg (Federal Republic of Germany), 14-17 April, 1980. Project for "Seminar on Family Types and Fertility in the Less Developed Countries", in collaboration with the Associacao Brasileira de Populacao. Allocations: 1979, \$99,300; 1980 (estimated), \$112,830.
 - . Working Group on the Methodology for the Study of International Migration. This Group held its second meeting in Liege, from 30 January to 1 February 1980. The Group examined the work achieved since its first meeting (September 1978) and prepared a programme for the next one or two years. Concerning Proposal I (census information on foreign-born population to be interchanged among countries) it was decided to prepare and widely distribute a brochure containing a brief description of this project. With regard to

Proposal II (emigration estimates on the basis of information collected in a census), some results were examined dealing with information collected in Colombia, Costa Rica, and the Dominican Republic. Some recommended questions on residence of children and siblings have been included in several surveys presently being organized and a special experimental operation is being planned in Barbados. The results of these exercises will be analyzed during 1981. An evaluation seminar is tentatively scheduled for 1982. Allocations: 1979, \$18,370; 1980 (estimated), \$16,665.

- . Conference on "Science in the Service of Life. An important activity of the Union during 1979 was its contribution to the Conference on "Science in the Service of Life", organized by the Institute of Life and held in Vienna, from 8 to 14 July 1979. The Union was entrusted with the overall responsibility for the elaboration of a two-day meeting on the subject "Population Science in the Service of Mankind", and was given final authority in the selection of topics, authors and discussants. In spite of rather short notice, enthusiastic support of all concerned contributed to the successful accomplishment of this task, and a volume containing the sessions solicited papers was ready for distribution before the opening of the Conference. Allocations: 1979, \$75,470.
- . IUSSP XIX General Conference. The International Union for the Scientific Study of Population will hold its XIX General Conference in Manila in 1981 at the invitation of the Government of the Philippines, extended through its Commission on Population. The Conference will take place at the Philippine International Convention Center from 9 to 16 December 1981. At its first meeting in Manila, from 21 to 23 May 1979, the organizing Committee agreed on the general structure of the Conference and selected the main themes of the Scientific Programme, taking into account the proposals received from over one hundred IUSSP members. It was stressed that special efforts should be made to have more experts from developing countries active in the General Conference. At its second meeting in Manila, from 10 to 12 December 1979, the Committee noted with satisfaction the enthusiastic responses from session organizers. The Scientific Programme was given its final shape, authors of solicited papers were chosen, and the session organizers' overviews were examined for publication in IUSSP Newsletter. In addition, the first Information Bulletin of the Conference has been approved and published in April 1980. It has been distributed among members of the Union, Universities, scientific organizations, national and international institutions and individuals who are interested in participating in the Conference. A Steering Committee of the Organizing Committee was scheduled to meet in Manila from 15 to 17 December 1980. Allocations: 1979, \$75,000; 1980, \$92,000.

Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning, Inc.

- . JOICFP conducts four different kinds of two-week international family planning seminars annually, entrusted to it by the Government of Japan (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Japan International Cooperation Agency). They cover: 1) family planning administration for senior officers; 2) information, education and communication in family planning; 3) medical and health aspects in family planning; and 4) community-based family planning programmes. The number of participants averages 15 per seminar, totalling around 60 per year. As of June 1980, the number of participants totaled 590 from Africa, the Middle East, South and Southeast Asia, East Asia, the South Pacific and Latin America.
- . JOICFP also conducts individual training programmes whenever requested by relevant organizations.
- . JOICFP annually trains about 20 Japanese paramedics interested in working voluntarily for maternal and child health/family planning programmes in developing countries. Among them, two paramedics were dispatched by JOICFP to the Integrated Project areas in the Philippines from December 1979 to December 1980. Many others have been sent to various countries by other sponsoring agencies.

Global

- . In order to review, promote and exchange experiences and information on the Integrated Family Planning-Nutrition-Parasite Control Project, JOICFP has conducted a series of international meetings and training courses with participation by project staff in the Project-implementing countries, observers and representatives from international organizations. They were: 1) The Fourth Consultative Meeting for Integration, Tokyo, 11-13 May, 1979; 2) The Sixth Asian Parasite Control Family Planning Conference, Kuala Lumpur, 2-6 October, 1979; 3) The Third Regional Training Course on the Control of Intestinal Helminthic Infections with Special Emphasis on Soil-Transmitted Helminthiasis, Family Planning Practice and Their Integrated Programme, Bangkok, 12-24 November 1979 (in co-operation with Mahidol University and the Thai Steering Committee of the Integrated Project); 4) The Second Seminar-Workshop for More Effective Promotion and Management of the Integrated Project, Jakarta, 19-23 February 1980 (in co-operation with IGCC and National Family Planning Coordinating Board); and 5) The Fifth Consultative Meeting for Integration, Tokyo, 19-22 May, 1980. JOICFP has frequently dispatched medical technicians' teams to the countries with ongoing Integrated Projects for the training of medical technicians and technical assistance.

The Johns Hopkins University, Population Information Program

- . The Population Information Program (PIP) performs three major functions: 1) preparing and distributing more than 100,000 copies of "Population Reports" every other month in English, Arabic, French, Portuguese and Spanish to 172 countries or areas. As many copies as desired of all "Population Reports" are available for government programmes, medical schools, universities, private voluntary associations, training centres, and other appropriate agencies and individuals in developing countries for the use of staff and students; 2) collecting and abstracting information for POPLINE, the computerized population information system, and making POPLINE services available to the developing countries. The system currently contains 71,000 items and is growing at a rate of 10,000 items annually. During 1980, POPLINE became part of the U.S. National Library of Medicine's MEDLARS system. Literature searches, current awareness services, copies of documents, and other assistance in gathering and disseminating information may be requested directly from PIP, 624 North Broadway, Baltimore, Md. 21205, or the Center for Population and Family Health, International Institute for the Study of Human Reproduction, Columbia University, New York, NY, 10032; and 3) maintaining, updating, and expanding an international mailing list of up to 100,000 names and addresses. The lists are available, separated by language, by country, by category (such as government, United Nations, or private agency) or by interest (medical, social science, legal) to appropriate institutions and users in the developing countries. In addition, PIP will provide orientation and assistance in the use of information systems to support population/family planning programmes, both in Baltimore and at appropriate developing country centres. Since travel funds are limited, preference for training at Johns Hopkins is given to those already in the United States for other programmes.

Overseas Development Council

- . Grant from UNFPA for a study to encourage a new approach to population strategies based on the premise that population policy effectively concerned with human welfare must give careful attention to reducing mortality, especially infant and child mortality, as well as fertility reduction; and for a series of seminars on population and development issues.

Oxfam

- . Oxfam, founded in 1942 as the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, first decided to assist family planning projects in 1965. Since that time, assistance has been provided to projects in more than 30 countries. Oxfam now focuses its support to maternal and child health (MCH) schemes of which family planning is an integral part. Oxfam has provided funds for family planning projects amounting to \$375,822 in 1977/1979. In 1979/80 a total of \$38,043 was provided for MCH schemes which included elements of family planning. (See also Oxfam entries in Bangladesh, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Nepal and Zaire sections).

The Pathfinder Fund

- . The Pathfinder Fund is a public, non-profit foundation established to encourage innovative solutions to population problems. Its objectives are to: 1) introduce and spread the acceptance of effective fertility services; 2) explore new methods to accelerate that acceptance; and 3) find new ways to overcome obstacles impeding progress toward stabilization of world population. Pathfinder is known for its willingness to take risks when required for the sake of a creative action, to invest in energetic people with new ideas and to be flexible in responding to new opportunities. Its objectives are being implemented by three divisions: Fertility Services Division, Women's Programs Division and Population Policy Division. These Divisions are working in many areas, some of which are training of physicians and paramedical personnel, CBD programmes, sterilization, voluntary pregnancy termination, women's bureaus and co-operatives, distributions of publications and films, etc. The Communications Programs Divisions complements the work of these three programmatic divisions by filling gaps in the available population literature, reporting on Pathfinder's project experiences and improving communications among family planning professionals. Pathfinder does not conduct its own projects. It provides the necessary funds, technical and material assistance, support for training and other aid to get these vital programmes in action.
- . See Publications Section for information on The Pathfinder Fund and Film Programs.
- . See The Pathfinder Fund entry in the index for individual countries and regional entries.

Pennsylvania State University, Population Issues Research Center

- . RAPID (Resources for Awareness of Population in Development). Undertaken jointly with Futures Group, Inc. (a private consulting firm) and GE-Tempo, this involves application of a macro-economic-demographic model to some 25 selected countries in the developing world. The model is of the projection-simulation variety and aims at showing the interaction of population, economic and social variables. It is policy-oriented and designed to lend itself to a simple oral, visual-display computer-based presentation. Project with U.S. AID support began in 1978 and is scheduled to continue through 1982. Overall funding for the entire project period amounts to \$750,000. A series of country-specific presentation papers have been prepared and are available from: The Futures Group, Inc. - 1129 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, U.S.A.
- . Penn State Agricultural Demographic Project. This project involves a series of micro-level studies of farm household-level economic and demographic behaviour. More particularly, using survey techniques it looks at the interaction of changes in agricultural technology, income, tenure and such demographic variables as fertility, migration and family structure. Data have been collected in the Philippines, Thailand and Egypt. A similar study is under way in the Republic of Korea, jointly with the Korean Rural Economics Institute. Project began in 1978 and continues through at least 1981. Funding came from a variety of sources, including Ford Foundation (Thailand, Egypt), Pennsylvania State University (Philippines) and U.S. AID and Population Council (Republic of Korea). Total funds involved amount to \$150,000. Results have been reported in papers presented at national and international conferences and in the regular professional journals.

Planned Parenthood Federation of Canada

- . Grants through IPPF to IPPF affiliates for a variety of projects in the population field. See individual country entries: Bangladesh, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Mali, Mexico, Pakistan, and Thailand. PPFC's contribution amounted to \$32,705; the Canadian International Development Agency contributed \$55,408, for a total donation of \$88,113.

Global

Population Action Council

- The Population Action Council, a privately supported division of the Population Institute, has indicated that its purpose and present mandate are: "To find an acceptable solution to world overpopulation by 1) raising the consciousness of people and lawmakers everywhere towards the emergency nature of the situation; 2) pressing for greater assistance for developing countries that are most in need of help; and 3) assessing programmes proposed by the donor nations, and international organizations, monitoring existing programmes, and seeking new and more effective avenues of approach."

The Council's current programme areas and interests are: 1) Seven U.S. national committees are being formed, with each to have at least one representative in each of the 435 Congressional districts in the U.S. The committee will be composed of physicians, lawyers, bankers, business leaders, educators and scientists "who care". The seventh is for all others and is called "People Who Care". 2) The POPLINE news service provides a clipsheet of population stories, articles and carefully selected material interpreting population policy and programmes for developing countries. This is mailed monthly to participating newspapers around the world (presently 900). Each of these newspapers has designated a staff member who is responsible for giving coverage to the population issue. 3) An ongoing series of public policy seminars in the major cities of the U.S. and regular public policy press conferences on international population issues in Washington, D.C. 4) Through the public policy unit in Washington and the International Council (2,000 population specialists and decision-makers in 134 developing countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean and Oceania), PAC provides expert advisory services to Governments and organizations requesting it. The Council assesses programmes proposed by donor nations and organizations, monitors existing programmes and investigates new and more effective avenues of approach.

The Council's programme focuses on the U.S. and developing countries, with \$300,000 budgeted for population activities for the current year.

Population Concern

- Population Concern is an organization under the auspices of the Family Planning Association of the United Kingdom which raises funds for population and development programmes around the world. It also carries out population education activities designed to raise awareness about the world population situation and its effect on the social and economic development of mankind. See individual entries - Bangladesh, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Thailand.

The Population Council

- The Population Council is an international institution, the aim of which is to serve as a central scientific resource for the broad field of international population activities. The Council does useful research on population issues; it disseminates research output -- its own and that of others; provides high-level academic training closely related to the science and programme experience supplied upon request to help design, implement, manage, and evaluate particular programmes. The Council does not directly provide family planning services, popularize relevant population information or act as a major funder of population activities, but the scientific work of the Population Council (research, training, technical assistance, and dissemination of research results) is a part of the essential underpinning for all that the other organizations do. The Council's structure reflects its aim.
- The Center for Biomedical Research seeks to devise new and better contraceptives and conducts basic research on the physiology of the reproductive system of the human male (the essential knowledge base for real progress on a contraceptive for men). The CBR is now training 28 resident post-doctoral fellows from more than a dozen different countries.
- The Center for Policy Studies is an interdisciplinary group of social scientists performing policy-related research and disseminating its output in a series of CPS Working Papers and CPS Notes. The CPS also publishes Population and Development Review, a quarterly

journal available to other social scientists as well as those on the Council staff. PDR has 6,689 subscribers in 150 countries. CPS has one resident post-doctoral fellow in training and manages a programme of doctoral fellowships that now includes 28 fellows from 20 countries being trained in 19 institutions in North America, Belgium, England and France.

- . The Council's International Programs division is the administrative and management centre for most of its technical assistance work. IP also is engaged in social science and public health research useful in population activities and disseminates research output of the Council and others in the monthly journal Studies in Family Planning, which has 11,320 subscribers in 161 countries. A special feature of the Council's International Programs and an important source or strength for the Council as a whole is its network of Regional Offices led by Senior Representatives in Bangkok, Cairo, Lagos, and Mexico City. Through autonomous programme generation by its Senior Representatives and their staff colleagues resident in some 15 countries, the Council relates its work to local realities.
- . The Council's staff and trustees are international. A majority of the trustees are nationals of countries other than the U.S.A. (Australia, Brazil, Canada, England, India, Indonesia, Japan, Nigeria, Panama, and Switzerland) and 20 countries in addition to the United States are represented in the Council's staff.
- . The Center for Policy Studies is conducting a number of research studies, including, for example: 1) Asian-labour migration to Arab oil-producing nations; 2) determinants and consequences of female international migration in developing countries; 3) population and family planning in Cuba; 4) population and development strategy in West Asia; 5) household reproductive behaviour in rural Bangladesh; 6) determinants of fertility decline; 7) fact book on national family planning programmes; 8) population trends and prospects; 9) demographic impact of rural development policy; 10) contraceptive practice and demographic targets (computerized fertility models); 11) proximate determinants of fertility; 12) computerized demographic data bank; 13) nutrition and fecundity, etc.
- . MCH/FP technical workshop. This workshop took place from 31 October to 2 November 1979 in New York City. Its objectives were to: 1) bring together professionals from MCH/FP projects in Indonesia, Turkey, Nigeria and the Philippines to examine the activities in each project area in terms of the original programme model; 2) bring international expertise and experience to bear on the programmatic issues involved in delivering and evaluating the projects; 3) discuss ways in which programme issues have been resolved in implementing the four projects; and 4) produce a series of pre-conference papers and a final post-conference document assessing the progress and impact of the four projects. A series of publications over the next several years will present published data concerning the four projects. The projects began in March 1979. Expenditures through 1979, \$57,327; budget, 1980, \$71,503; 1981, \$8,984.
- . Conference on Family Planning in the Eighties. This Conference, which is co-sponsored by the Population Council, UNFPA and IPPF, will be held in April 1981. Its objectives are to: 1) review past and present efforts in the provision of family planning and related services in the governmental, voluntary and private sectors in order to identify achievements and shortfalls; 2) identify ways to increase commitment to family planning programmes at the community, national and international levels, including the provision of adequate financial resources; and 3) examine and propose ways to improve the accessibility and acceptability of family planning programmes and related activities so that they become more responsible to people's needs. The Conference, with about 125 participants (invited in their individual capacities), is aimed primarily at those responsible for the planning and management of family planning programmes, both governmental and non-governmental. In addition, a small number of individuals, from developing and developed countries, concerned with population policy in development planning will also be invited. The project began in 1980. Budget: 1980, \$224,478; 1981, \$470,000.

Global

- International Review Group on Social Science Research on Population and Development (IRG). The IRG was established in 1976 to conduct a systematic and interdisciplinary evaluation of social science research related to population and development and to recommend directions for future research to contribute to the formulation of population policies in developing countries. The IRG received financial support from a consortium of donors including the Ford Foundation, the International Development Research Center, the Norwegian Agency for International Development Authority, the Ministry of Overseas Development of the United Kingdom, UNFPA and the World Bank. The Secretariat was based at the College of Mexico. In 1980, the final report and specialized appendices prepared for the IRG are to be published and a paper on funding trends and needs for social science research and training in developing countries will be prepared. The project began in April 1980. Budget: 1980, \$77,852.
- Documentation of six successful women's projects. A small working committee with staff from the Carnegie Corporation, the Ford Foundation, and The Population Council has been formed to select six income generating projects for women to be written up, produced and published. The six projects represent effective efforts by both indigenous NGO's and national governments to provide women with income generating or production increasing opportunities in horticulture, agriculture, livestock management, cottage industry, food and dairy processing, and food processing and storage. The critical links in the projects will be the processes of contacting and involving women, training and organizing techniques, the development of enabling supports (women's hostels, day care) including such government mechanisms like women's bureaus. The project began in 1979. Expenditure through 1979: \$305; budgets: 1979/80, \$16,500; 1981, \$4,000.
- Prospects for future technologies. An interdisciplinary group of 13 professionals will conduct a series of literature studies, opinions surveys, workshop discussions and analyses and through these produce reports which address the following three topics: 1) identification and description of new or improved birth planning technologies likely to be developed during the course of the next twenty years; 2) in-depth assessment of the social, political, economic and organizational factors that are likely to influence the pace of development of these new technologies during this period; and 3) in-depth assessment of the social, political, economic and organizational factors that are likely to influence the understanding and use of these new technologies as they emerge during the next twenty years. These reports, along with an overall summary prepared by the co-ordinator will be submitted to the Office of Technology Assessment of the U.S. Congress, which will incorporate the findings as part of its overall report to the U.S. Congress on Technology and World Population. The project began in December 1979. Budget: 1980, \$61,690.
- Aiding family planning programmes to minimize spoilage and damage of their contraceptive supplies. Under a contract from the World Bank, the Council is preparing a simple yet comprehensive booklet in non-technical English suitable for translation describing the practical steps that family planning programme managers and administrators can take to minimize spoilage and damage of contraceptive supplies. Commercial manufacturers of the major contraceptive products are being contacted to provide information about the shelf-life and stability of their products. To ensure that the booklet is relevant to local needs and conditions, drafts will be reviewed by a variety of experts and potential users. The final version, along with a report on pharmaceutical company data on shelf-life and stability, will be provided to the World Bank for distribution. Expenditures in 1979: \$28,291.

Population Crisis Committee/Draper Fund

- A private, non-profit organization, the Population Crisis Committee/Draper Fund (PCC/DF), with offices in Washington, D.C., and New York City, is concerned with population in all its aspects. PCC/DF works to generate support for reducing world population growth in two basic ways: through high-level advocacy at home and abroad to increase government commitment to strong, effective family planning and population programmes; and through its highly selective support of innovative, cost-effective, private family planning projects

in developing countries. In its advocacy and public education programmes, PCC identifies and combats political obstacles to new family planning efforts, encourages increased government funding, and advances humane and responsible measures to reduce birth rates. Through arranging private support of innovative special projects overseas, PCC makes possible indigenous activities which can be readily expanded or replicated. All of these overseas projects are implemented through recognized intermediaries having experience in the family planning field. PCC looks to these intermediaries to assist local organizations with the design of projects which meet PCC's guidelines for support. In this effort, PCC has maintained a close working relationship with the International Women's Health Coalition, International Planned Parenthood Federation, Family Planning International Assistance, International Fertility Research Program, The Pathfinder Fund, Population Services International, International Projects Assistance Service and others. In deciding whether or not to support a given project, PCC looks heavily to the recommendations of external experts. Projects selected for support are those which promise exceptional return in lowered birth rates per dollar invested. Typically, such projects involve one of the ten most populous Third World countries; they demonstrate or extend an approach to delivery of family planning services that has proven cost-effective in lowering birth rates in similar conditions elsewhere; they are built around community involvement and strong indigenous commitment; they require private money because the government is not ready to accept a new approach until it has been proven successful; and they include a sensible plan for expansion or replication. Projects designed to develop the private-sector potential for delivery of services to become wholly or largely self-sustaining are especially sought. When a new grass-roots approach has been found feasible for wide-scale replication in a manner acceptable to the host government, PCC works with its contacts in the major international assistance agencies to help arrange the necessary funding. Over the past four years, PCC has provided more than \$4 million in support of family planning projects in developing countries. Approximately 55 per cent of PCC's annual expenditures is allocated directly to overseas projects.

The Population Institute

- . During the period 1 January 1979 through 30 June 1980, the Population Institute continued its programme of technical assistance to population and development programmes in developing countries.

Included in this was the following.

- 1) Consultation with Televisa, Mexico's large broadcasting network, regarding their population and family planning broadcasts which are on the air in Mexico as well as a number of other countries in Latin America;
- 2) Arranging a population broadcasting consultation in New York with participants representing UNFPA, the International Institute of Communications, Televisa and the Population Institute;
- 3) Funding a six-month study by the Fomento Cultural y Educativo of Mexico in preparation for an ongoing rural population broadcast communication programme. During the first half of 1980, \$7,310.94 was remitted for this study;
- 4) Assistance in organizing co-ordination of groups in Mexico working in population communication and education. For this \$250.00 was remitted to Mexico's Fundacion para Estudios de Poblacion.

A new Population Institute publication during this period was International Dateline, a monthly population information service especially designed for broadcasters in developing countries.

Population Reference Bureau, Inc.

- . The Population Reference Bureau is engaged in the study, analysis, and reporting of population trends and their implications. The Bureau serves as an information clearinghouse for governments, organizations, and individuals seeking demographic and other population-related information. PRB publications are a major source of this information and include

Global

the "Population Bulletin", "The World Population Data Sheet", and the international population news magazine, "Intercom". A special edition of "Population Bulletin", "World of Children", and the World's Children Data Sheet (available in English, Spanish, Portuguese and Arabic), both honour the 50th anniversary of PRB and the International Year of the Child by giving a comprehensive overview of worldwide issues relating to children. The PRB "Population Handbook", a 60-page guide to demographic terms and concepts, is now available in an international version, plus Spanish, French and Arabic editions, with funding assistance from UNFPA. The World's Women Data Sheet marks the midway point of the 1975-1985 United Nations Decade for Women. Acquainting policymakers with the wide implications of population trends is the emphasis of the newly-established Demographic Research and Policy Analysis Department. As part of the department, a project funded by U.S. AID compiles and analyzes data from the World Fertility Survey. This department has produced a global chart on Family Planning and Marriage 1970-1980 and colour-coded maps of World Demographic Patterns including fertility, mortality, natural increase, and contraceptive use. The PRB Population Education programme serves educators by providing instructional materials designed for the classroom, teacher training and consultation. A newly expanded low-cost rental film library is available to teachers interested in teaching about population. The PRB Library and Information Service provides a direct and immediate source of information to the public. In addition to responding to requests for information including demographic analysis and making population reference material available, the Library staff provides training and technical assistance to population information specialists from around the world.

Population Services International (PSI)

- PSI is an action-oriented, non-profit voluntary agency established in 1970. Its primary objective is to find new ways of bringing birth control information and services to people not now receiving them, with the ultimate goal of enhancing human well-being by reducing unwanted pregnancies and population growth. To this end, PSI believes that 1) the private commercial sector should be encouraged to become deeply involved in birth control programmes specifically, the facilities and capabilities of private enterprise should be enlisted to promote the distribution of contraceptives to all who want them; 2) the communications industry, in particular, should participate in educational and promotional campaigns for birth control products and services; and 3) new techniques, especially those which have mass applications, must be developed so that solutions will become commensurate with the magnitude of the problem. PSI's programme emphasis is on innovation, especially in areas where other agencies do not operate. Special attention is given to non-medical avenues of delivery, with particular stress on the use of business resources, methods and expertise in marketing and distributing birth control information and products. PSI selects projects which have a high potential for mass use and maximum impact; programme activities include test marketing of improved contraceptive products, using commercially proven techniques to inform and motivate people about family planning, and using existing retail and communications resources in promoting birth control. (See also separate entries in Bangladesh, Mexico, and Sri Lanka sections.)

Princeton University, Office of Population Research

- Estimating Demographic Indices from Imperfect Data. The overall objective of this project is to develop and refine models of fertility, nuptiality and mortality, and also to develop, modify, and extend procedures for using such models in the estimation of the basic demographic characteristics of populations with incomplete or inexact data. Work completed or in progress for the project includes: 1) an analysis of recent demographic data in the Republic of Korea. Based on data from censuses, registration, and surveys, new estimates were prepared for female underregistration, by single years of age, in the three most recent censuses; fertility from 1955 to 1975; and life tables for both sexes for the 1970-75 period. 2) An analysis of Nepal Fertility Survey data. Work done at Princeton under a special service agreement with the World Fertility Survey revealed serious inaccuracies reported by respondents about dates of events, particularly births and marriages. 3) Age pattern of mortality characteristic of the populations of Republic of Korea, Hong Kong,

and Singapore. The pattern is one of excessive mortality increasing with age among males in these populations (excessive relative to the mortality of females and that of younger males). Sex differences in mortality at higher ages in these populations are the highest to be found in the world. 4) Estimates of recent trends in fertility and mortality in Egypt. As part of a Panel on Egypt of the National Academy of Sciences Committee on Population and Demography, estimates of infant and child mortality, of adult mortality, and of births are being prepared. The evidence indicates that there has been a genuine decline in marital fertility in the past decade, which is centered mostly in the large cities, to a lesser degree in the Nile Delta, with hardly any change in upper Egypt. 5) More work is planned on birth intervals, and on seasonality of fertility in developing countries. The use of current status of breastfeeding and amenorrhea for estimating their durations will be investigated. Time frame: July 1978-June 1981. Budget: \$241,064.

- . Policy-relevant Topics from World Fertility Survey Data. The objectives of this analysis are: 1) the demand and demographic impact of fertility regulation, including the unmet need for birth control, the prevalence and demographic significance of contraceptive sterilization, the incidence of unwanted fertility and the potential demographic significance of avoiding unwanted births, and the use of birth control for timing of births. 2) non-contraceptive factors affecting fertility. The main sub-topics are an application of nuptiality models to describe the comparative effects on the birth rate of different schedules of marriage and marital fertility; variations in fecundability; seasonal influences on natural fertility; the impact of breastfeeding on the lengths of birth intervals; and the interrelations of child mortality and fertility. Time frame: January 1980-December 1982. Budget: \$432,000.

Program for Applied Research on Fertility Regulation (PARFR), Northwestern University

- . PARFR, the contractor for which is Northwestern University, was initiated in 1972 to serve as a flexible administrative mechanism to provide scientific, technical and financial assistance to United States and foreign institutions for applied research projects to develop safe, effective and acceptable methods of fertility regulation. The Program is funded by U.S. AID. A primary interest of PARFR is to encourage applied research activity in developing countries either through foreign-based projects or collaborative efforts between United States and foreign institutions. Currently, PARFR-funded research in developing countries includes projects in association with Korea University Medical College (Republic of Korea), JFMH Comprehensive Family Planning Center, Manila, Philippines, Maternidade Climerio de Oliveira, Salvador, Bahia, Brazil, Universidade Estadual Paulista, Botucatu, Sao Paulo, Brazil and Instituto de Investigacion Cientifica, Universidad Juarez del Estado de Durango, Durango, Mexico. Nearly \$5 million has been spent in the following areas: male and female sterilization techniques; drugs which inhibit female ovulation; new delivery systems for contraceptives; other methodological improvements; and stimulation of research interest through scientific workshops. The techniques and methods (collagen sponge, methods of micro-encapsulation, methods of non-surgical sterilization) developed in this programme are being introduced into family planning centres. The FY 1980 programme will continue ongoing research and initiate new studies in the field of fertility control technology and conduct a workshop on a timely topic of scientific and programmatic interest. Current funds appropriated during the period January 1978 through June 1980 in developing countries is in excess of \$300,000.
- . Phase I clinical trial of fallopian tube closure using methylcyanoacrylate (MCA) as a tissue adhesive delivered through a single application fertility regulation (FEMCEPT) device. The objective of this trial, which is being carried out in association with Maternidade Climerio de Oliveira, Salvador, Bahia, Brazil, is to determine the safety and efficacy of the FEMCEPT device for delivery of the MCA to the fallopian tubes of human volunteers as a non-surgical method of permanent sterilization. Preliminary data using a new dose of MCA shows approximately 80 per cent bilateral tubal closure using one injection of MCH via the FEMCEPT device.

Global

- PARFR sponsors workshops on new techniques of fertility regulation. Leading international investigators are brought together to present their experiences and to exchange ideas. The workshops are designed to review current developments in an applied research area and to provide an opportunity to develop research programmes suitable for funding by PARFR or other funding agencies. Among these international workshops sponsored by PARFR are:
 - 1) Pregnancy Termination: Methods, Complications, and New Developments, held in Nassau, Bahamas, on 23-26 May 1978, in which 40 speakers/moderators from developed countries and international agencies met with participants from developing countries to discuss various aspects of pregnancy termination; and 2) Workshop on Vaginal Contraception, held in Guatemala City, Guatemala, in April 1979, in which a multidisciplinary group of clinical research investigators met to review the worldwide use of vaginal contraceptive methods and the factors influencing their use, to describe and discuss research and development of new methods of vaginal contraception, and to discuss present and new methodologies for evaluation and testing of vaginal contraceptives. Funding assistance has been provided by UNFPA. Also held in Mexico City, 11-14 February 1980 was PARFR's ninth workshop, "Research Frontiers in Fertility Regulation".

Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT)

- Established in 1976, PIACT is a non-profit international organization which serves as an organizer, sponsor, and supporter of projects in that field worldwide. It assists countries in developing the capacity to adapt contraceptive products to local needs and customs. It has set up a Product Reference Service to provide information about specific contraceptive products; it also issues the Product Newsletter, a period bulletin describing new trends and advances in contraceptive technology. PIACT also collaborates with agencies developing new contraceptive technology, with manufacturers of contraceptive products and with leaders of family planning programmes to help introduce contraceptives most appropriate to national and local needs. (For individual country entries, refer to this organization's listing in the index).
- Workshop: Low Dose Combined Oral Contraceptives. This workshop was held from 19-20 February 1979 in Manila, Philippines to: 1) assess the current knowledge about low dose contraceptives to see if there is sufficient information on which to base decisions about the utility of these contraceptives in family planning programmes; and 2) to outline those areas of research and analysis that would need to be undertaken and completed to reach a point of more completely understanding the appropriate role of low dose contraceptives. The project began in February 1979. Budget: \$20,748.
- Condom quality assurance kits. PIACT de Mexico (PIATA) constructed five condom testing kits following design specifications from PIACT in Seattle. These five units were sent to such countries as Thailand, Philippines, and Bangladesh to facilitate on-site testing. Time frame: June 1979 to March 1980; budget: \$4,400.
- Worldwide Conference on the Social Marketing of Contraceptives. This Conference, held in Manila, Philippines from 4-7 November 1979 and sponsored by U.S. AID, convened 23 participants from countries to share the knowledge gained from a wide spectrum of social marketing programmes currently in operation, facilitate the exchange of ideas on new approaches to solving problems and ways to expand and improve existing programmes, and to motivate policymakers from countries where commercial contraceptive programmes are not currently part of their family planning delivery scheme to initiate such programmes and make them aware of what is required prior to moving forward. Time frame: September 1979 to February 1980; budget: \$104,000.

The Rand Corporation

- Economic Development, Investments in Human Capital, and the Personal Distribution of Income. This four-year research project, funded by U.S. AID, focuses on economic determinants of these resource allocation decisions and their implications for the distribution of wealth and income. In particular, the economic causes and consequences of decisions

concerning labour supply, schooling, intra- and inter-household transfers of goods and services, migration, and unemployment are being analyzed. Term: 1/76-2/80.

- . Economics of Fertility Determination and Family Behaviour in Less-Developed Countries. This four-year research project, funded by the Rockefeller Foundation, supports population and development studies of the behaviour of family units in low-income countries. Topics addressed include: 1) the demand for schooling in rural areas of the United States and low-income countries; 2) the extent to which parents consider the schooling of existing children a substitute for having additional children; 3) the causes of long-term fertility swings in developed countries; 4) the behavioural determinants of infant and child mortality that operate through and alongside biological mechanisms; 5) how family investment decisions are affected by personal and community experience of infant and child mortality; and 6) changes in the pattern of work performed by women during the process of economic development. Term: 7/75-7/79. (Publication issued.)
- . The Family in Economic Development: Promoting Growth Through People. This three-year project, funded by U.S. AID, seeks to examine a broad spectrum of policy concerns - from patterns of contraceptive use to rural credit markets, from effects of weaning patterns to influences on schooling attainment, from the role of women in development to migration patterns. A central theme of this project is that the success or failure of policies to promote economic growth with equity depends critically on how poor people respond to the changes in their surroundings. The project's specific goals are: 1) to join state-of-the-art research methods with the best available household and community level data to answer questions of concern to policymakers and planners in developing countries, 2) to make researchers and policymakers in developing countries more aware of recent advances in methods and data for policy analysis, through research collaboration and training, and 3) to distill research findings into specific policy and programme options for presentation to decision-makers in less developed countries and U.S. AID. Term: 7/80-7/83. Funding: \$1,522,000.

The Rockefeller Foundation

- . Grant to the University of North Carolina in support of the CICRED Conference in North Carolina on infant and child mortality in the third world (1979 grant, \$4,000; terminated December 1979).
- . Grant to the University of North Carolina for the establishment of a consortium on developing countries research institute to conduct research on the demographic impact of development projects (1979 grant, \$50,281; terminates December 1980).
- . Grant to El Colegio de Mexico in support of a programme to review the relevance of social science research on population development (1978 grant, \$14,000; terminated June 1979).

Margaret Sanger Center, Planned Parenthood of New York City

- . The International Training Program at the Margaret Sanger Center was established in 1973, as a training resource for family planning and maternal/child health programmes with a particular focus on Latin America, the Caribbean, and Africa. The major training thrust of the Center is: 1) the development of tailored management-related courses to assist either public or private agencies with programme planning, supervision, communication and organizational development vis-a-vis family planning and maternal/child health programmes. Courses are short-term (3 to 4 weeks), intensive and product-oriented; and 2) the development of expanded roles for paramedicals and paraprofessionals in the delivery of family planning and maternal and child health care. The eleven-week didactic and practicum capacitates these health workers to function not only as practitioners, but also as trainers. The Center's country and institutional commitments tend to be long-term (2 to 3 years in duration) with ongoing consultation, management interventions and on-site training as integral parts of all collaborative activities. Training is carried out both in New York and on-site. (See also individual country entries in Ecuador, Jordan, Nigeria, Rwanda and Sierra Leone sections.)

Global

- . A two-year grant commencing in 1980 was given to support the Center's International Student Program which was established to sensitize, educate and evaluate future international leaders towards critical population issues. Normally 12-15 informal meetings and seminars are carried out during a nine-month school year covering a wide range of topics such as the politics of food, family life and population migration, etc.
- . A training and technical assistance project in Portugal, funded by UNFPA to work with the Directorate of Health, Commission on the Status of Women, the Family Planning Association and the University of Lisbon, was initiated in March 1, 1980. Training and technical assistance will be provided in the areas of family planning community education; family planning communication modules; family planning patient courses and education skills; training of trainers; and evaluation of family planning clinics. All training is done on-site in Portugal. Dates: March 1, 1980-August 31, 1981.

The Tinker Foundation

- . Grants to 1) Association for Population/Family Planning Libraries and Information Centers for the publication of a Spanish translation of a Population/Family Planning Thesaurus published by the Carolina Population Center. The Spanish version will be distributed to libraries and research institutions with a special interest in population studies, and other interested agencies in Latin America. \$4,500; 2) University of North Carolina to enable the International Program of Laboratories for Population Statistics (POPLAB) to publish its manuals, scientific reports, reprints and occasional papers in Spanish and Portuguese editions. \$10,000.

Transnational Family Research Institute (TFRI)

- . TFRI is a multidisciplinary, non-governmental, and non-profit research organization in the behavioural sciences, established in 1970. In the population area TFRI endeavours to facilitate co-operative transnational research on psychosocial aspects of fertility regulating behaviour by organizing seminars and co-ordinating studies jointly developed with colleagues in other lands, often in concert with international organizations. Related research objectives include better understanding of psychosocial, epidemiological, and public health aspects of abortion-seeking behaviour, the abortion/contraception relationship in fertility regulation, and effects of evolving societal changes in sex roles on fertility decisions. Co-operative research endeavours are typically country-initiated and designed to provide wanted information to policymakers, administrators, researchers, and practitioners. A recent TFRI publication is Abortion in Psychosocial Perspective - Trends in Transnational Research. This monograph presents a broad background and spectrum of the research on psychosocial aspects of abortion, with particular attention both to findings and to innovations in research methodology. Included are articles on psychosocial aspects of abortion in such developing countries as the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Nigeria and Chile. Now in preparation is a monograph on Reproductive Behaviour: Central and Eastern European Experience.

Unitarian Universalist Service Committee

- . The Unitarian Universalist Service Committee (UUSC), with international headquarters in Boston, is an independent non-profit corporation privately supported by individual members from the entire U.S. A nationally elected Board of Directors oversees policy and programmes. UUSC puts into practice the liberal religious/philosophical tradition which calls for the affirmation of human dignity and the worth of every human person.

Following its broadly defined perspective on human rights -- social, economic, political, and civil -- UUSC responds to local needs and cultural patterns. In keeping with its philosophy, UUSC sees its role in project development as a catalyst -- as backstage facilitator of activities designed and implemented by local groups and individuals who know local needs and desires. Within its international division, UUSC does not employ expatriates in its overseas programmes. Over the years, UUSC has developed a successful

pattern of assisting local experts who possess a sensitivity to people in need and a strong commitment to national development. Since 1975, UUSC's approach and philosophy toward project development has changed. Capitalizing on its long experience in family health and community medicine in Haiti (1966-1975), the UUSC decided to turn more toward network building among Third World specialists and project development through such a network. Thus, UUSC sponsored two workshops in Haiti for people from the Caribbean (1976) and West Africa (1978).

- . In St. Kitts-Nevis, UUSC began in 1979 to sponsor a programme for adolescent mothers. The objectives are to provide pregnant or recently delivered teenagers with educational and employment opportunities and family life education. A staff of one director and two para-professional social workers acts as advocates and counselors for the teen mothers. The Pan American Health Organization has assisted UUSC in the assessment of this three-year project.
- . At the end of 1980, UUSC is negotiating the development of a three-year demonstration project for training, research, and management of family health and community medicine in a semi-rural area of Benin.
- . UUSC is also establishing working relationships with indigenous groups and individuals interested in improving the status of women in India. Projects will be designed by and for local groups. Funding, which will not exceed \$6,000 per project per year, will be in two general areas: 1) small projects, such as revolving loan funds for women's co-operatives, organizational support for day care or homes for battered women, and leadership training courses for local women leaders; and 2) support for issues of particular concern to women's organizations.

University of Michigan, Center for Population Planning

- . The Center for Population Planning is involved in research, teaching, and service activities aimed at assisting governments and population agencies throughout the world. By bringing together scholars from diverse disciplines, including the biomedical, management, and social sciences, the Center strives to create a stimulating and supportive environment enabling its members to benefit from affiliation with one another in conducting their individual and collaborative research. The Center's research focuses on three broad areas: population and international health; design, management and evaluation of family planning programmes; and the political and social environments of population planning. International research interests have focused largely, but not exclusively, on South and Southeast Asia in the areas of population policy, organization, administration, and programme evaluation. In addition, the Center has initiated a major project examining the social and political implications of international migration on sending countries. The Center has also sponsored several U.S. projects, including research and papers dealing with the value of children in the U.S., women and fertility, and teenage sexuality and fertility. In collaboration with the International Labour Office, the Center for Population Planning is presently involved in a training programme in population and development intended for planners from developing countries.

University of North Carolina, Carolina Population Center

- . Established in 1966, the Carolina Population Center facilitates research and education devoted to the understanding of population phenomena and the solution of population-related problems locally and throughout the world. The Center co-ordinates an interdisciplinary population programme in research and training, spanning social, behavioural, and health sciences. Currently there are 19 disciplines in which research, training, and service programmes exist with well over 100 faculty members actively involved. Through its research efforts, the Center acts as a major resource for international agencies and programmes in population studies. The Center houses a broad spectrum of research activities aimed at defining and measuring population trends and problems and

Global

designing or evaluating policies or programmes intended to solve these problems. One such activity is aid for graduate training in population studies. In the past, the Center has conducted a variety of exchange and research programmes in co-operation with institutions abroad such as the Pontifical University Javeriana in Bogota, Colombia and the Institute for Population Research at Mahidol University in Bangkok, Thailand. Currently the Center is home base for the International Population/Development Consortium. The Consortium is a peer association of CPC Fellows and researchers from developing countries, who are investigating the varied demographic impacts of development projects.

- International Consortium of Research Centers for the Study of the Population Impact of Development Activities. A consortium of research centres in developing countries dedicated to the study of the population impact of development projects whose primary goal is not population-related. Centres will jointly plan their research projects so as to provide a cumulative experience in population impact analysis. One of its projects is a study to integrate development and demographics by investigating the demographic implications of the Lam Pra Plering irrigation project in northern Thailand. The project will induce social and economic changes at the community and household level which in turn will generate demographic responses among individuals. The consortium is being funded by UNFPA and the Rockefeller Foundation. Time frame: June 1979 to December 1980; amount, UNFPA, \$103,190; Rockefeller, \$50,281.
- Breastfeeding and infant feeding in third world countries: patterns and determinants. A comparative analysis of patterns and determinants of breastfeeding and infant and child mortality in the third world. Probability of breastfeeding at birth and ages 3, 6, 9 and 12 months will be estimated. In addition, the ways in which changes in socio-economic and other important variables affect the proportion of children being breastfed at these various ages will be examined. The project is funded by the Ford Foundation and others. Time frame: September 1979 to September 1981; amount, \$10,000.

University of North Carolina, International Program of Laboratories for Population Statistics (POPLAB)

- POPLAB operates within the Department of Biostatistics of the School of Public Health. Current emphasis is on Birth and Data Collection, a project of U.S. AID (see U.S. AID description of this project in Global Section), the basic objective of which is to assist developing countries in the design and execution of demographic sample surveys, and analysis of data from the surveys. In countries which conduct ongoing household surveys, data may be collected by means of adding demographic questions to the household interview form. In other countries, a completely new survey may be necessary. In certain cases, the survey may be broadened to include data on variables related to fertility and mortality, such as socioeconomic status and utilization of family planning, in addition to demographic estimation questions. POPLAB provides technical and financial assistance in the design, implementation, and analysis of all three types of surveys. Projects are currently being undertaken in Bolivia, Colombia, Indonesia, Jordan, Mexico, and Somalia. With funding from the Tinker Foundation a summary report of the 1978 Colombia National Household Survey was published in 1980 along with several other publications. Financial support: U.S. AID funding for five years beginning 1 October 1978, \$5.5 million; FY 1979, \$676,733; FY 1980, \$1.3 million; FY 1981, \$1.4 million; Tinker Foundation: FY 1980-FY 1982, \$30,000 for publications.

Westinghouse Health Systems

- Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys (CPS I and Contraceptive Prevalence Studies II (CPS II)). The CPS is an international research programme designed to assist developing countries in carrying out repetitive surveys of use and knowledge of family planning. CPS II was initiated in October 1970 to continue and expand the programme developed during the first phase of the CPS project. In the context of CPS II, 60 surveys are to be conducted in 25 to 30 less developed countries.

To meet the needs of individual countries, the CPS methodology incorporates flexibility which allows for local adaptation of the model survey instrument. Prevalence Surveys can thereby help family planning programme managers by providing them with a clear and complete picture of factors relating to contraceptive usage. The main purpose of collecting and analyzing prevalence data is to enable local and national family planning programmes to better understand issues vital to programme design, operations and evaluation. The objectives of the CPS are threefold: 1) to determine contraceptive prevalence rates at national and sub-national levels; 2) to examine differentials in these rates in order to assess the impact of governmental and non-governmental family planning services and to identify factors effective in promoting contraception; and 3) to institutionalize the CPS studies in the country so that they may then be undertaken at regular intervals by a local organization.

In the context of the first phase of the CPS project, prevalence surveys have been implemented in Bangladesh, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico (2 rounds), Republic of Korea, Thailand and Tunisia. By June 1980, these were at various stages of completion; country reports for Mexico (Round I) and Colombia had been published; country reports for Mexico (Round II), Republic of Korea, Thailand and Tunisia were being made ready for publication; and Bangladesh was in the process of writing their report.

Under the auspices of CPS II, prior to June 30, 1980, a prevalence survey was started in Egypt and other surveys were planned to start before the end of the year in Barbados, Colombia (Round II), Costa Rica (Round II), Honduras, Nepal, Thailand (Round II) and Turkey. CPS Phase I: Duration: October 1, 1977 through December 31, 1980; cumulative allocations through 1979, \$1,646,033 (total allocation). CPS II: Duration: October 31, 1979 to October 31, 1984; cumulative allocation through 1979, \$1,862,123; total funds obligated, \$3,300,000; total funds approved (five years), \$11,499,447. Project funded by U.S. AID; see U.S. AID description of this project in Global section.

World Education

- . A private, nonprofit and tax-exempt U.S.- based organization, the focus of which is on out-of-school, nonformal education for young people and adults, World Education links the process of functional education with subjects such as health, family planning, nutrition, and income generation in an integrated approach. Founded in 1951, World Education launched its programme of linking population and family planning concepts and information with adult literacy programmes in 1969 with funds from U.S. AID. Its projects are participatory and learner-centered, responding to problems of immediate concern to the individual and the community. The aim is a changed outlook: greater self-reliance and an openness to innovations within the learners' means. Change is to result both from the opportunity to learn critical thinking, to acquire functionally useful information, and to identify and draw upon local resources. Increasingly World Education is integrating the nonformal education process into income-generating activities for women. (See also individual entries in Colombia, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Morocco, Nepal, Philippines, and Thailand sections and in Latin America and the Caribbean regional section.)

Global

World Federation of Health Agencies for the Advancement of Voluntary Surgical Contraception

- Composed of member associations from around the world representing national, regional, and international organizations interested or involved in advancing voluntary surgical contraception as a method of fertility management. WFHA-AVSC (formerly World Federation of Association for Voluntary Sterilization) provides a unifying forum for the member associations to act in concert at the international level while serving as a channel of communication with various other international organizations also working in the public health and family planning movement. As of May, 1980, when the Sixth General Assembly was held, 30 organizations were members of WFHA-AVSC; 22 of these members represent developing countries and eight of them represent developed countries. WFHA-AVSC is not a funding agency, but does offer expert/advisory services, assistance in training (workshops, seminars, conferences), and can provide advice to developing countries interested in establishing affiliated associations.

World Neighbors

- Founded in 1951, World Neighbors is a private, non-sectarian, non-profit organization which promotes self-reliance in rural areas of developing countries. World Neighbors assistance may take the form of salaries for workers, training of villagers, programme operational expenses, limited funds for equipment and funds for the operation of clinics. The World Neighbors pattern of operation is to find a local group with whom a programme can be developed, or to identify an ongoing project and join with the sponsoring agency to extend its effectiveness. Local people serve as directors and as paid and volunteer workers. Projects assisted should have the prospect of self-support. Support for family planning activities is part of World Neighbors "total development" programme, reflecting the belief that family planning is best promoted in conjunction with aid and assistance in other related areas, particularly food production and health education. Financial support for World Neighbors comes from private sources, including individuals, churches, foundations and other organizations. (See also individual country entries in Bolivia, Brazil, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Nepal, Paraguay, Philippines, United Republic of Tanzania and Togo sections.)

World Population Society

- The World Population Society is an independent, non-profit educational organization with an international board of directors and membership. WPS advocates strong support by the U.S. and other national governments and by United Nations agencies for action programmes designed to slow population growth as an integral part of economic and social development. It promotes the fulfillment of the World Population Plan of Action, encourages technical assistance among developing countries, and fosters multi-disciplinary approaches to population problems.
- Handbook of Community Action in Population and Development: based upon recommendations made at the Fourth WPS International Population Conference held in Manila, October 1978, co-sponsored by the Philippine Population Center Foundation and with grants from the UNFPA, Pathfinder Fund, and Family Planning International Assistance, and participation by the U.S. Agency for International Development. Queries to population programme directors around the world are eliciting ideas and examples of community action to be compiled in handbook form for publication in early 1981 under a UNFPA grant of \$35,100.
- Worldwide Directory of Population Professionals and Organizations: a pilot study to determine how such a directory should be assembled, distributed, and maintained through computer storage and retrieval, under a UNFPA grant of \$6,000.
- First Global Conference on the Future: the organization of sessions and the selection of speakers for this major international meeting of more than 4,000 futurists, sponsored by the World Future Society and the Canadian Futures Society, held in Toronto, July 1980; with grants from UNFPA (\$10,000) and the Population Crisis Committee (\$3,000) for travel costs of distinguished speakers.

- . Leadership Conference on Population, Resources, and Environment: participation in a steering group of key organizations preparing for a major conference on the global problems of population, resources, and environment, to be held in Washington, D.C. January 1981, from which will come a set of recommendations on these inter-related global issues for the new U.S. President and the U.S. Congress.

Worldwatch Institute

- . Worldwatch Institute was established in 1975 to identify emerging global problems and trends and bring them to the attention of opinion leaders and the general public through its publications. Worldwatch Papers and Books have covered a wide range of topics; the role of technology, resource trends, energy choices in industrial as well as Third World countries, population trends and policy, women's changing roles, global employment issues, and the local and individual responses to many of these pressing issues. All the research and writing are done by the staff at the Institute.

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III Sources



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- Association for Population/Family Planning
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_____. See information under Global entry.
- Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers.
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- Center of Concern.
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- Church World Service, Family Life and
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gram BRIEFS. A newsletter issued 2-3 times
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- Committee for International Cooperation in
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_____. Population Multilingual Thesaurus.
_____. National Monographs on Past, Present
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- International Development Research Centre.
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_____. Publications list. English/French.
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International Institute for Population Studies.

_____. Teaching and Research in Population Studies: Seventeen Years of IPPS. Also, published research reports.

International Institute for Vital Registration and Statistics.

a) Technical Papers: Eight Technical Papers were published during the reference period. Six of these described some aspect of the civil registration, vital statistics or population register systems in Ghana, Japan, Sweden, England and Wales, Argentina, and the United States of America, each prepared by an IIVRS national Associate in these countries. A seventh paper explored the relationship between Human Rights and Registration of Vital Events, and the eighth, contributed by WHO, described The Co-ordinating Role of National Committees on Vital and Health Statistics.

b) Roster: The first edition of the Roster of Specialists in Civil Registration, Vital Statistics and Population Registers was published December 1979. It contains the names of 229 specialists in Africa, North America, South America, Asia, Europe and Oceania, and identifies their areas of expertise and their competence in working languages. The Roster was designed 1) to assist international agencies in the recruitment of experts for technical co-operation projects; 2) to identify the international cadre of persons working in civil registration, vital statistics and population registers; 3) to facilitate establishment of correspondence between specialists with similar interests; and 4) to provide background material for the organization of working groups, expert committees and so forth, in the regions. The Roster may be updated and revised from time to time as new information becomes available.

International Planned Parenthood Federation.

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_____. IPPF in Action.

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_____. People/Peuples/Pueblos. Population and development magazine published quarterly. Annual subscription US\$15.00.

_____. IPPF News. Published 6 times a year in English, French, Spanish, Portuguese and Arabic. Reports on IPPF activities both in the field and at international level.

_____. IPPF Medical Bulletin. Published 6 times a year in English, French and Spanish.

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_____. IPPF Co-operative Information Service. Quarterly classified listing of new acquisitions to IPPF libraries worldwide.

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International Population Institute, Inc.

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International Program of Laboratories for Population Statistics, University of North Carolina.

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International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey.

- _____. General Brochure. English/French/Spanish/Arabic.
- _____. Annual Reports. English
- _____. Occasional Topical Papers. English.
- _____. World Fertility Survey Basic Documentation Materials. English/French/Spanish/Arabic.
- _____. Technical Bulletins. English.
- _____. Scientific Reports. English
- _____. Comparative Studies.
- _____. Occasional Papers.
- _____. World Fertility Survey Country Reports. English/French/Spanish.
- _____. World Fertility Survey Country Summaries. English/French/Spanish.

Japanese Organization for International Co-operation in Family Planning.

- _____. Proceedings of the Fifth Conference of the Asian Parasite Control Organization, February 1979.
- _____. Report of the Study Team to the Integrated Project Areas, March 1979.
- _____. Dawn of Humanistic Family Planning in Asia - Personal Findings of the Study Team to the Integrated Project by Mr. Chojiro Kuniti.
- _____. Manual: Integrated Family Planning and Parasite Control in Malaysia, May 1979.
- _____. Proceedings of the Fourth Consultative Meeting for Integration, August 1979.
- _____. Films also available.

The Johns Hopkins University Population Information Program.

- _____. Population Reports, (6/year). (English, Arabic, French, Portuguese, Spanish).

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- _____. Surgical Contraception in Sub-Saharan Africa;
- _____. Etre Maman, Etre Papa, (French).
- _____. Intrauterine Devices: Current Perspectives; (English)
- _____. Oral Contraceptives: A Guide for Programs and Clinics. (English, Spanish, French);
- _____. Casebook for Family Planning Management.
- _____. New Developments in Fertility Regulation.
- _____. Pathpapers.

The Pathfinder Fund also has a number of other publications and films available.

Planned Parenthood Federation of America.

- _____. International Family Planning Perspectives. (quarterly).

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- _____. Popline. Monthly news/feature service.

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- _____. World Population Report (annual). 50 pence.

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- _____. Annual Report 1979.
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Population Crisis Committee/Draper Fund.

- _____. The Draper Fund Report. Published twice yearly on subjects of general interest in the population field, 25-35 pp.
- _____. Population Briefing Sheets. Three to four published on subjects of general interest, 4-6 pages. Distributed to government officials, business leaders, media, private organizations, and interested persons.

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- _____. International Dateline. Monthly information service designed for broadcasters in developing countries.

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- _____. Intercom (monthly).
- _____. Population Bulletin 6/year).
- _____. World Population Data Sheet (annual).
- _____. Population Handbook. A 60-page guide to demographic terms and concepts, available in an international version, as well as Spanish, French and Arabic editions.

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- _____. PSI Newsletter (occasional).

Program for Applied Research on Fertility Regulation, Northwestern University.

- _____. Pregnancy Termination: Procedures, Safety, and New Developments, G.I. Zatuchni, J.J. Sciarra and J.J. Speidel, eds. Harper & Row, 1979.
- _____. Animal Models for Research on Contraception and Fertility, N.J. Alexander, ed. Harper & Row, 1979.
- _____. Vaginal Contraception: New Developments, G.I. Zatuchni, A.J. Sobrero, J.J. Speidel and J.J. Sciarra, eds. Harper & Row, 1979.

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- _____. Product Newsletter: Issued four times each year. Provides current news on recent product developments and procurement information to an international audience of about 5,000 individuals working in family planning programs.
- _____. PIACT Papers: Serves as a vehicle to present provocative views & ideas, reports on recent research, or summaries of available information on products used in developing world family planning programs.
- _____. PIACT Letters: A vehicle for sharing what PIACT is doing with other interested organizations, overseas family planning personnel and policy makers. The Letter also disseminates timely information to developing country readers.
- _____. Product Information Memo. Bi-monthly. Provides over 450 family planning leaders in 77 countries with current technical information on contraception selected and abstracted from some 90 journals and scientific publications.

The Rand Corporation.

- _____. A variety of books, research studies.

The Rockefeller Foundation.

- _____. The President's Review and Annual Report, 1979.

The Tinker Foundation.

- _____. Annual Report.

United Nations, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs.

- _____. Population Division. Population Bulletin of the United Nations (irregular).
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United Nations. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

- _____. Asian and Pacific Population Programme News.
- _____. Population Headliners.
- _____. Asian/Pacific and Worldwide Documents on Population Topics.
- _____. Population Research Leads.
- _____. Current Research in Family Planning.
- _____. Inventory of Selected Local Family Planning Programme Experiences in Countries of ESCAP Region.
- _____. Asian Population Studies Series.

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- _____. Boletin bibliografica (quarterly).
- _____. Notas de Poblacion (3 times a year).
- _____. Boletin demografico (semi-annual).
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United Nations. Economic Commission for Africa.

- _____. African Population Newsletter.
 - _____. African Population Studies Series
 - _____. Demographic Handbook for Africa.
 - _____. African Directory of Demographers.
 - _____. African Census Programme Newsletter. Bi-annual. English/French.
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United Nations Development Programme.

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United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

_____. Annual Report, 1979. English/French/Spanish.

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_____. Publications List.

Specialized Agencies

Many of the specialized agencies of the United Nations have a variety of publications dealing with their special interests in population as well as their special population activities. These agencies include the International Labour

Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Health Organization, and the World Bank. Publications and/or source materials reported by the specialized agencies for inclusion in the Inventory are:

International Labour Office.

_____. Labour and Population Programmes, Approaches, Experience and Prospects, 1975. 49pp.

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United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

_____. Information on UNESCO publications dealing with that agency's population activities can be obtained from the Office of the Assistant Director-General for Co-operation for Development and External Relations Sector.

University of North Carolina, Carolina Population Center.

_____. CPC Research Review. Quarterly. A guide to research being conducted in the field of population of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

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_____. A variety of country reports.

World Health Organization.

- _____. Information on WHO publications dealing with that agency's population activities in such areas as maternal and child health, family planning, etc., can be obtained from the Division of Family Health.

World Bank

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World Education.

- _____. Reports Magazine (published three or four times a year), plus a variety of other monographs.

• Worldwatch Institute.

- _____. A variety of Worldwatch Papers and books.

World Young Women's Christian Association.

- _____. Programme of Co-operation for Development, 1979.
- _____. Annual Report.

WHERE TO WRITE TO GET ADDITIONAL INFORMATION...

International Family Planning Project
American Home Economics Association
2010 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036, U.S.A.

Asian and Pacific Development Centre
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P.O. Box 2224
Kuala Lumpur 01-02, Malaysia

Association for Population/Family Planning
Libraries and Information Centers -
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165 South Second Avenue
Clarion, Pa. 16214, U.S.A.

Association for Voluntary Sterilization,
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708 Third Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

Australian Development Assistance Bureau
Department of Foreign Affairs
P.O. Box 887
Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601
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and:

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P.O. Box 5395
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London SW1E 5DH, England

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Brown University
Providence, R.I. 02912, U.S.A.

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Washington, D.C. 20017, U.S.A.

The Centre for Population Activities
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Washington, D.C. 20036, U.S.A.

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New York, N.Y. 10027, U.S.A.

Center for Population and Family Health
Columbia University
60 Haven Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10032, U.S.A.

Communication Foundation for Asia
4427 Int. Old Sta. Mesa Street
P.O. Box SM-434
Manila, Philippines

Committee for International Cooperation in
National Research Demography (CICRED)
27, Rue de Commandeur
75675 Paris Cedex 14, France

Danish International Development Agency
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
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2924 Columbia Pike
Arlington, Va. 22204, U.S.A.

Family Planning International Assistance
810 Seventh Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10019, U.S.A.

Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland
Department for International Development
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Pitkäsillanranta 3A
05530 Helsinki 53, Finland

FAO Population Programme
Economic and Social Policy Department
Food and Agriculture Organization
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
00100 Rome, Italy

The Ford Foundation
320 East 43rd Street
New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

The Futures Group
1029 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005, U.S.A.

- Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health and
Family Welfare Trust
P.O. Ambathurai R.S.
Madurai District
Tamilnadu, India 624309
- General Service Foundation
c/o Macalester College
14 Carnegie Hall
St. Paul, Min. 55105, U.S.A.
- Center for Population Research
The Joseph & Rose Kennedy Institute for Ethics
Georgetown University
Washington, D.C. 20057, U.S.A.
- Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation
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- Institute of Southeast Asian Studies
Heng Mui Keng Terrace
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- International Alliance of Women
Parnell House, 5th Floor (Room 12)
25 Wilton Road
London SW1V 1LW, England
- International Center for Training in
Population and Family Health
14130 9th Street
Zion, Ill. 60099, U.S.A.
- Center for Population Options
International Clearinghouse on
Adolescent Fertility
2031 Florida Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009, U.S.A.
- The International Committee on Applied
Research in Population (ICARP)
c/o The Population Council
1 Dag Hammarskjold Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.
- International Committee on the Management
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P.O. Box 350
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Selangor, Malaysia
- International Council of Women
13 Rue Caumartin
75009 Paris, France
- International Development Research Centre
Box 8500
Ottawa, Canada K1G 3H9
- International Federation for Family Health
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Research Triangle Park, N.C. 27709, U.S.A.
- International Federation for Family
Life Promotion
1511 K St., N.W. No. 333
Washington, D.C. 20005, U.S.A.
- Commission on Population Geography
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c/o Department of Geography
University of Durham
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South Road, Durham
England DH1 3LE
- International Institute for Population Studies
Govandi Station Road, Deonar
Bombay 400088, India
- International Institute for Vital
Registration and Statistics
9650 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, Md. 20014, U.S.A.
- International Planned Parenthood Federation
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London SW1Y 4PW, England
- International Population Institute, Inc.
6029 Rossmore Drive
Bethesda, Md. 20014
- International Projects Assistance Services, Inc.
123 West Franklin Street
Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514, U.S.A.
- International Statistical Institute
428 Prinses Beatrixlaan
The Hague-Voorburg, Netherlands
(see also World Fertility Survey)
- International Union for the Scientific
Study of Population
5, Rue Forgeur
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Baltimore, Md. 21205, U.S.A.

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400 North Avenue
Battle Creek, Mi. 49016, U.S.A.

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1040 Passavant Pavilion
303 East Superior Street
Chicago, Ill. 60611, U.S.A.

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Boston (Chestnut Hill), Mass. 02167, U.S.A.

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22 Burrows Building
University Park, Pa. 16802, U.S.A.

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110 East 59th Street (Suite 1019)
New York, N.Y. 10022, U.S.A.

Press Foundation of Asia
P.O. Box 1843
Manila, Philippines

Office for Population Research
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21 Prospect Avenue
Princeton, N.J. 08540, U.S.A.

Program for the Introduction and Adaptation
of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT)
4000 N.E. 41st Street
(P.O. Box C-5395)
Seattle, Washington 98105, U.S.A.

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 College of Mexico
 P.O. Box 22-384
 Mexico 22, D.F.

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 Santa Monica, Calif. 90406, U.S.A.

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 1133 Avenue of the Americas
 New York, N.Y. 10036, U.S.A.

Planned Parenthood of New York City,
 International Training Program
 Margaret Sanger Center
 380 Second Avenue
 New York, N.Y. 10010, U.S.A.

Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation
 with Developing Countries
 S105 25 Stockholm, Sweden

Swedish International Development Authority
 Population, Health and Nutrition Division
 S105 25 Stockholm, Sweden

The Tinker Foundation, Inc.
 645 Madison Avenue
 New York, N.Y. 10022, U.S.A.

Transnational Family Research Institute
 8307 Whitman Drive
 Bethesda, Md. 20034, U.S.A.

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 866 United Nations Plaza
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 One United Nations Plaza
 New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

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 Commission for Asia and the Pacific
 The United Nations Building
 Rajadamnern Avenue
 Bangkok 2, Thailand

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 P.O. Box 3001
 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

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 for Latin America
 Casilla 91
 Santiago, Chile

United Nations Economic Commission for
 Western Asia
 P.O. Box 4656
 Beirut, Lebanon

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 Development and Communication Planning
 P.O. Box 2-147
 19 Phra Atit Road
 Bangkok 2, Thailand

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 7, place de Fontenoy
 75700 Paris, France

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 Boston, Mass. 02108

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International Statistical Programs Center
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 Washington, D.C. 20333, U.S.A.

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708 Third Avenue
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35-37 Grosvenor Gardens
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IV Index

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- Afghan Family Guidance Association
 5, 6
 Afghanistan
 3
 Africa, regional
 483
 African Association for Development Education (ASAFED)
 486, 492, 493
 African Census Programme
 483
 African Institute for Economic Development and Planning
 483, 602
 African Social Studies Programme
 483, 486
 African Training and Research Centre for Women
 487
 African Universities Teaching of Population Dynamics Program
 483
 Al Azhar University, International Islamic Centre for Population Studies and Research
 126, 535, 545
 Algeria
 7
 All-Africa Conference of Churches
 492
 American Home Economics Association
 596, 603
 American Public Health Association
 586, 587, 590, 592
 American Universities Field Staff
 546
 Andean Pact
 521
 Angola
 9
 Anthropology Programme for the New World
 521
 Antigua
 11
 Antigua Planned Parenthood Association
 12
 Arab Centre for Information Studies on Population, Development and Reconstruction
 535, 537
 Arab League
 See League of Arab States
 Arab States Broadcasting Union
 538
 Argentina
 13
 Aruba
 16
 Asia and the Pacific, regional
 496
 Asia Foundation
 27, 349, 606
 Asia and Pacific Programme for Development Training and Communication Planning
 77, 78, 496, 498, 510
 Asian and Pacific Development Administration Centre
 496, 497, 510
 Asian and Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development
 502, 516
 Asian Center for Population and Community Development
 422
 Asian Institute of Technology
 425
 Asociacion Argentina de Proteccion Familiar
 15
 Asociacion Chilena de Proteccion de la Familia
 75
 Asociacion Demografica Costarricense
 95, 97
 Asociacion Demografica Nicaraguense
 304
 Asociacion Demografica Salvadorena
 131, 132, 133
 Asociacion Dominicana Pro-Bienestar de la Familia
 111
 Asociacion Hondurena de Planificacion de Familia
 169, 170
 Asociacion Panamena para el Planaemiento de la Familia
 322
 Asociacion Pro-Bienestar de la Familia Colombiana
 86
 Asociacion Pro-Bienestar de la Familia Ecuatoriana
 117
 Asociacion Pro-Bienestar de la Familia de Guatemala
 154, 155, 156, 157
 Asociacion Uruguaya de Planificacion Familiar e Investigaciones sobre Reproduccion Humana
 460
 Association Africaine d'Education pour le Developpement
 483

- Associated Country Women of the World
138
- Association for Population/Family Planning
Libraries and Information Centers -
International
512, 528, 604
- Association for Voluntary Sterilization
29, 40, 43, 54, 74, 85, 116, 124, 131,
154, 169, 195, 206, 213, 219, 235, 268,
273, 288, 298, 303, 309, 317, 322, 334,
344, 357, 359, 369, 396, 402, 411, 419,
437, 442, 492, 512, 571, 586, 603, 609
- Association Guadeloupeenne pour la
Planification Familiale
150
- Association Malienne pour la Protection
et la Promotion de la Famille
262
- Association of African Women for Research
and Development
486, 602
- Association of South East Asian Nations
192, 193, 254, 255, 342, 348, 385, 386,
416, 417, 500, 501, 504, 511, 512, 514,
557, 573
- Association Marocaine de Planification
Familiale
289
- Association pour le Bien-être Familial (Zaire)
473
- Association Togolaise pour le Bien-être
Familial
428
- Association Tunisienne du Planning Familial
438
- Australian, Government of
See also Australian Development
Assistance Bureau
19, 20, 602
- Australian Development Assistance Bureau
See also Australia, Government of
28, 413, 414, 418
- Australian National University
139, 190, 191, 495
- Bahrain
17
- Bangladesh
19
- Bangladesh Family Planning Association
33, 34
- Barbados
39
- Barbados Family Planning Association
40
- Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers
54, 74, 85, 116, 125, 132, 154, 165, 170,
219, 298, 310, 317, 334, 344, 403, 437,
605
- Belgian Agency for Overseas Development
559
- Belgium, Government of
492, 559, 602
- Belize
41
- Benin
42
- Bhutan
45
- Bolivia
46
- Botswana
49, 51
- Brandeis University
573
- Brazil
52
- British Overseas Development Administration
5, 20, 28, 38, 51, 116, 120, 124, 131,
143, 165, 166, 179, 194, 221, 222, 225,
242, 273, 325, 365, 369, 383, 386, 387,
388, 395, 398, 402, 419, 424, 463, 470,
492, 511, 528, 600, 614, 617, 624
- British Society for Population Studies
602
- British Virgin Islands
61
- Brown University, Population Studies and
Training Center
512, 605
- Burma
62
- Burundi
64
- Cairo Demographic Centre
489, 544
- Canadian International Development Agency
19, 20, 29, 34, 38, 54, 93, 132, 242,
383, 413, 414, 418, 451, 526, 528, 599,
614, 621
- Cape Verde
56

- Caribbean Conference of Churches
520
- Caribbean Family Planning Affiliation
532
- Carnegie Corporation
534
- Carolina Population Center
See University of North Carolina
- Catholic Fund for Overseas Development
492
- Cayman Islands
68
- CELADE
See Latin American Demographic Centre
- Center for Population and Family Health
See Columbia University
- Center for Population Planning
See University of Michigan
- Center of Concern
605
- Central African Republic
69
- Centre for Population Activities
125, 196, 241, 268, 298, 334, 476, 528,
569, 572, 594, 595, 605
- Central American Institute of Business
Administration (INCAE)
571
- Centre Demographique ONU-Roumanie (Bucharest)
544
- Centre for African Family Studies
494
- Centre Regional d'Etudes de Population
483
- Centro de Orientacion Familiar (COF) (Bolivia)
48
- Centro Paraguayo de Estudios de Poblacion
329
- Chad
71
- Chile
72
- China
76
- China Birth Planning Association
80
- Christian Action for Development in the
Caribbean
529
- Christian Aid (United Kingdom)
492
- Church Women United (U.S.A.)
492
- Church World Service, Family Life and
Population Programme
30, 48, 54, 96, 111, 125, 145, 165, 180,
226, 274, 304, 345, 432, 492, 529, 567,
606
- Columbia University, Center for Population
and Family Health
24, 54, 56, 100, 154, 165, 274, 396,
421, 492, 529, 570, 571, 584, 585, 606
- Colombia
82
- Comite Permanente Interamericano de
Seguridad Social
533
- Comite National du Benin pour la Promotion
de la Famille
43
- Comite Regional de Educacion Sexual en
America Latina y el Caribe (CRESALC)
528
- Committee for Comparative Behavioral Studies
in Population
496
- Committee for International Cooperation in
National Research in Demography
567, 569, 607
- Communication Foundation for Asia
343, 345
- Community and Family Study Center
See University of Chicago
- Community Development Foundation
520
- Comoros
90
- Conference for Latin American Bishops (CELAM)
520
- Conference of African Demographers
485
- Congo
92
- Cook Islands
94
- Cornell University
607
- Costa Rica
95

- Council for Asian Manpower Studies
516
- Council for the Development of Economic
and Social Research in Africa
483, 493, 602
- Council on International Organizations of
Medical Sciences
608
- Cuba
98
- Curacao
101
- Cyprus
102
- Danish International Development Agency
180, 221, 222, 600
- Data for Development
570
- Data Use and Access Laboratories (DUALabs)
589
- David Owen Center
See University College, Cardiff
- Democratic Yemen
104
- Development Associates, Inc.
132, 529, 588, 593, 606
- Dominica
107
- Dominica Planned Parenthood Association
108
- Dominican Republic
109
- Draper Fund
See Population Crisis Committee/Draper Fund
- East African Statistical Training Centre
490
- East and Southern African Management Institute
494
- East-West Center
513, 515
- East-West Center Population Institute
511, 571, 575, 589
- Economic and Social Commission for Asia
and the Pacific
See United Nations Economic and Social
Commission for Asia and the Pacific
- Economic Commission for Africa
See United Nations Economic Commission
for Africa
- Economic Commission for Latin America
See United Nations Economic Commission
for Latin America
- Economic Commission for Western Asia
See United Nations Economic Commission
for Western Asia
- Ecuador
114.
- Edinburgh University
179, 601
- Egypt
119
- Egyptian Family Planning Association
126
- El Colegio de Mexico
630
- El Salvador
129
- Emory University
614
- Equity Policy Center
547
- Ethiopia
134
- Experience, Inc.
588
- Family Guidance Association of Ethiopia
135
- Family Health Care, Inc.
494
- Family Planning and Welfare Association
of Zambia
477
- Family Planning Association of Bahrain
18
- Family Planning Association of Cyprus
103
- Family Planning Association of Great Britain
622
- Family Planning Association of Hong Kong
172
- Family Planning Association of India
183
- Family Planning Association of Iran
206
- Family Planning Association of Kenya
227
- Family Planning Association of Lesotho
239
- Family Planning Association of Liberia
242
- Family Planning Association of Nepal
293, 298, 299
- Family Planning Association of Pakistan
317, 318
- Family Planning Association of Papua
New Guinea
326

- Family Planning Association of Singapore
386
- Family Planning Association of Sri Lanka
397
- Family Planning Association of Tanzania
455
- Family Planning Association of Trinidad
and Tobago
432
- Family Planning Association of Uganda
447
- Family Planning Association of Vanuatu
463
- Family Planning International Assistance
18, 31, 43, 48, 51, 55, 63, 65, 70, 74,
85, 91, 96, 108, 111, 116, 125, 132, 135,
138, 143, 145, 155, 161, 165, 170, 172,
180, 196, 206, 210, 214, 219, 226, 239,
242, 247, 249, 256, 262, 269, 274, 288,
299, 304, 310, 313, 317, 322, 325, 329,
334, 343, 345, 360, 364, 367, 371, 378,
383, 386, 388, 396, 403, 408, 421, 428,
432, 438, 442, 447, 450, 455, 460, 463,
465, 470, 473, 477, 479, 596, 606, 625,
634
- Family Planning Organization of the Philippines
344, 346, 347
- Federation of Family Planning Associations
of Malaysia
257
- Fianakaviana Sambatra
247
- Finland, Government of
124, 226, 303, 390, 454, 602
- Fiji
137
- Food and Agriculture Organization
9, 21, 23, 92, 121, 152, 153, 217, 223,
252, 254, 272, 293, 349, 354, 377, 408,
415, 417, 446, 453, 476, 487, 493, 499,
500, 514, 521, 556, 575, 577, 603
- Ford Foundation
14, 32, 51, 55, 74, 85, 100, 126, 132,
135, 172, 180, 197, 214, 219, 226, 235,
276, 299, 310, 318, 325, 335, 346, 348,
349, 360, 397, 403, 411, 421, 428, 438,
442, 447, 455, 460, 465, 477, 492, 512,
516, 526, 529, 541, 607, 611, 621, 624
- Foster Parents Plan of Canada
132, 599, 600
- Foundation for Advanced Education in
the Sciences
569
- Foundation for the Promotion of Responsible
Parenthood (Aruba)
16
- Foundation for the Promotion of Responsible
Parenthood (Curacao)
101
- Foyers Chretiens
93
- France, Government of
150, 264, 563, 617
- Fundacion para Estudios de la Poblacion
(FEPAC) (Mexico)
270, 277
- The Futures Group
609, 621
- Gabon
140
- Gambia
142
- Gambian Family Planning Association
143
- Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health
and Family Planning
181
- General Service Foundation
56, 86, 116, 118, 276, 367, 529, 559, 609
- Georgetown University, The Joseph and Rose
Kennedy Institute of Ethics, Center for
Population Research
610
- Germany, Federal Republic of
20, 27, 28, 124, 221, 222, 317, 528,
598
- Ghana
144
- Global
562
- Global Perspectives in Education
567
- Grenada
148
- Grenada Planned Parenthood Association
148, 149
- Guadeloupe
150
- Guatemala
152
- Guinea
158
- Guinea-Bissau
160
- Guyana
161
- Guyana Responsible Parenthood Association
162

- Haiti
163
- Harvard University
547, 595
- Hebrew University of Jerusalem
567
- Hong Kong
171
- Honduras
167
- India
173
- Indonesia
187
- Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association
196, 198
- Institut de Formation et de Recherche
Demographiques (IFORD), Yaounde
483, 485, 490, 493
- Institut de la Vie
570
- Institut National d'Etudes Demographiques
(France)
150, 264, 506, 610
- Institut de Sahel
483
- Institute of Society, Ethics and the
Life Sciences
566
- Institute of Southeast Asian Studies
496, 512, 513, 516, 559
- Instituto de Nutricion de Centro America
y Panama
585
- Instituto Peruano de Paternidad Responsable
336
- Inter-American Children's Institute (IIN)
518
- Inter-American Association of Population
Information Centers
604
- Inter-Governmental Co-ordinating Committee
496, 511, 598
- International Alliance of Women
33, 181, 397, 546
- International Association of Schools of
Social Work
599
- International Bank for Rural Development
349
- International Center for Training in
Population and Family Health
610
- International Clearinghouse on Adolescent
Fertility, Center for Population Options
611
- International Committee for Contraceptive
Research
613
- International Committee on Applied
Research in Population
33, 56, 86, 111, 155, 182, 198, 256, 277,
336, 346, 349, 360, 398, 420, 515, 534,
566, 587, 611, 613
- International Committee on Management of
Population Programmes
566, 570, 599, 608, 611, 613
- International Confederation of Arab
Trade Unions
538
- International Confederation of Free
Trade Unions
574
- International Conference of Parliamentarians
on Population and Development
568
- International Conference on Family Planning
in the 1980's
572
- International Council of Women
138, 394, 442, 493, 570, 612
- International Council of Voluntary Agencies
567
- International Development Center of Japan
496
- International Development Research Centre
14, 56, 74, 97, 116, 126, 172, 182, 277,
336, 346, 361, 383, 397, 420, 460, 473,
493, 512, 516, 526, 530, 559, 613, 617,
624
- International Federation for Family Health
33, 546, 560, 613, 614
- International Federation for Family Life
Promotion
93, 143, 242, 269, 383, 451, 477, 492,
600, 614
- International Federation for Home Economics
577, 603
- International Federation of University Women
499
- International Fertility Research Program
14, 33, 56, 86, 126, 155, 198, 256, 277,
288, 310, 322, 403, 422, 438, 560, 596,
614, 625
- International Geographical Union, Commission
on Population Geography
486, 499, 614

- International Institute for Labour Studies
547, 573
- International Institute for Maternal and
Child Health and Family Planning
546
- International Institute for Population Studies
182, 498, 504, 513
- International Institute for Vital Registration
and Statistics
530, 569, 615
- International Labour Organisation
5, 9, 21, 22, 24, 25, 47, 53, 64, 65, 84,
92, 93, 103, 105, 106, 107, 123, 133, 141,
152, 153, 171, 174, 176, 192, 207, 212,
217, 218, 222, 240, 245, 246, 249, 260,
261, 265, 272, 293, 296, 315, 343, 354,
355, 356, 359, 366, 368, 370, 376, 377,
382, 389, 392, 393, 400, 401, 410, 414,
415, 427, 435, 450, 453, 457, 472, 476,
487, 490, 499, 521, 538, 547, 573, 577,
631
- International Planned Parenthood Federation
6, 12, 15, 16, 18, 33, 36, 40, 43, 48,
51, 57, 75, 80, 86, 97, 101, 103, 106,
108, 111, 117, 126, 133, 135, 143, 146,
149, 150, 155, 162, 170, 172, 180, 183,
198, 206, 208, 214, 220, 227, 236, 239,
242, 244, 247, 257, 262, 269, 277, 284,
289, 298, 299, 304, 311, 316, 318, 322,
326, 329, 336, 346, 361, 364, 367, 369,
371, 373, 378, 380, 383, 386, 388, 397,
403, 405, 408, 412, 422, 423, 428, 430,
432, 438, 442, 447, 451, 453, 455, 458,
460, 463, 467, 473, 477, 493, 513, 527,
531, 541, 547, 572, 586, 598, 599, 600,
602, 603, 604, 615, 621, 623, 625
- IPPF Africa Regional Office
493
- IPPF, Central Office
615
- IPPF East and South-East Asia and Oceania
Regional Office
513
- IPPF Indian Ocean Regional Office
513
- IPPF Middle East and North Africa
Regional Office
541
- IPPF Western Hemisphere Regional Office
531, 615
- International Population Institute, Inc.
617
- International Programme of Laboratories for
Population Statistics
See University of North Carolina
- International Projects Assistance Services
34, 133, 184, 278, 347, 532, 617, 625
- International Review Group for Social Science
Research on Population and Development
545, 559, 624
- International Statistical Institute/World
Fertility Survey
27, 34, 43, 63, 85, 86, 97, 110, 112,
115, 117, 123, 127, 138, 139, 145, 146,
150, 151, 161, 162, 164, 165, 194, 199,
206, 210, 212, 214, 217, 220, 225, 227,
237, 239, 256, 257, 264, 266, 278, 288,
289, 298, 300, 309, 311, 318, 322, 323,
329, 330, 332, 336, 344, 347, 356, 361,
377, 379, 395, 397, 402, 403, 411, 412,
418, 422, 432, 437, 438, 441, 443, 450,
451, 465, 470, 489, 497, 498, 508, 511,
519, 526, 556, 562, 563, 565, 566, 569,
572, 573, 574, 590, 602, 613, 617, 618,
626, 627
- International Union for the Scientific
Study of Population
545, 546, 570, 599, 600, 602, 617
- International Women's Health Coalition
625
- Inter-Press Service
545, 547, 572
- Interregional
544
- Inter-University Programme in Demography
559
- Iran, Islamic Republic of
205
- Iraq
207
- Iraqi Family Planning Association
208
- Ivory Coast
209
- Jamaica
211
- Jamaica Family Planning Association
214
- Japan, Government of
505, 598
- Japan International Co-operation Agency
29, 194, 344, 418, 598
- Japanese Organization for International
Cooperation in Family Planning
34, 57, 87, 199, 257, 278, 300, 326,
361, 362, 397, 398, 422, 430, 498, 514,
547, 616, 619
- Jinko Mondai Kenyaku-Kai (Institute of
Population Problems, Japan)
572
- The Johns Hopkins Program for International
Education in Gynecology and Obstetrics
316, 594

- The Johns Hopkins University
440, 492, 585, 593, 597, 614
- The Johns Hopkins University, Population
Information Program
620
- The Johns Hopkins University, School of
Hygiene and Public Health, Department
of International Health
184
- Joint Conference of African Planners,
Statisticians and Demographers
489
- Jordan
216
- Jordan Family Planning and Protection
Association
220
- Kaiser Research Foundation Institute
614
- Kansas University
608
- W. K. Kellogg Foundation
524
- Kenya
221
- Kiribati
230
- Korean Institute for Family Planning
(Republic of Korea)
354, 355, 357, 358, 360
- Kuwait
232
- Lao People's Democratic Republic
233
- Latin America, regional
518
- Latin American Center for Perinatology
and Human Development
524
- Latin American Council of Social Sciences
(CLACSO)
518, 521, 526, 602
- Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE),
100, 490, 518, 519, 520, 525, 528
- Latin American Development Journalists
Association (ALACODE)
520
- Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences
(FLACSO)
14, 518, 520, 528
- Latin American Institute for Communication
Education (ILPES)
518
- Latin American Institute of Reproductive
Physiology
14
- League of Arab States
535
- Lebanon
235
- Lebanon Family Planning Association
235, 236
- Lesotho
237
- Liberia
240
- Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
244
- London School of Economics, Population
Investigation Committee
395, 601
- Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine,
Department of International Community Health
570
- London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine
388, 600, 601, 602
- Madagascar
245
- Malawi
248
- Malaysia
250
- Maldives
259
- Mali
260
- Malta
263
- Margaret Sanger Center, Planned Parenthood
of New York City
115, 118, 220, 312, 364, 382, 384, 547,
571, 629
- Martinique
264
- Mauritania
265
- Mauritius
267
- Mauritius Family Planning Association
268, 269
- Medical Service Consultants
308, 309, 588
- Mennonite Central Committee (Canada)
34, 599, 600
- Mexico
270
- Middle East and Western Asia, regional
535
- Middle East Research Awards Programme
in Population
541, 542, 559
- Mongolia
282
- Montserrat
284

- Montserrat Family Planning Association
 284
 Morocco
 286
 Moscow State University
 563
 Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York
 608
 Mozambique
 290
 Nepal
 292
 Netherlands, Government of
 20, 436, 599
 Netherlands Organization for International
 Co-operation (NOVIB)
 493
 Netherlands Royal Institute of Tropical
 Medicine
 436
 New Zealand, Government of
 602
 NGO Liaison Service (New York and Geneva)
 567
 Nicaragua
 302
 Niger
 305
 Nigeria
 307
 Nihon University
 571, 573
 Northwestern University
 See Program for Applied Research on
 Fertility Regulation, Northwestern
 University
 Norway, Government of
 71, 212, 213, 239, 291, 332, 334, 395,
 413, 414, 418, 491, 599
 Norwegian Agency for International
 Development
 20, 27, 50, 179, 225, 317, 434, 454,
 611, 624
 Nutritional Institute for Central America
 and Panama (INCAP)
 524
 Oman
 313
 Opera Pia Alessandrini
 570
 Organisation Commune Africaine
 et Mauricienne
 486
 Organisation for Economic Co-operation
 and Development
 59, 563
 Organization of Demographic Associates
 496
 Overseas Development Council
 569, 620
 Oxfam
 28, 34, 131, 156, 157, 179, 184, 195,
 199, 226, 227, 273, 300, 474, 620
 Pacific Science Association
 499
 Pacific Theological College
 499
 Pacific Women's Resource Center
 499
 Pakistan
 314
 Panama
 320
 Pan American Congress of Andrology
 520
 Papua New Guinea
 324
 Paraguay
 327
 The Pathfinder Fund
 35, 48, 57, 87, 112, 117, 127, 133, 156,
 166, 170, 199, 215, 220, 227, 242, 278,
 300, 304, 311, 312, 318, 323, 337, 347,
 364, 422, 471, 474, 494, 532, 585, 595,
 606, 621, 625, 634
 Pennsylvania State University
 621
 Permanent Inter-States Committee for
 Drought Control in the Sahel
 See Sahel Institute
 Peru
 331
 Philippines
 339
 Planned Parenthood Association, Chicago Area,
 Training and Research Center
 122
 Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana
 146
 Planned Parenthood Association of
 Sierra Leone
 383
 Planned Parenthood Association of Thailand
 422, 423
 Planned Parenthood Association of Zambia
 476
 Planned Parenthood Federation of Canada
 36, 136, 185, 201, 262, 279, 319,
 423, 599, 621
 Planned Parenthood Federation of Korea
 (Republic of Korea)
 358, 361, 362

- Planned Parenthood Federation of Nigeria
311
- POPINFORM
See The Johns Hopkins University,
Population Information Program
- POPINS
563
- Population Action Council
571, 622
- POPLABS
See University of North Carolina
- Population Association of Africa
483
- Population Center Foundation
342, 345, 346, 348, 499, 514
- Population Concern
36, 172, 202, 423, 571, 622
- Population Council
21, 25, 36, 58, 75, 77, 87, 110, 111,
112, 127, 130, 133, 135, 146, 156, 184,
187, 197, 202, 228, 279, 300, 307, 308,
311, 337, 341, 350, 362, 398, 403, 411,
412, 421, 423, 440, 443, 461, 474, 494,
514, 520, 526, 529, 533, 541, 542, 560,
566, 570, 571, 572, 585, 587, 595, 607,
608, 611, 613, 621, 622
- Population Crisis Committee/Draper Fund
347, 425, 545, 569, 609, 624, 634
- Population Institute
568, 569, 572, 611, 622, 625
- Population Reference Bureau, Inc.
570, 590, 610, 625
- Population Services International
27, 36, 166, 279, 395, 398, 588, 625, 626
- Press Foundation of Asia
496, 498, 499, 515
- Princeton University, Office of Population
Research
626
- Private Agencies Collaborating Together (PACT)
89, 243, 351, 534
- Program for Applied Research on Fertility
Regulation, Northwestern University
570, 572, 597, 627
- Program for the Introduction and Adaptation
of Contraceptive Technology
37, 77, 79, 80, 88, 128, 202, 272, 276,
280, 319, 350, 379, 398, 424, 567, 602,
607, 608, 611, 628
- Programme of Social Research on Population
Problems Relating to Population Policies
in Latin America (PISPAL)
518, 526, 602
- The Rand Corporation
258, 595, 628
- Regional Institute for Population Studies
(RIPS), Accra
483, 484, 485, 489, 490
- Regional Population Centre, Bogota (CCRP)
518
- Republic of Korea
353
- Rockefeller Foundation
15, 59, 75, 77, 79, 81, 88, 97, 113,
133, 146, 156, 185, 203, 228, 236, 244,
258, 281, 301, 312, 319, 338, 351, 362,
384, 425, 443, 455, 461, 465, 470, 495,
512, 516, 526, 534, 598, 629, 632
- Rwanda
363
- Sahel Institute
485, 491, 494, 589
- Saint Helena
365
- Saint Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla
366
- Saint Kitts-Nevis Family Planning Association
367
- Saint Lucia
368
- Saint Lucia Planned Parenthood Association
369
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
370
- Saint Vincent Planned Parenthood Association
371
- Samoa
372
- Samoa Planned Parenthood Association
373
- Sao Tome and Principe
374
- Saudi Arabia
375
- Save the Children
28
- Scientific Organization for Cultural Studies
on Arab Women
537
- Senegal
376
- Seychelles
380
- Sierra Leone
381
- Singapore
385
- Sociedade Civil de Bem Estar Familiar
no Brasil
55, 57
- Society for International Development
569
- Society for the Study of Reproduction
609
- Solomon Islands
387

- Solomon Islands Planned Parenthood Association 388
- Somalia 389
- Southeast Asia Population Research Awards Program 496, 512, 513, 516
- South Pacific Commission 496, 498
- Sri Lanka 391
- Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific 497
- Stichting LOBI 405
- Sudan 400
- Sudan Family Planning Association 403
- Suriname 405
- Swaziland 407
- Sweden, Government of 66, 271
- Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation with Developing Countries 526, 602
- Swedish Baptist Social Mission 180
- Swedish International Development Authority 20, 28, 177, 180, 221, 222, 225, 273, 395, 454, 492, 528, 599, 602, 611
- Swedish Save the Children Federation 66
- Switzerland, Government of 602
- Syrian Arab Republic 409
- Syrian Family Planning Association 412
- Temple University 608
- Thailand 413
- Tinker Foundation 604, 630, 632
- Togo 427
- Tongo 429
- Tonga Family Planning Association 430
- Transnational Family Research Institute 630
- Trinidad and Tobago 431
- Tunisia 434
- Turkey 439
- Turkiye Aile Planlamasi Dernegi 442
- Turks and Caicos Islands 444
- Tuvalu 445
- UDEAC (Union Douaniere et Economique de l'Afrique Centrale) 484
- Uganda 446
- UNIS Student Conference 567
- Unitarian Service Committee of Canada 172
- Unitarian Universalist Service Committee 630
- United Arab Emirates 448
- United Church Board of World Ministries (U.S.A.) 492, 560
- United Nations 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 18, 21, 23, 24, 40, 41, 42, 47, 50, 53, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 69, 70, 71, 77, 78, 79, 83, 90, 93, 94, 99, 102, 105, 110, 111, 115, 121, 122, 130, 134, 137, 140, 144, 145, 148, 152, 153, 158, 160, 164, 167, 168, 175, 189, 190, 207, 209, 217, 218, 222, 223, 232, 233, 237, 238, 240, 241, 244, 245, 246, 249, 252, 253, 254, 255, 259, 260, 265, 266, 272, 283, 284, 287, 290, 291, 293, 294, 295, 302, 306, 308, 313, 316, 321, 324, 328, 332, 333, 341, 355, 357, 363, 364, 367, 368, 370, 372, 373, 374, 376, 377, 381, 382, 385, 389, 390, 392, 394, 400, 401, 405, 408, 410, 411, 416, 428, 430, 440, 441, 444, 446, 447, 448, 449, 453, 456, 457, 459, 462, 466, 467, 469, 470, 472, 473, 476, 478, 483, 496, 518, 519, 535, 544, 556, 562, 564, 565
- United Nations Asian and Pacific Development Institute 496
- United Nations Centre for Economic and Social Information 563
- United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs 562
- United Nations Children's Fund 3, 4, 8, 9, 21, 22, 23, 24, 49, 64, 66,

United Nations Children's Fund (cont.)

69, 71, 73, 92, 99, 105, 110, 115, 121,
122, 123, 130, 137, 174, 175, 187, 189,
190, 193, 212, 217, 218, 219, 222, 230,
239, 249, 252, 253, 256, 260, 261, 265,
267, 287, 290, 291, 293, 308, 315, 328,
356, 363, 376, 392, 394, 407, 410, 411,
415, 416, 435, 436, 440, 441, 453, 454,
464, 466, 467, 470, 491, 559, 577, 578,
579, 583

United Nations Development Programme

40, 78, 100, 217, 249, 287, 306, 410, 415,
418, 432, 488, 493, 503, 510, 579

See also Asia and Pacific Programme for
Development Training and Communication
Planning

UNDP Governing Council

3, 7, 9, 21, 45, 46, 53, 64, 77, 82, 83,
90, 92, 99, 104, 110, 114, 129, 130, 134,
142, 152, 163, 167, 173, 174, 189, 216,
217, 222, 240, 245, 248, 252, 260, 265,
270, 271, 286, 290, 292, 293, 302, 305,
307, 308, 320, 327, 331, 332, 341, 353,
363, 376, 389, 400, 407, 409, 414, 415,
435, 439, 452, 456, 466, 467, 469, 475

United Nations Economic and Social Commission
for Asia and the Pacific

79, 496, 503, 511, 513, 514, 563, 604

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa

483, 484, 485, 487, 488, 490, 494

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
565

United Nations Economic Commission for
Latin America

See also Latin American Demographic Centre
99, 518, 525

United Nations Economic Commission for
Western Asia

313, 489, 535, 539

United Nations Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

3, 4, 17, 21, 22, 23, 26, 42, 64, 67, 79,
83, 92, 106, 111, 122, 130, 142, 158, 160,
167, 168, 174, 177, 182, 187, 189, 190,
192, 210, 218, 222, 240, 245, 252, 253,
254, 255, 260, 261, 265, 267, 272, 287,
293, 296, 302, 303, 308, 321, 328, 341,
354, 363, 376, 381, 382, 389, 392, 393,
400, 402, 411, 415, 416, 427, 435, 441,
442, 453, 457, 487, 501, 522, 537, 558,
565, 575, 577, 603

United Nations Environment Programme
564

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 17, 21, 22,
23, 24, 25, 26, 39, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46,
47, 49, 50, 52, 53, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66,
68, 69, 71, 72, 73, 77, 78, 79, 80, 82,
83, 84, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 98,
99, 102, 104, 105, 106, 107, 110, 114,

United Nations Fund for Population Activities
(cont.)

115, 118, 120, 121, 122, 123, 129, 130,
134, 135, 137, 138, 140, 141, 142, 144,
149, 152, 153, 158, 159, 160, 161, 163,
164, 167, 171, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177,
187, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 196, 205,
207, 209, 210, 212, 216, 218, 219, 221,
222, 223, 224, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234,
237, 238, 240, 244, 245, 246, 248, 249,
250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 259,
260, 261, 263, 265, 266, 267, 268, 270,
271, 272, 273, 280, 282, 284, 286, 287,
290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297,
302, 303, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 313,
314, 315, 316, 318, 320, 321, 324, 325,
327, 328, 331, 332, 333, 339, 340, 341,
342, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 363, 366,
368, 370, 372, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378,
380, 381, 382, 385, 386, 387, 389, 390,
391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 400, 401, 405,
407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 414, 415, 416,
417, 427, 428, 429, 430, 432, 435, 436,
437, 439, 440, 441, 444, 445, 446, 448,
449, 450, 452, 453, 456, 457, 458, 459,
462, 464, 466, 467, 469, 470, 472, 475,
476, 478, 483, 485, 487, 488, 492, 496,
498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 509,
510, 515, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 526,
528, 535, 537, 538, 539, 544, 545, 547,
550, 556, 558, 559, 560, 562, 564, 565,
570, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 583, 584,
597, 598, 599, 600, 602, 604, 606, 607,
611, 612, 617, 620, 623, 624, 628, 630,
632, 634

United Nations Industrial Development
Organization

21, 24, 441, 466, 499

United Nations Institute for Training and
Research

502, 519, 521, 524, 577

United Republic of Cameroon
449

United Republic of Tanzania
452

U.S. Agency for International Development

27, 36, 85, 96, 124, 125, 131, 132, 138,
145, 154, 164, 169, 194, 196, 203, 210,
211, 213, 221, 222, 224, 228, 238, 241,
242, 256, 258, 261, 268, 288, 289, 297,
299, 301, 303, 321, 329, 333, 339, 340,
344, 348, 364, 378, 379, 395, 413, 414,
418, 426, 436, 437, 450, 454, 465, 470,
473, 476, 490, 495, 511, 514, 517, 527,
528, 529, 532, 534, 560, 561, 584, 603,
605, 606, 609, 610, 617, 621, 626, 627,
628, 629, 632, 633, 634

U.S. Bureau of the Census

589, 590

- U.S. Department of Health, and Human Services,
Center for Disease Control
588, 598
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services,
Public Health Service, Office of Health
Policy, Research, and Statistics, National
Center for Health Statistics
180, 592, 598, 606
- U.S. National Academy of Sciences
590, 627
- U.S. National Institute of Child Health and
Human Development
605
- U.S. National Library of Medicine
593
- U.S. National Science Foundation
605
- Universite Catholique de Louvain
567
- Universite Laval de Quebec (Canada)
90
- University of Brussels
245
- University of Chicago, Community and Family
Study Center
593, 594
- University College, Cardiff, David Owen
Centre for Population Studies
395, 397, 567, 568, 600, 601
- University of Connecticut, Institute of
Public Services
546
- University of Hawaii
517, 593
- University of Lancaster
571
- University of Michigan
494, 572, 608, 631
- University of North Carolina
48, 89, 147, 203, 220, 281, 390, 436,
495, 537, 560, 590, 593, 629, 630, 631
- University of Pennsylvania
595, 609
- University of Pittsburgh
572
- University of Rochester
608
- University of Texas
608, 611
- University of the South Pacific
498
- University of the West Indies
212, 213, 214, 523, 528
- Upper Volta
456
- Uruguay
459
- Vanuatu
462
- Venezuela
464
- Viet Nam
466
- Vrije Universitit (Brussels)
495
- Washington University
608
- Wayne State University
571
- Western Consortium for Continuing Education
for the Health Professions
21, 25, 38
- Westinghouse Health Systems
147, 301, 588, 591, 632
- William and Flora Hewlett Foundation
611
- Women in Development
534
- World Alliance of Young Men's Christian
Associations
567
- World Assembly on Ageing
565
- World Assembly of Youth
500
- World Association of Girl Guides and
Girl Scouts
228, 399
- World Bank
19, 20, 109, 119, 177, 184, 187, 189,
191, 203, 211, 221, 225, 250, 251,
339, 358, 413, 418, 431, 434, 599,
624
- World Council of Churches
492, 599
- World Education
89, 147, 203, 228, 242, 289, 301, 351,
426, 499, 521, 534, 567, 569, 570, 633
- World Federation of Health Agencies for the
Advancement of Voluntary Surgical
Contraception
634
- World Federation of Associations for
Voluntary Sterilization (name changed to
organization listed
immediately above)
587
- World Fertility Survey
See International Statistical Institute/
World Fertility Survey
- World Food Programme
12, 26, 92, 131, 138, 168, 193, 217,
268, 316, 369, 373, 390
- World Health Organization
3, 4, 8, 9, 14, 18, 21, 22, 27, 45, 49,
50, 53, 64, 69, 70, 73, 77, 78, 79, 80,

World Health Organization (cont.)

84, 92, 94, 96, 100, 105, 121, 122,
123, 130, 137, 142, 143, 145, 152, 153,
160, 171, 178, 187, 191, 192, 193, 206,
217, 222, 224, 230, 238, 240, 241, 245,
248, 249, 253, 254, 255, 256, 259, 260,
261, 263, 265, 267, 272, 282, 283, 287,
293, 294, 295, 297, 305, 308, 309, 315,
316, 321, 324, 329, 331, 333, 341, 343,
358, 363, 372, 376, 382, 386, 387, 388,
389, 390, 392, 393, 395, 400, 401, 402,
407, 410, 415, 416, 417, 427, 429, 432,
436, 440, 442, 445, 447, 450, 453, 454,
457, 459, 460, 462, 466, 467, 470, 475,
476, 485, 488, 502, 504, 512, 522, 538,
545, 547, 577, 578, 599

WHO/PAHO

11, 14, 41, 46, 47, 52, 53, 61, 68, 73,
83, 99, 107, 114, 115, 129, 153, 163,
164, 167, 168, 212, 213, 270, 271, 272,
302, 303, 320, 321, 329, 332, 366, 367,
368, 370, 460, 465, 518, 522, 524, 631

WHO Special Programme of Research, Development
and Research Training in Human Reproduction

350, 507, 567, 581, 599, 600, 602

World Neighbors

48, 59, 147, 157, 185, 204, 228, 301,
330, 352, 428, 455, 634

World Organization of the Scout Movement

567

World Population Society

567, 569, 572, 634

Worldwatch Institute

566, 633, 634

World Vision of Canada

38, 599, 600

World Young Women's Christian Association

38, 60, 89, 139, 185, 215, 220, 399

Yale Growth Center

595

Yemen

469

Zaire

472

Zambia

475

Zimbabwe

478